



Australian Government

SISORSC005 Rescue others in white water

Release: 1

SISORSC005 Rescue others in white water

Modification History

Not applicable.

Application

This unit describes the performance outcomes, skills and knowledge required to perform rescues and recoveries on inland white water rivers with rapids. White water rescue skills are required in a range of activity contexts which can include canoeing, kayaking and white water rafting, and techniques will vary according to the type of craft.

It applies to leaders, guides or instructors, and others who use discretion and judgement to manage problems and emergencies when they arise.

This unit applies to any type of organisation that delivers outdoor recreation activities including commercial, not-for-profit and government organisations.

No occupational licensing, certification or specific legislative requirements apply to this unit at the time of publication.

Pre-requisite Unit

SISORSC004 Self rescue in white water

Competency Field

Rescue Operations

Unit Sector

Outdoor Recreation

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENTS

Elements describe the essential outcomes

1. Determine rescue requirements and prepare for rescue.
2. Rescue others from

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.

- 1.1. Assess situation, identify hazards promptly, assess risks and manage to avoid injury to self and others.
- 1.2. Select and use other leaders or party members, equipment and rescue techniques appropriate to situation.
- 1.3. Implement rescue operations according to organisational policies and procedures for emergency response.
- 2.1. Identify immediate hazards, assess risks and negotiate

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| moving water. | <p>throughout rescue to avoid injury to self and others.</p> <p>2.2. Provide clear and concise instructions to person being rescued and others assisting.</p> <p>2.3. Rescue a swimmer in moving water using reach techniques.</p> <p>2.4. Utilise throw resources to reach a swimmer in moving water.</p> <p>2.5. Release entrapped person, utilising methods suitable for situation.</p> <p>2.6. Use safe contact methods, using craft, to rescue and transport a swimmer.</p> <p>2.7. Provide both tethered and supported tows to nearest safe landing.</p> <p>2.8. Select and use equipment and methods appropriate to situation to retrieve abandoned craft and equipment.</p> |
| 3. Use mechanical advantage systems. | <p>3.1. Determine need for use of mechanical advantage systems.</p> <p>3.2. Identify and promptly establish type appropriate for the rescue or recovery situation.</p> <p>3.3. Verify manufacturers' recommendations, equipment limitations and safety margins; rig and use equipment accordingly.</p> <p>3.4. Modify system, as required, to increase efficiency and communicate system changes to others assisting.</p> |
| 4. Debrief and complete reports. | <p>4.1. Participate in incident management debrief and identify future response improvements.</p> <p>4.2. Complete required incident reports according to organisational procedures.</p> |

Foundation Skills

Foundation skills essential to performance in this unit, but not explicit in the performance criteria are listed here, along with a brief context statement.

SKILLS	DESCRIPTION
Reading skills to:	interpret detailed familiar organisational policies and procedures for emergency response.
Writing skills to:	record detailed and accurate factual information about rescue responses.
Oral communications	use clear and unambiguous verbal and non-verbal communications to make intent known.

skills to:

- Self-management skills to:
- critically analyse all circumstances and implications to provide a prompt and considered response to rescue requirements.

Unit Mapping Information

No equivalent unit.

Links

Companion Volume Implementation Guides -

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

Assessment Requirements for SISORSC005 Rescue others in white water

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

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