



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for SISORSC002

Perform vertical rescues

Release: 1

Assessment Requirements for SISRSC002 Perform vertical rescues

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:

- establish systems for and complete the following simulated vertical rescues:
 - two rescues of conscious persons
 - two self rescues
- across the four rescues, collectively utilise the following equipment, techniques and methods:
 - select and tie at least four different types of knots suitable for the system type established, and appropriate for the intended load and function
 - mechanical advantage systems which include simple pulley systems with one moving pulley
 - raising rescuee
 - lowering rescuee
 - single rope techniques including:
 - changeovers from descending to ascending
 - changeovers from ascending to descending
 - changeover to another system while suspended on a rope
 - bypassing knots
- for each rescue operation
 - 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 single rope rescue
- features, functions, advantages and disadvantages of different types of anchors:

- fixed artificial
- naturally occurring
- artificial removable:
- the effects of rope stretch during single rope operations and implications if not minimised:
 - abrasions
 - rope bounce
 - undue stress on the anchor system
 - stretch increases haulage effort
 - potential for rescuer and rescuee to impact with hazards, or become entangled or further entangled
- features and functions of equipment used for single rope descents and ascents, and their specific application to rescue operations:
 - belay systems:
 - top rope top belay
 - bottom brake
 - self-belay
 - descending devices:
 - assisted locking
 - inline
 - plate
 - figure 8
 - tubular
 - improvised
 - belay devices:
 - assisted locking
 - inline
 - plate
 - figure 8
 - tubular
 - improvised
 - harnesses of different types
 - carabiners
 - maillon rapides
 - static and dynamic rope and when each might be used
 - rope protectors
 - tape
 - sewn sling
 - personal attachment systems, including cow's tails
 - Prusik cords
 - foot loops

- mechanical ascenders
- mechanical advantage systems; simple pulley systems with one moving pulley
- how the following factors affect the selection and rigging of above equipment for single rope rescues:
 - site characteristics including position of rub points
 - weather and environmental conditions
 - rescuer's size, weight, and ability
- manufacturers' specifications for equipment use
- techniques used to:
 - establish belay systems for single rope rescues
 - close the system; advantages and disadvantages of doing so
- when different knots are used in rigging, advantages and disadvantages, and how to tie them:
 - fixed eye
 - mid line tied in the bight
 - end to end joining
 - termination
 - load control hitches
 - slide and grip hitches
- safety requirements at the pitch head including use of personal attachment systems
- techniques used to adjust the rope rig to include those for changing:
 - cord length
 - types of ascenders and descenders
 - type of ascending action used
- single rope rescue techniques used to:
 - raise and lower conscious persons from single pitches
 - descend and ascend a fixed rope
 - lock off during descent
 - changeover from descending to ascending
 - changeover from ascending to descending
 - changeover to another system while suspended on a rope
 - bypass knots
 - secure rescuer and escape from a loaded belay system
- typical hazards associated with single rope descents and ascents, and techniques used to safely negotiate.

Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated in an above or below ground single pitch environment which might include cliff faces, canyons or caves with vertical to near vertical surfaces.

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

- first aid equipment
- communication equipment for emergency response.

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

Assessment must ensure use of:

- people who act as team members, participants and rescuees with whom the individual interacts during simulated rescues
- personal protective equipment to include:
 - gloves, as required
 - abseiling or climbing helmets
 - harnesses
- anchors which can include:
 - fixed artificial
 - naturally occurring
 - artificial removable
- single rope abseiling equipment:
 - carabiners
 - maillon rapides
 - rope which can include static and or dynamic rope
 - rope protectors
 - tape or sewn sling
 - personal attachment systems, including cow's tails
 - Prusik cords
 - foot loops
 - mechanical ascenders
 - descending devices
 - belay devices
 - mechanical advantage systems
- 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>