



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for SISORSC005

Rescue others in white water

Release: 1

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Modification History

Not applicable.

Performance Evidence

Evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit in the context of the job role, and:

- complete three simulated white water rescues, on one or more inland white water rivers with rapids, which collectively involve the following situations:
 - swimmers in the water, one at any given time
 - entrapped persons, one at any given time
 - abandoned craft and paddles to be recovered, one at any given time
- across the three rescues, collectively utilise the following techniques and methods as relevant to the type of craft utilised:
 - reach techniques to rescue swimmers
 - reach techniques to recover paddles
 - throw techniques to rescue swimmers using throw bags and coiled ropes
 - two point craft on tether
 - single tow with paddler onboard (excluding raft rescues)
 - contact rescue, using craft and techniques relevant to the type of craft utilised
 - use of a mechanical advantage system to recover wrapped, pinned or breached craft
- for each rescue operation:
 - consistently negotiate river hazards safely and effectively
 - designate roles and responsibilities to team members and participants to effectively complete rescues
 - maintain effective communication with the rescuee
 - participate in a debrief and complete an incident report.

Knowledge Evidence

Demonstrated knowledge required to complete the tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit:

- organisational policies and procedures for emergency response
- roles and responsibilities that can be allocated to team members and participants to effectively complete a white water rescue
- communication protocols for rescue operations in white water:
 - calls

- hand and paddle signals
- whistles
- typical hydrology conditions and hazards associated with rescues on inland white water rivers with rapids, and techniques used to safely negotiate these:
 - currents
 - eddies
 - waves
 - strainers
 - holes
 - stoppers
 - sieves
 - rocks, including undercut rocks
 - waterfalls
 - downstream and upstream Vs
 - boils
 - pour overs
 - built objects – weirs, piers
 - steep or slippery banks or shore
 - overhanging trees
 - fallen trees on waterway
 - submerged logs, rocks and vegetation
 - sections of dark, deep or cold water
 - other boating traffic
- features, functions and operation of equipment used for white water rescues:
 - reach equipment, including improvised use of equipment on hand
 - throw bags
 - rope coils
 - two point boat tether system
 - mechanical advantage systems to include:
 - z drags
 - pig-rigs
 - vector pulls
 - 3:1 ratio
 - 4:1 ratio
 - factors that affect the selection and rigging of mechanical advantage systems
 - manufacturers' specifications for equipment use
 - types of anchors used in rescue systems and factors that affect selection
 - types of knots used, and how to tie them, when establishing rescue systems
 - techniques used to rescue swimmers in moving water:
 - reach techniques

- throw techniques using throw bags and rope coils
- contact techniques
- different types of entrapment encountered by rescuees and suitable methods used to extricate entrapped persons
- as relevant to the particular type of water craft, techniques used when implementing the following rescue and recovery methods:
 - T (or X) rescue
 - wedge rescue
 - deck carry
 - providing single and double tows
 - retrieving abandoned craft and equipment
 - two point tethered tow.

Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated on inland white water rivers with rapids which must include, as a minimum, features of grade 2 rivers:

- fairly frequent but straightforward rapids
- rapids with regular medium sized waves, less than one metre
- low ledges or drops, easy eddies and gradual bends
- small obstacles that require manoeuvring around
- passages through rapids that are generally straightforward and can be seen from the water.

Assessments can only be completed through simulated activities. Simulations must incorporate time critical requirements.

The following resources must be available to replicate industry conditions of operation:

- first aid equipment
- communication equipment for emergency response.

Assessment must ensure use of:

- people who act as team members, participants and rescuees with whom the individual interacts during simulated rescues
- Australian Standard, or equivalent, compliant lifejackets suitable for inland river conditions
- helmets
- pea-less whistles not affected by water
- white water craft which can include canoes, kayaks and rafts
- paddles suited to type of craft
- rescue equipment:
 - throw bags

- rope coils
- towlines
- static rope
- carabiners, Prusik cords and tape sling
- mechanical advantage systems
- knives
- template incident reports
- organisational policies and procedures for emergency response.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations requirements for assessors, and:

- have a collective period of at least three years' experience as a recreational activity leader, guide or instructor; or as a rescue operator where they have applied the skills and knowledge covered in this unit of competency; the three years' experience can incorporate full and or part time experience.

Links

Companion Volume Implementation Guides -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=1ca50016-24d2-4161-a044-d3faa200268b>