



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for SISOSCB006 Perform diver rescues

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 a range of simulated rescue operations:

- collectively cover responses to all of the following diver issues:
 - panicked diver at the surface and underwater
 - over exerted diver at the surface and underwater
 - vertigo
 - cramping
- complete two surface non-swimming assisted rescues and collectively use reach and extension techniques
- complete two surface swimming assisted rescues while consistently entering the water without losing sight of the diver in need and:
 - establish diver's buoyancy
 - execute rescues with and without floatation devices
 - execute towing with and without equipment removal
 - use two towing techniques
- complete two underwater rescues while consistently maintaining buoyancy of self and rescued diver both underwater and at the surface:
 - use an alternate air source to provide air to a diver, and make a controlled air sharing ascent
 - bring an unresponsive diver to the surface
- provide one surface in-water rescue, using two of the following breathing techniques while consistently controlling an open airway:
 - mouth-to-pocket mask
 - mouth-to-mouth
 - mouth-to-nose
- assist divers to exit the water as follows:
 - one responsive diver without assistance
 - one responsive diver with assistance from team members
 - one unresponsive diver without assistance
 - one unresponsive diver with assistance from team members
- for at least one simulated rescue bring together multiple elements of rescue operations to include:
 - bringing an unresponsive diver to the surface

- establishing buoyancy both underwater and at the surface
- providing on surface in-water rescue breathing
- towing diver
- assisting diver to exit the water
- set up oxygen equipment on one occasion
- administer oxygen using a pocket mask on one occasion (where not prohibited by local legal requirements)
- complete one underwater search for missing divers using a search pattern to be chosen from the following list:
 - linear
 - circular
 - U pattern
 - jack stay
 - expanding square
- for each rescue operation:
 - consistently negotiate hazards safely and effectively
 - establish a chain of command, allocate and communicate roles and responsibilities to team members and participants to effectively complete rescues
 - 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
- principles of a chain of command as relevant to dive rescue operations
- roles and responsibilities that can be allocated to team members and participants to effectively complete a diver rescue
- communication protocols for dive rescue operations:
 - hand signals
 - calls
 - whistles
- diver issues that can occur during SCUBA diving activities:
 - panicked diver
 - over exerted diver
 - drowning
 - vertigo
 - cramping
 - temperature related problems including hypothermia and hyperthermia
 - pressure related injuries including decompression sickness, arterial gas embolism and other lung overexpansion injuries

- stings or bites from marine animals
- diver low or out of air
- equipment related problems including over weighting
- missing diver
- for the above issues:
 - signs that indicate need for rescue and or first aid
 - how they affect choice of rescue techniques
 - appropriate actions and communications with the rescued diver
 - risks related to the rescue diver
 - first aid treatments for those that relate to illness or injury
- for surface non-swimming assisted rescues, features, functions and techniques used with rescue equipment:
 - reach equipment
 - throw bags, lifebuoys and slings
 - throw ropes
- for surface swimming assisted rescues, techniques for:
 - entering water without losing sight of diver in need
 - using floatation equipment
 - removing equipment from rescued diver and considerations for doing this
 - towing with and without equipment removed
- for underwater rescues, techniques used for:
 - establishing and maintaining buoyancy of rescued diver, both underwater and at the surface
 - using an alternate air source to provide air to a diver, and making controlled air sharing ascents
 - assisting responsive divers to the surface
 - bringing unresponsive divers to the surface while controlling buoyancy
- techniques for providing in-water rescue breathing:
 - removing equipment
 - opening the airway
 - mouth-to-pocket mask
 - mouth-to-mouth
 - mouth-to-nose
- techniques for:
 - assisting responsive divers to exit the water, with and without assistance from team members
 - exiting unresponsive divers from the water, with and without assistance from team members
- for oxygen administration:
 - situations that require the use of oxygen and benefits to divers
 - features, functions and operation of oxygen delivery systems, pocket masks

- appropriate flow rates
- hazards associated with the administration of oxygen and methods used to manage these
- team members that are authorised to administer oxygen and any legal requirements applicable in the local state or territory
- options that are available post rescue, when these might be used and how to contact authorities to assist:
 - assisted treatment via remote communications
 - emergency evacuation and medical treatment
 - hyperbaric chamber
- underwater search patterns used to locate lost divers, advantages and disadvantages of each:
 - linear
 - circular
 - U pattern
 - jack stay
 - expanding square
- format, inclusions and use of incident reports.

Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated in an open water site during daylight hours. Dives can be completed from either a boat or from the shore.

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

During assessment:

- direct vertical access to the surface must be possible; aquatic plants are not considered an overhead obstruction
- surfacing an unresponsive diver can only be completed at a maximum depth of 9 metres
- the following resources must be available to replicate industry conditions of operation:
 - first aid equipment
 - communication equipment for emergency response
 - diver flags of a type and size that meet local maritime regulator requirements.

Assessment must ensure use of:

- people who act as team members, participants and rescuees with whom the individual interacts during simulated rescues
- fins
- masks
- snorkels
- cylinders and valves

- buoyancy control devices with low pressure inflators
- regulators with submersible pressure gauges
- alternative air source
- weight ballast systems
- exposure suits suitable for conditions
- timing devices
- depth gauges
- underwater compasses
- rescue equipment:
 - reach equipment
 - throw bags, lifebuoys or slings
 - throw ropes
- oxygen equipment:
 - oxygen delivery systems
 - pocket masks or other barrier devices
- template incident reports
- organisational policies and procedures for emergency response.

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

- be an individual who is currently certified and sanctioned by an industry authorised organisation to teach and assess diver rescues.

Links

Companion Volume Implementation Guides -

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