

Exercise Evaluation Report

Bay of Plenty SAREX 2022

Location: Maungapohatu, Te Urewera; Bay of Plenty Police District

Date: 19th -20th November 2022

Report version: V1

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Final

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Executive Summary

Bay of Plenty Police SAR carried out a full scale SAR exercise in November 2022. The focal groups within this Police District were Rotorua SAR, Eastern Bay of Plenty SAR and Tuhoe in particular those associated with Maungapohatu and Ruatahuna. The aim of the exercise was to train and maintain field capacity for SAR events in remote areas, in particular Te Urewera.

Operation Papakai gave responding agencies the opportunity to develop trust and rapport with Tangata Whenua which prepares for an effective response in Te Urewera

Five objectives were established to support the aim. Three of the objectives were to test the relevant area pre plan, the IMT and field response which included patient care. The last two concerned themselves with:

- Policing Areas and LandSAR Team interoperability. And
- Increasing cultural awareness and requirements of operating in Te Urewera for SAR.

The evaluator found the SAREX partially satisfied the first three objectives while the last two objectives completely satisfied. The SAREX broadly meet it aim of furthering relationships between Police SAR, the people on Maungapohatu and the Tuhoe Iwi. Increasing SAR capacity and effectiveness in Te Urewera will rest on these relationships.

All field team members were winch trained and on debrief spoke of the value given by having Police, LandSAR and Iwi combined in teams.

There were a total of 37 participants. Five in the IMT and thirty two in the field

Areas for further discussion are under recommendations. Building capacity and identifying functions in the IMT, and using a manual system to record team status as a back up to SARtrack are recurring themes in this and previous evaluations.

1. Recommendations

1. Review the Pre Plan using recommendations and suggestions contained in the body of this report
2. Develop more trained capacity for the IMT and appoint key CIMS functions early
3. Preformat a team status board or adopt similar systems as a back up to SARTrack
4. Search teams should undertake refresher training on sound lines and have an understanding of coverage
5. Conduct formal search training for local community members and integration into LandSAR for those wishing involvement
6. Continue developing and extending interoperability between Policing Areas, Regions and LandSAR Teams for operating in Te Urewera
7. Continue to develop relationships between Iwi, Police SAR and LandSAR at all levels and gain a mutual understanding of responsibilities and requirements for Search and Rescue in Te Urewera.

Under 'Findings' there is a fuller explanation and recommendation expansion and should be read in conjunction with the above.

2. Introduction

The Bay of Plenty Police District land based SAREX for 2022 was held at Maungapohatu. This SAREX was a full scale exercise aimed at maintaining field and management capability for operating in remote areas, particularly Te Urewera. The exercise was supported by a RNZAF NH90 helicopter.

The Incident Control Point (ICP) was established close to the operational area at Maungapohatu Marae, a 3 hour drive from Rotorua.

Personnel attending were mostly experienced and less experienced SAR people from Tuhoe. Groups involved were from Rotorua, Whakatane and Tuhoe.

The objectives concerned themselves with the Tarata- Picnic table to Maungapohatu Pre Plan, interoperability between the Rotorua and EBoP Policing Districts, the IMT and field response and increasing the cultural awareness/ requirements for operating in Te Urewera.

The SAREX plan was for responders to travel from Rotorua and Whakatane areas to Maungapohatu on the morning of the exercise. The group on arrival were officially welcomed on to the Marae with a powhiri by the local community. A hakari was provided after which the IMT set up, personnel registered, briefed and teams deployed. Prior to being inserted in to the field, field teams were familiarised with the NH90, winch trained, and a communications network established.

Two Incident Controllers were rotated during the exercise in order to gain experience. The other IMT members remained in their roles throughout.

Establishing a direction of travel from the initial planning point, narrowing down the search area through sign cutting and locating the subjects by the use of sound were the main techniques of the field response.

The IMT focused on establishing effective duplex VHF communications then searching the lineal features up to 6 km from the IPP. Management processes common to both Rotorua and Whaketane SAR were employed.

Some of the field resources (Tuhoe) hadn't been used in a SAR context before.

3. Background

3.1 Background to the Exercise

There is a reasonable likelihood of a land based search occurring in Te Urewera. SAR vulnerability has heightened with new management (Te Uru Taumatua) and governance structures.

The response in the area is made complex by land access, host/visitor responsibilities, remoteness, terrain, weather, vegetation cover, multiple interlinking over grown tracks, and a limited VHF radio communication network.

On this basis BoP Police SAR considered there was a need to build and further relationships within Te Urewera as well as test the IMT and field response. In 2021 a SAREX was held at Ruatuhuna. The 2022 SAREX was based at Maungapohatu. Both are small isolated communities but can offer significant support when needed. This is against a backdrop of local interest in developing capacity and the redevelopment of Pre Plans for the Te Urewera area.

3.2 Dates, location, organising agency(s), key people

The exercise was conducted between Saturday 19th to Sunday 20th November, 2022. It was located at Maungapohatu and its environs, Te Urewera.

The initial response was initiated on Friday evening the 19th November. The planning for this phase was undertaken at the Police Station in Rotorua.

At 0500hrs on Saturday 19th the IMT relocated to the Maungapohatu area where a new Incident Control Point and an assembly area was established at the Marae.

The organising agency was the NZ Police.

Key people were-

D/ Senior Sgt John Wilson (Search and Rescue Coordinator)

Aimee Dawson (District Search & Rescue Assistant Coordinator)

Richard Tumarae (Chairperson Maungapohatu Marae Committee)

3.3 Participating organisations

NZ Police, LandSAR and RNZAF

3.4 Exercise aim

The exercise aim had three components:

- To train and maintain field and IMT capacity for SAR events in remote areas, in particular Te Urewera
- To build trust and rapport with communities within Te Urewera
- To evaluate the sufficiency of the area Pre plan.

3.5 Exercise objectives

Five broad objectives were established:

- To test the Rotorua and EBoP Policing area response plans.
- To refresh and test the field response of Rotorua and EBoP SAR personnel with a focus on patient care
- To refresh and test the IMT response using Rotorua and EBoP SAR personnel
- To develop interoperability between Policing Areas and LandSAR Teams
- To increase the cultural awareness and requirements of operating in Te Urewera for SAR responders

3.6 Exercise Scenario

On Friday 18th November Rotorua Police receive a report of two overdue trampers in Te Urewera, east of Murapara. The trampers began a multi-day trip on Tuesday 15th November beginning from a point close to the remote settlement on Maungapohatu. They were due back on Thursday 17th November. Their exact trip plan was unknown but the intent was an out and back tramp returning to the point of origin. The scenario called for a stretcher (or similar) extraction due to a leg injury. One of the trampers also recently had covid 19.

The planning team were given the result of enquires which were:

- The trampers were relatively inexperienced but well equipped with food and shelter
- They were not carrying a personal locating beacon.
- They carried a cell phone
- The location of the vehicle which was the start of the six foot track on the Maungapohatu access road (Map BG 40 GR 572204).

The planning team were also given the boundaries to the exercise as well as a description of the search area identifying the terrain, complexity of walking tracks, logging roads, multiple catchments etc.

4. Evaluation Methodology

4.1 The agreed outcomes of the evaluation activity

A report with recommendations based on the objectives and their KPIs. See appendix.

4.2 Evaluation scope

To measure how well the exercise meet the stated purpose through its supporting objectives and KPI's.

4.3 Aspects of the exercise observed, what was not observed

Most aspects of the exercise were observed either in totality or in part. The initial planning stages on the Friday was not observed.

Directly linked post SAREX activity such as competency assessment is outside the scope of this report.

4.4 The process followed in preparing and submitting the report

The planning documents and Pre Plan were supplied prior to the SAREX from which KPIs were further discussed and developed. It was agreed these KPIs would be used to help give measurement against the objectives and the SAREX purpose. Evidence was collected against these KPI's by interviews, observation, notes taken at the time and photographs.

A search for previous Bay of Plenty SAREX reports was also undertaken by accessing the NZSAR website. Three previous reports were found applicable to the groups involved and have been referenced where appropriate.

A draft report was submitted for comment to the Police SAR Coordinator and relevant components to Iwi representatives. The final version contains what the evaluator and the acting Police SAR Coordinator consider appropriate.

4.5 Other information

Nil

5. Findings

1. Test the Rotorua and EBOP Policing area response plans

A response or readiness plan needs to be brief yet contain sufficient information for responders to easily find the information at the start of a search. Formatting is critical to this.

The current area specific plan conforms to these requirements. The following comments are for consideration but any further inclusions needs to be balanced with keeping the document brief with limited complexity.

Preplan name

There are various names for this location. Picnic table is known by a specific group of people and refers to an object located there. Locally it is known as Papatotara.

Recommendation: Changing the name to include the local name of Papatotara

Initial Action

This section could provide more guidance for the IMT considering the multitude of intersecting tracks, water systems and terrain in the area. It was indicated first response would come from Murapara. Obtaining the direction of travel, containing and narrowing down the search area through the use of sign cutting major decision points appeared to be the initial response strategy that could be outlined in Initial Action.

Giving NZTM Grid references and Latitude/ Longitude coordinates associated with these and other locations would also give better guidance. These could be highlighted on a map in the appendix. There may also be security cameras that can be checked.

Conforming to protocols that have been established such as informing tribal entities of the incident should also be mentioned. These protocols would rest on prior agreements or advisory arrangements. The people contacted could have extensive area knowledge and immediate access to keys and transport.

Recommendation: Suggest including search strategy, an appended map with NZTM Grid references and Latitude/ Longitude coordinates for important locations.

Environment

Field teams reported tracks were overgrown. It also appears that track markers may be removed or are being removed. The pre plan is silent on travel times.

Including geographical features for travel and navigation as well as attractants/ hazards, how long it usually takes to complete the walk or tramp as well as entry and exit points could be useful.

There is also two gates, one on the Taupeupe saddle and another at the Maungapohatu entrance which have the capacity to be locked. The controlling authorities for these gates could differ. The names and contact details of the people who can unlock these should be included under contacts.

Recommendation: Include geographical features, attractants including cultural, contacts for all locked gates.

Contacts

Given the area tenure notifying the controlling authority of a search can be seen as a necessary protocol. If a search is based at Maungapohatu a contact is given as well as the tribal office at Ruatahuna. Some of these contacts are based on personal knowledge. This could prove limiting and other contacts could be useful eg. at Te Uru Taumata. There are currently only two contacts given for the area.

Including the contact for the preferred local helicopter company with the sole landing rights would help.

Recommendation: Maintain an increased list of organisational contacts

Previous Search History

The pre plan mentions two previous searches. It indicates subject types and reasons for searches. There have been more searches in this area on which research into patterns and trends such as terrain traps, places of common navigational mistakes, distances travelled, attractants, find locations although not definitive could give planning points.

Recommendation: Develop and record planning points to help define and narrow down the search area

Safety / Hazards

Safety Considerations: Specifically include appointing a Safety Officer for the response. Hazards are identified but no mitigation measures are mentioned. Consideration could be given to appending a fuller Risk Analysis and Management Plan (RAMS) specific for the area. The sector standard is the application of the LandSAR Safety Management system.

Recommendation: Appoint a safety officer early

Communications

The SAREX produced more useful information on communication networks available. The Marae has a landline and internet connection although it was noted they were not functioning at the time. Internet access is becoming more essential to operations for conducting investigations, updating weather, accessing mapping (Google Earth) etc. Consideration could be given to using 'Star link' or similar. Also some the IMT functions could remain in Rotorua, Murapara or Ruatahuna. Police channels were accessed from the ICP and there is cell phone reception on the access road at NZTM BG40 GR 565/193.

As there are significant cultural sites (many not mapped) in the area gaining permission for siting VHF repeaters required dialogue and agreement. Using a computer coverage predictive model such as 'Radio Mobile' could be useful. On the exercise the repeater was placed out of position due to a number of factors. This resulted from an artificial time limitation placed on the team by the helicopter schedule, terrain and weather difficulties.

Most but not all teams were able to communicate on simplex using MSX 27. ESX 07 would have worked equally as well and was available.

Recommendation: Pre determine sites for repeaters in conjunction with tribal and hapu representatives. Consider having reliable internet access at the ICP.

Other categories that could be included in the Pre plan:

CIMS structure

Including functions and liaisons as an organisational chart will help prompt IC's to put in Iwi relations, safety and intelligence functions early. A CIMS organisational chart has been included in the appendix that could be inserted (or further adapted) in to the Pre plan.

Recommendation: Appoint CIMS functions early.

Medical

Contact details for the nearest medical centres, doctors and hospitals should be included. Travel times by road and air to get to the nearest accident and emergency facilities from key locations in the area would also be helpful.

Recommendation: List medical information in the pre plan.

Facilities

Include details about any Incident Control Point that is likely to be used and associated staging and assembly areas, catering facilities, parking etc. Use maps to illustrate.

Recommendation: List Incident Control Points, staging areas, facilities etc. in the pre plan.

Landing and refuelling sites

Recommendation: Identify helipads and landing zones such as their location and the size. Include refuelling sites.

Version Control

Recommendation: Include version control and review dates.

It is suggested the above developed categories are included using the NZSAR Readiness Plan format. Full guidelines can be found at <https://nzsar.govt.nz/search/SearchForm?Search=readiness+plans&Category=&Year=>.

Recommendation: Review pre plan using this report.

2. Refresh and test the field response of Rotorua and EBOP SAR personnel with a focus on patient care

The pre plan gives no direction for the field response. As mentioned this direction could be included under initial action. Resources were briefed and deployed efficiently with a minimum of delay. Radio checks prior to deployment would have helped identify at least one faulty team radio. All field teams understood their task, applied tracking and search techniques and refreshed field craft. On debrief team members reported they were comfortable with their shelter, clothing and equipment despite the challenging weather conditions. Teams were conscious of welfare which saw a new team member being extracted from the field due to an inadequate shelter pitch leading to weather related exposure. The evaluator noted equipment differences in terms of weight between local team members and more experienced LandSAR personnel. The practice of mixing experienced with inexperienced searchers is a sound strategy as there is a cross pollination of ideas, local knowledge and observational opportunities. Reciprocal value was and can be given.

While most understood the need to put out sound for (responsive subjects) using sound lines the application was less effective than it could have been leaving uneven and gaps in coverage. One team reported a lack of unity in effort, an increase in unintentional contamination around D.P.'s and heightened safety concern. This related to having a team member not trained or having an understanding of the formal search skills application. The situation developed where because of their intimate area knowledge the team member started conducting their own 2-3 hour independent search with little notice to the team leader.

The communications plan was sufficient where most field teams used a backup simplex channel (ground to air) to contact the IMT. Those who failed to make contact were in a signal terrain shadow.

The scenario called for patient care and recovery once the subjects were found. Due to a number of circumstances relating to helicopter availability and weather this did not eventuate.

All field team members undertook helicopter safety and winch training with the RNZAF NH90

Recommendation: Search teams undertake refresher training on sound lines and have an understanding of coverage. Continue the mix of local people into trained teams. Conduct formal search technique training for local community members who wish to contribute to a search effort.

3. Refresh and test the IMT response using Rotorua and EBOP SAR personnel

There were missed opportunities to refresh and test the IMT. The IMT was limited in numbers and space. Not all members were experienced in their roles and some of the outcomes were due to these factors.

The basic structure for information management was in place but there was spasmodic attention to the recording of radio messages, log keeping, updating the IAP and team status boards all of which would lead to a systems failure and an incomplete file for review. SARTrack was used to generate the first team tasks and did not include a communications or safety plan. Most of this and other data entries or lack of reflected on not having the key administration person available and strong IC leadership.

Situational awareness was challenged at times where there was some confusion on team to task. Other things that could have been done weren't such as radio checks prior to team deployment. While this may have related to time issues in getting teams deployed after winch training at least one team had radio malfunction in the field and is a safety issue.

There was very little incoming information in order to fully utilise an intelligence function and no intelligence function was identified even though it was an objective of the action plan in both operational periods. This represented a missed opportunity to implement information collection plans, analysis and producing actionable intelligence for the IMT.

The IMT were operationally focussed again due to the lack of capacity where planning and the IC were often manning the radio and reactively tasking. However there was good communication between functions where individuals fulfilled what needed to be done which necessitated a cross role approach.

The evaluator noted:

- Trying to use one room for registering teams and other pre deployment activity lead to a noisy environment while the IMT was setting up.
- The general briefing adequately covered what was missing on the task forms.
- As per local protocol a karakia was delivered prior to team deployment
- The IMT became aware that SARTrack mapping lacks some terrain features including tracks
- Grid references on team tasks were given a continuous six number sequence which lead to confusion as to whether it referred to northings or other
- Health, safety and welfare of teams was considered from the point of personnel registration to team demobilisation. However the evaluator did not observe any formal consolidated event or task level safety plans or registry of events.
- Debriefs were recorded including photos taken of team note books but missed the opportunity to download team GPS tracks due to time constraints
- Coordination between team and helicopter tasking was efficient
- Logistics were well resourced and effective
- There were individual team and general debriefs at the SAREX closure where opinions and information was freely and honestly shared.

Considering the above the evaluator suggests the pre plan could give more guidance for the IMT in terms of function and structure. An organisational functions chart and the wearing of CIMS vests would help facilitate this. An appropriate chart and a list of vest suppliers is included in the appendix. Also the NZSAR Response Guidelines and the Forms Flow Diagram are useful references to give operational direction for IC's particularly those inexperienced in managing a Incident Management Team.

It is conceivable that when operating in remote locations such as Maungapohatu the intelligence and other functions could be located elsewhere. In these cases a reliable internet link would be desirable.

Recommendations:

Key roles to the functioning of the IMT need capacity building to lessen systems vulnerability

Initial tasks should be printed on full tasking forms that incorporates communications and safety elements

Adopt the LandSAR Safety Management System in addition to current practice

Preformat team status board or use similar systems to back up SARtrack

Arrange a cold debrief for those involved in the IMT on CIMS structure, roles and responsibilities, numbers of people and the requirements of a complete IMT and consider capacitating shift changeovers.

Where possible use SAREX's and/or intermediary trainings to involve all IMT functions including the IC in managing a larger IMT

Activate the intelligence function early in any response and consider the resourcing requirements when operating in remote locations.

4. Develop interoperability between Policing Areas and LandSAR Teams

Rotorua and EoP policing areas use common processes and systems in their IMT's. Responders come from similar cultural backgrounds. Inter-operability is further enhanced by the use of CIMS terminology, using G- SMEAC briefing formats and NZSAR forms. All were observed during the SAREX. Integrating LandSAR and RNZAF as support agencies into the response was seamless. Police area resources were shared to the benefit of the SAREX.

The SAREX plan called for an IC from each area to manage the operation sequentially as well as having an IMT made up of representative personnel from both areas. As the SAREX concentrated on a 60 hour response a changeover would be appropriate and should be planned for in the initial stages. This would ensure consistency of response. Although not demonstrated during the SAREX the Police District is known to have that capacity.

Management combined members from different areas and entities into field teams. Experience and fitness levels were also considered.

Recommendation:

Continue developing and extend interoperability between Policing Areas, Regions and LandSAR Teams for operating Te Urewera.

5. Increase cultural awareness and requirements of operating in Te Urewera for SAR

This objective needs to be seen as the major focus of the SAREX. Past and more recent history mean developing positive relationships on many levels is important. This scopes from organisational to personal. For Police SAR, and their support agencies which include LandSAR having cultural awareness is paramount for gaining the considerable support that was and can be offered by the local Maori communities.

From the formal Powhiri and welcome onto the Marae to the SAREX demobilisation there was an extension of hospitality and generosity given by the hosts. There was ample opportunity for the intermingling of Tuhoe responders within field teams and dialogue between key people managing the event. Open positive dialogue and engagement was evidenced on more than one occasion.

For the people of Maungapohatu they saw the SAREX as an opportunity to inspire and upskill a younger generation.

From interviews with the hosts this formal welcome was a precursor for a more informal ongoing relationship. In the case of a SAROP based at Maungapohatu some protocols would still need to be adhered to. It would be expected a Tuhoe/ Marae representative to be notified and prior to field team deployment a karakia offered. If a search resulted in body find the site would need to be blessed. There are many Urupa and culturally significant sites in the area known but not mapped. There are a number of reasons why they should not be mapped. Search training and inserting Tuhoe members in to search teams and the IMT is seen as important to maintain cultural sensitivity and ongoing relationships. Applicable criteria should be inserted as SoP 's in the area pre plan

Recommendation:

Continue to build relationships and understanding both for field and the management of SAR operations in Te Urewera.

Continue to develop relationships between Iwi, Police SAR and LandSAR at all levels and gain a mutual understanding of responsibilities and requirements for Search and Rescue in Te Urewera.

Other comment outside the KPI's.

Another support agency for the SAREX was the Royal NZ Airforce with the provision of a NH90 helicopter. Winch training was carried out for field teams. This training took till approximately 1400hrs on the Saturday. This and other logistical requirements in terms of accessing fuel and maintenance lead to the repeater being placed in a less than optimum position and the establishment of an effective communications network. It also had an impact on achieving some of the KPI's associated with the field team objectives. Weather had a further impact making the helicopter unavailable on the Sunday. These factors meant the IMT had to rethink tasks and they should be commended for the flexible and capable approach they adopted with these changing variables. The exercise gave insights for future management to reference when comparing the advantages and disadvantages of using this resource over local providers in this environment.

6. Conclusions

This SAREX exercised the operations component of the IMT which was capably run given the unpredicted changes to the SAREX plan. The basic structure of information capture and flow was in place but due to a lack of trained staff and capacity received less than optimum attention.

Field teams operated in the environment comfortably despite the weather challenges. All received experience in working with the NH90. Teams were refreshed and tested on search technique application.

The integration of Iwi members into the teams was seen as a positive by all. However overlaying more formal search training is seen necessary. As many of these people already volunteer for FENZ, the use of the standards based approach to SAR training would not be new. SAR training subject material should also appeal.

The SAREX provided a good opportunity to test the reliability of radio equipment, refresh field teams for a wilderness search and build relationships.

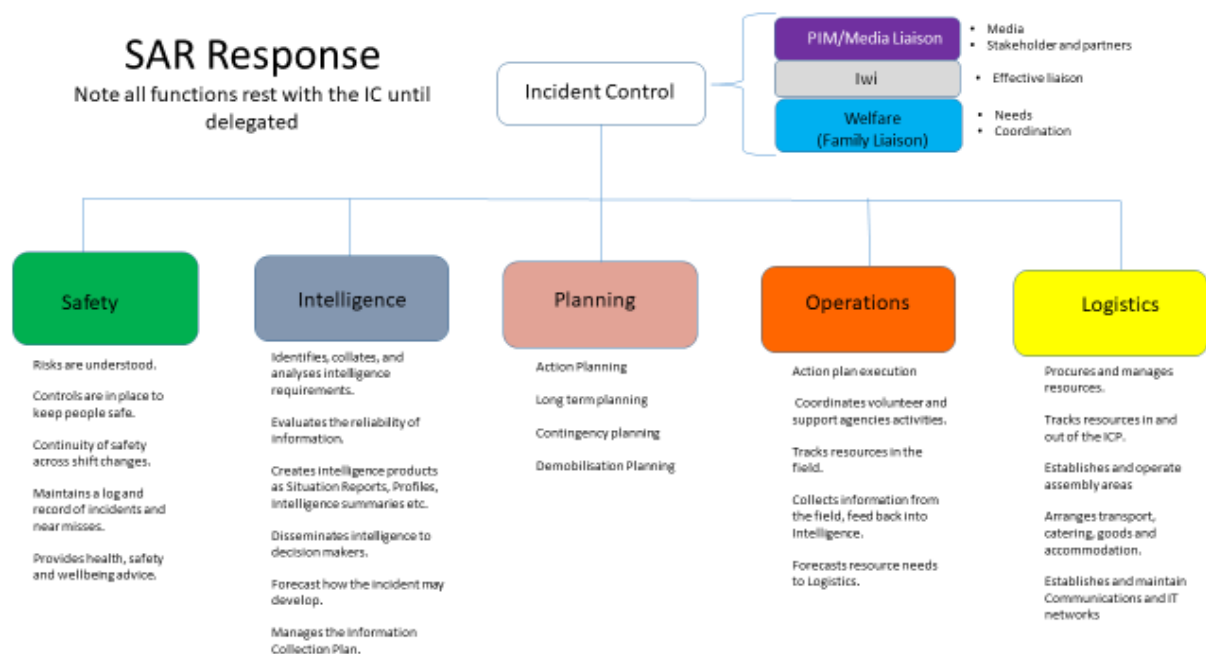
7. Appendix

7.1 SAREX Objectives with KPI's

SAREX Aim	<p>To train and maintain field capacity for SAR events in remote areas, in particular Te Urewera.</p> <p><i>Scenario will involve searching for, tracking, and locating missing person/s with unknown injuries and who may require evacuation. Helicopter safety and winch training will be conducted prior to commencing scenario.</i></p>
Objectives	KPI's
1. Test the Rotorua and EBOP Policing area response plans.	Response plan contains:
	accurate information
	adequate information
	correct resources
	sufficient resources
	aligns with health and safety requirements
Objectives	KPI's
2. Refresh and test the field response of Rotorua and EBOP SAR personnel with a focus on patient care	Response plan followed
	Resources are managed in a timely fashion
	The sequencing of resource deployment is appropriate.
	Field teams have the skills to successfully complete tasks in reference to:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehending the task Helicopter safety and winch deployment Applying search techniques Applying tracking processes Patient care and recovery Field craft
	There is an effective communication net throughout the operational area
	Patients are managed and processed appropriately
	Health, safety and welfare of the team is monitored by team leaders
	Operational sites are cleared
	A debrief is conducted
Objectives	KPI's
3. Refresh and test the IMT response using Rotorua and EBOP SAR personnel	Response plan followed
	Regular briefings are conducted
	There is effective communication between the functions within the IMT
	The planning function is effective.
	Resources are managed in a timely fashion
	An event log maintained
	Situational awareness gained and maintained
	Information is managed effectively
	Intelligence reports are produced from information gathered
	Health, safety and welfare is monitored and managed
	A debrief is held at the end of the operation.
Objectives	KPI's
4. Develop interoperability between Policing Areas and LandSAR Teams	Briefings use a G-SMEAC-Q format
	A common and integrated communication plan is developed
	CIMS terminology is used
	The lead and support agencies act in a coordinated way using the CIMS model

	There is a consistency of response
	Resources are managed and shared within the Police District
	The lead and support agencies collaborate efficiently and effectively using the CIMS model
	Lessons learnt and final report are shared with SAR sector
Objectives	KPI's
5. Increase cultural awareness and requirements of operating in Te Urewera for SAR	Cultural protocols are understood
	Cultural protocols are respected
	Adherence to protocols enable effective communication with hosts (Tuhoe)
	Adherence to protocols enable effective management of the SAR operation with reference to:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications • Coordinating the response • The consistency of the response • The sharing of resources • Collaboration

7.2 CIMS Structure suitable for a SAR response



7.3 CIMS Jacket Suppliers

Jaedon NZ

CIMS Multi-Pocket Vest ([jaedon.co.nz](https://www.jaedon.co.nz)) CIMS Multi-Pocket Vest ([jaedon.co.nz](https://www.jaedon.co.nz))

<https://www.jaedon.co.nz/Clothing/Emergency-Response-Teams/CIMS-Multi-Pocket-Vest/>

K N Training development

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.1637567356254168.1073742443.255985474412370&type=3>

Safety vests NZ

https://www.safetyvests.co.nz/all-vests/?gclid=Cj0KCQiAg_KbBhDLARIsANx7wAx6fSs_JN-PKQMvPm2pgvG3f2qFA2zk3_h9gZbtjBrPHabJN6fILfYaAvtGEALw_wcB