

## Presentation Instructions

Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide).
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

1. Rebrand the presentation.
2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.

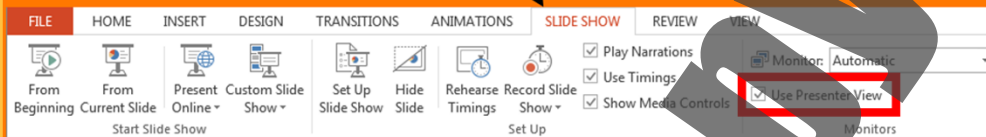
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## Instructions for Viewing in Presenter View

**NOTE:** This view is only applicable when the computer is connected to a second screen or a data projector.

Once the second screen/projector is connected make sure that the "Use Presenter View" box is ticked.

This is found in the "SLIDE SHOW" tab as shown below.



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# PUASAROT37

UNDERTAKE VERTICAL  
RESCUES



TRAINING  
PRESENTATION

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## Training Presentation Sections

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1: Prepare for Vertical Rescue



Section 2: Manage Incident Scene and Establish Vertical Rescue System



Section 3: Carry Out and Conclude Vertical Rescue Operation

PUASAR032

## Section 1: Prepare for Vertical Rescue



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## 1.1 Introduction

These training materials are based on the National Unit of Competency **PUASAR032 Undertake Vertical Rescue**.

You will learn about:

- ◆ Preparing for and responding to vertical rescue.
- ◆ Assessing and managing vertical rescue.
- ◆ Establishing a vertical rescue system.
- ◆ Performing vertical rescue.
- ◆ Removing casualties.
- ◆ Terminating vertical rescue operations.



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## 1.1 Introduction

It is essential that the prerequisite units listed below are obtained prior to the issuance of this unit:

- ◆ PUASAR022 Participate in a Rescue Operation.



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### 1.1.1 What is a Vertical Rescue Situation?

A vertical rescue situation occurs when the persons involved require urgent emergency assistance to be saved or retrieved from heights or depths involving the use of vertical rescue systems and equipment.

Due to the complexity of the emergency rescue operation and the hazardous environment, selection of rescue personnel with the appropriate skills and experience is of utmost importance.



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### 1.1.1 What is a Vertical Rescue Situation?

Vertical rescue is a hazardous and often stressful operation. It involves working under extreme physical and psychological pressure, handling strong emotions such as fear or anxiety and facing dangerous and at times tragic circumstances.

It can also be extremely rewarding as rescuers can take great pride in saving lives and returning trapped or lost people to loved ones.

Anyone involved in vertical rescue should be fully trained and competent in all aspects of the tasks involved.



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## 1.2 Receive Task and Rescue Information

Once it has become known that a person or persons require a vertical rescue, information will be collected and communicated to the relevant emergency and rescue services in order for a rescue operation to be prepared for and carried out.



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## 1.2.1 Rescue Information

There is certain information that will be gathered and communicated to the rescue team based on the emergency situation as a priority.

To prevent danger to both the rescue team and the casualty/s when trying to carry out a vertical rescue, it is important to know what has happened and where casualties are located.

This operational rescue information may be obtained through a variety of sources. They have been grouped into 3 (three) main categories: people, systems and documentation.



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## 1.2.1 Rescue Information

Examples of these sources may include:

Source	Examples
<b>People</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Personnel on the scene.</li><li>◆ Members of the public (witnesses).</li><li>◆ Other rescue organisations.</li></ul>
<b>Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Global Positioning Systems (GPS).</li><li>◆ Vehicle tracking systems.</li><li>◆ Navigational systems.</li></ul>
<b>Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Maps.</li><li>◆ Field reports.</li></ul>

Examples of these sources may include:

### Source and Examples

#### People

- ◆ Personnel on the scene.
- ◆ Members of the public (witnesses).
- ◆ Other rescue organisations.

#### Systems

- ◆ Global Positioning Systems (GPS).
- ◆ Vehicle tracking systems.
- ◆ Navigational systems.

#### Documentation

- ◆ Maps.

- ◆ Field reports.

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## 1.2.1 Rescue Information

Information gathered via these sources may include:

Type of Information	Description
<b>Casualty Details</b>	The number of people requiring rescue, their injury status and any other important information such as whether you are dealing with children.
<b>Event Details</b>	What event or circumstance has led to the vertical rescue being required and the magnitude or severity of the event.

Information gathered via these sources may include:

### Type of Information and Description

#### **Casualty Details**

The number of people requiring rescue, their injury status and any other important information such as whether you are dealing with children.

#### **Event Details**

What event or circumstance has led to the vertical rescue being required and the magnitude or severity of the event.

*Continued...*

## 1.2.1 Rescue Information

Type of Information	Description
<b>The Type of Environment and Location</b>	The type of environment such as cliff faces, high-rise buildings, mine shafts, silos, towers, wells and caves. Also, the approximate location of the casualty/s if known.
<b>Weather Conditions on Site</b>	Weather conditions such as wind, rain or extremes of heat or cold and accurate forecasts. This allows you to consider additional control measures for the safety of the rescue team.

### Type of Information and Description ... *Continued*

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*Continued...*

## 1.2.1 Rescue Information

Type of Information	Description
<b>Other Agencies in Attendance</b>	Details of other emergency personnel or services that may be in attendance.
<b>More Information on the Nature of the Incident and Hazards</b>	Any updated information regarding the incident, immediate hazards or ongoing risks.

### Type of Information and Description ... *Continued*

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#### **More Information on the Nature of the Incident and Hazards**

Any updated information regarding the incident, immediate hazards or ongoing risks.



## 1.2.2 Operational Plan

Once all relevant operational information has been collected it will need to be analysed in order to determine as much information related to the current rescue as possible.

This will help to identify:

- The size of the rescue team and areas of expertise required.
- The equipment they will need to use.
- The hazard controls required.
- The first aid/emergency services required to deal with any casualties.

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## 1.2.2 Operational Plan

It is important to have an adequate operational plan in place before attempting a rescue.

This will help make sure that all information has been gathered and that everyone involved in the rescue knows exactly what needs to be done, when to implement actions, and what possible changes in circumstances may occur.



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### **Section 1 Review Questions**

1. Who might be a source of information regarding what has happened and where casualties are located?



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Answer:

- ◆ Personnel on the scene.
- ◆ Members of the public.
- ◆ Other rescue organisations.



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