

# Community Emergency Response Training

## Unit 6: Light Search and Rescue



# Unit Objectives

- ◆ Identify sizeup requirements for potential search and rescue situations.
- ◆ Describe the most common techniques for search a structure.
- ◆ Use safe techniques for debris removal and victim extrication.
- ◆ Describe ways to protect rescuers during search and rescue.



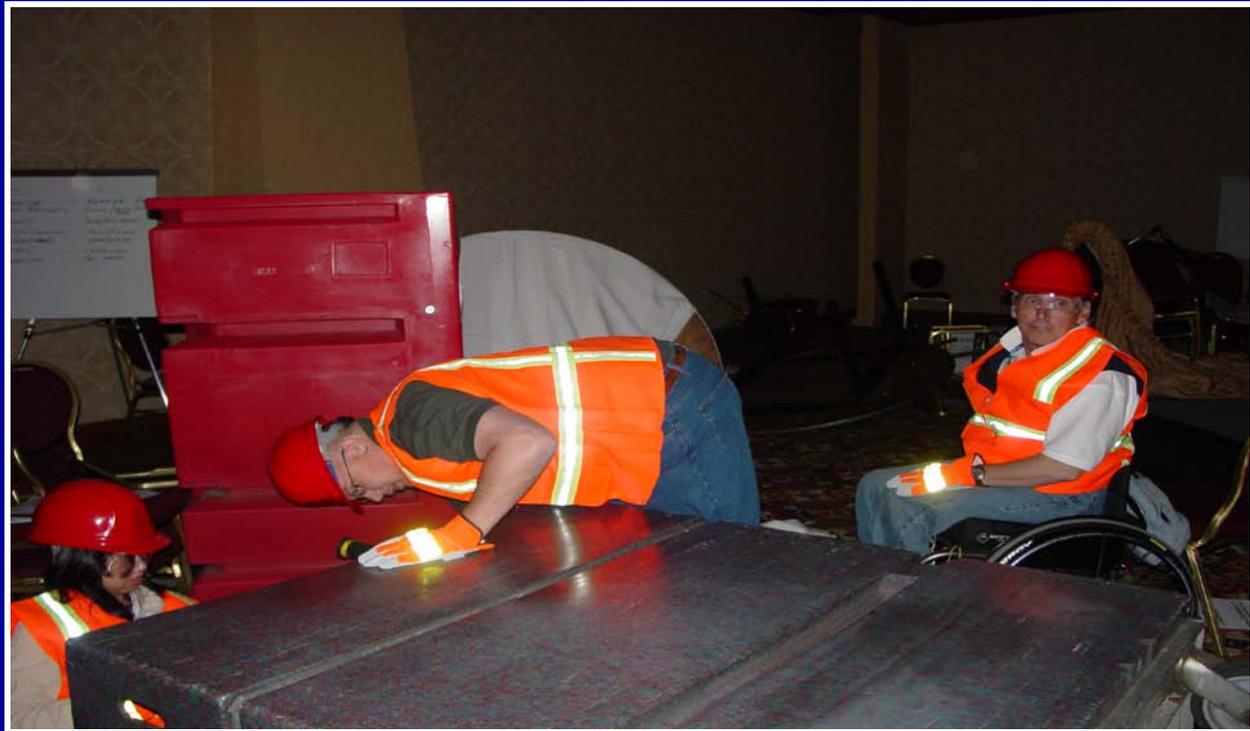
# Search and Rescue Operations

- ◆ Size-up
- ◆ Search involves:
  - Locating victims
  - Documenting location
- ◆ Rescue involves procedures and methods to extricate victims



# Decision To Attempt Rescue

- ◆ Risk involved to the rescuer
- ◆ Greatest good for greatest number of people



# Goals of Search and Rescue

- ◆ Rescue greatest number in the shortest amount of time
- ◆ Rescue lightly trapped victims first



# Effective Search and Rescue

- ◆ Effective sizeup
- ◆ Rescuer safety
- ◆ Victims safety



# CERT Search and Rescue Sizeup

1. Gather Facts
2. Assess Damage
3. Consider Probabilities
4. Assess Your Situation
5. Establish Priorities
6. Make Decisions
7. Develop Plans of Action
8. Take Action
9. Evaluate Progress



# Step 1: Gather Facts

Consider the:

- ◆ Time of event and day of week.
  - ◆ Type of structure.
  - ◆ Construction type.
    - ◆ Weather.
    - ◆ Hazards.

Gather facts accurately!



## Step 2: Assess and Communicate Damage

The CERT mission changes if:

- ◆ Damage is light.
- ◆ Damage is moderate.
- ◆ Damage is heavy.

Consider structure type and age.

Never enter a structure with heavy damage!



# Search and Rescue



Slight Damage



# Search and Rescue



Moderate Damage



# Search and Rescue



Heavy Damage



# Search and Rescue sizeup

- ◆ Personnel
- ◆ Tools
- ◆ Equipment



# Safety Considerations

- ◆ Make rescuer safety your primary concern.
- ◆ Use a buddy system.
- ◆ Be alert for hazards.
- ◆ Use safety equipment.
- ◆ Rotate teams.

Teamwork=Success



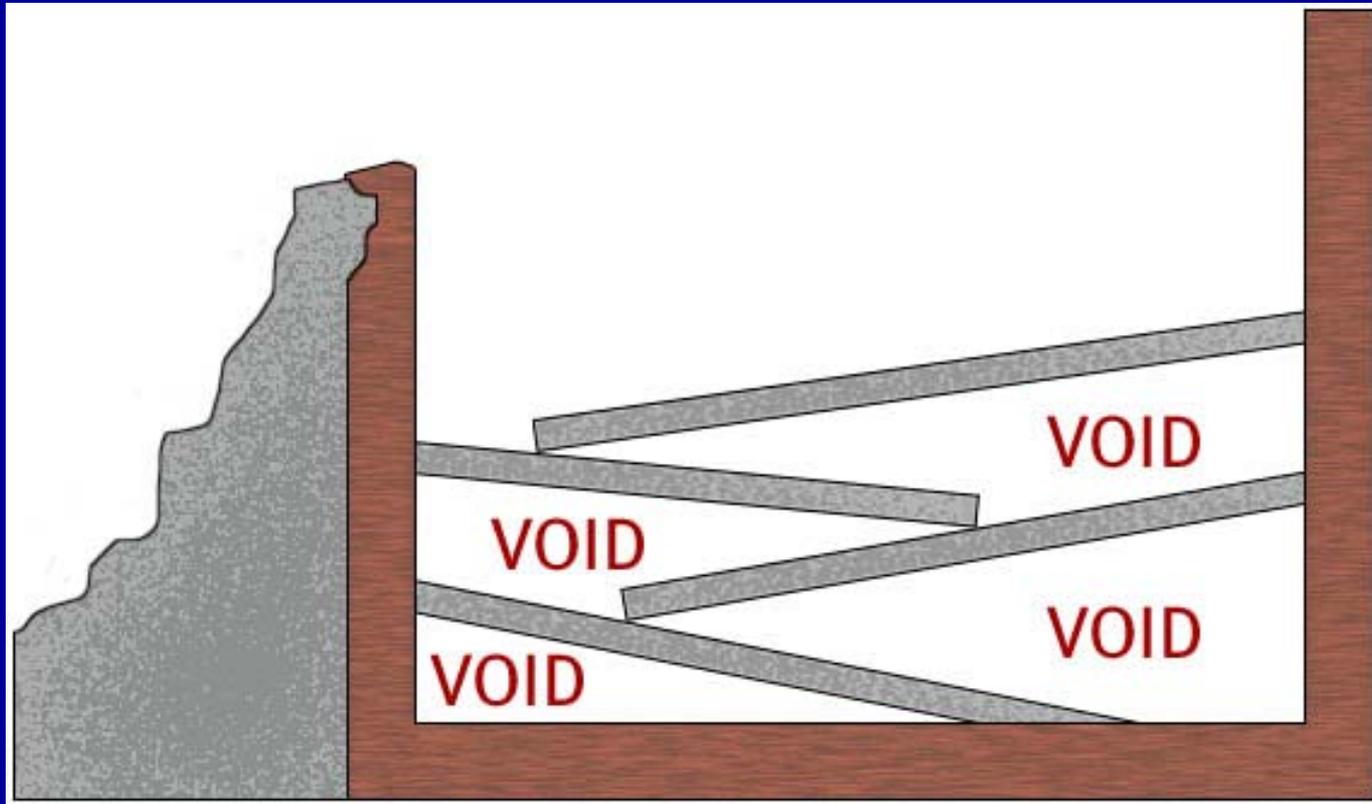
# Conducting Search Operations

Inspect area by:

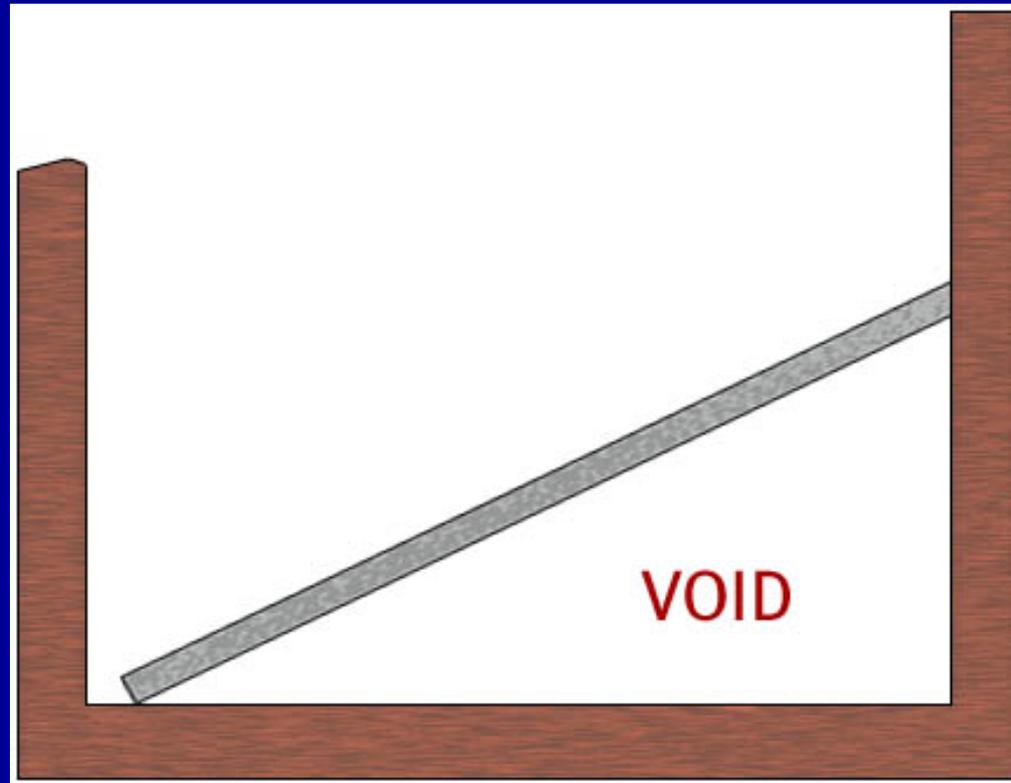
1. Employing search techniques based on size-up.
2. Locating potential victims.



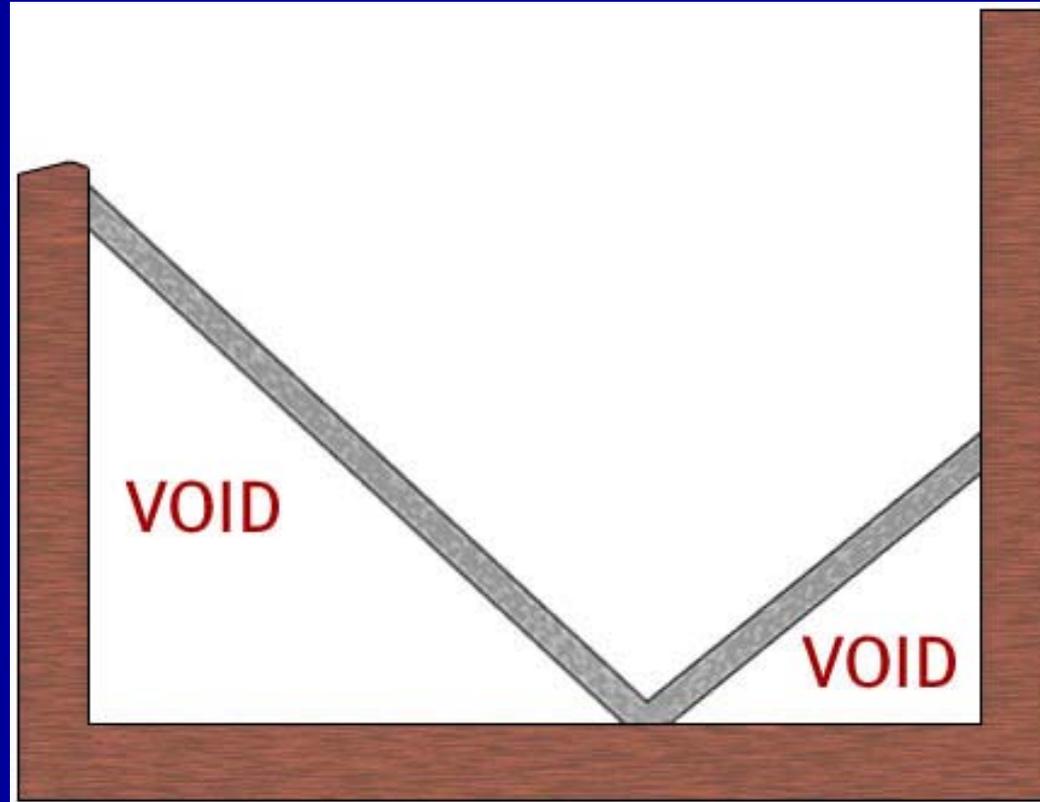
# Conducting Search Operations



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# Conducting Search Operations



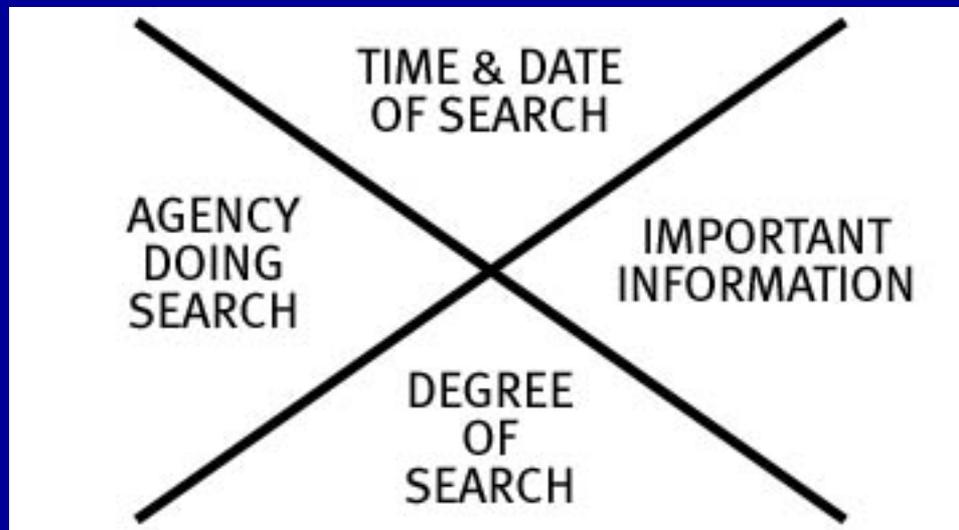
# Conducting Search Operations

## Individual Voids



# Effective Search Methodology

- ◆ Indicates rescuer location
- ◆ Prevents duplication of effort

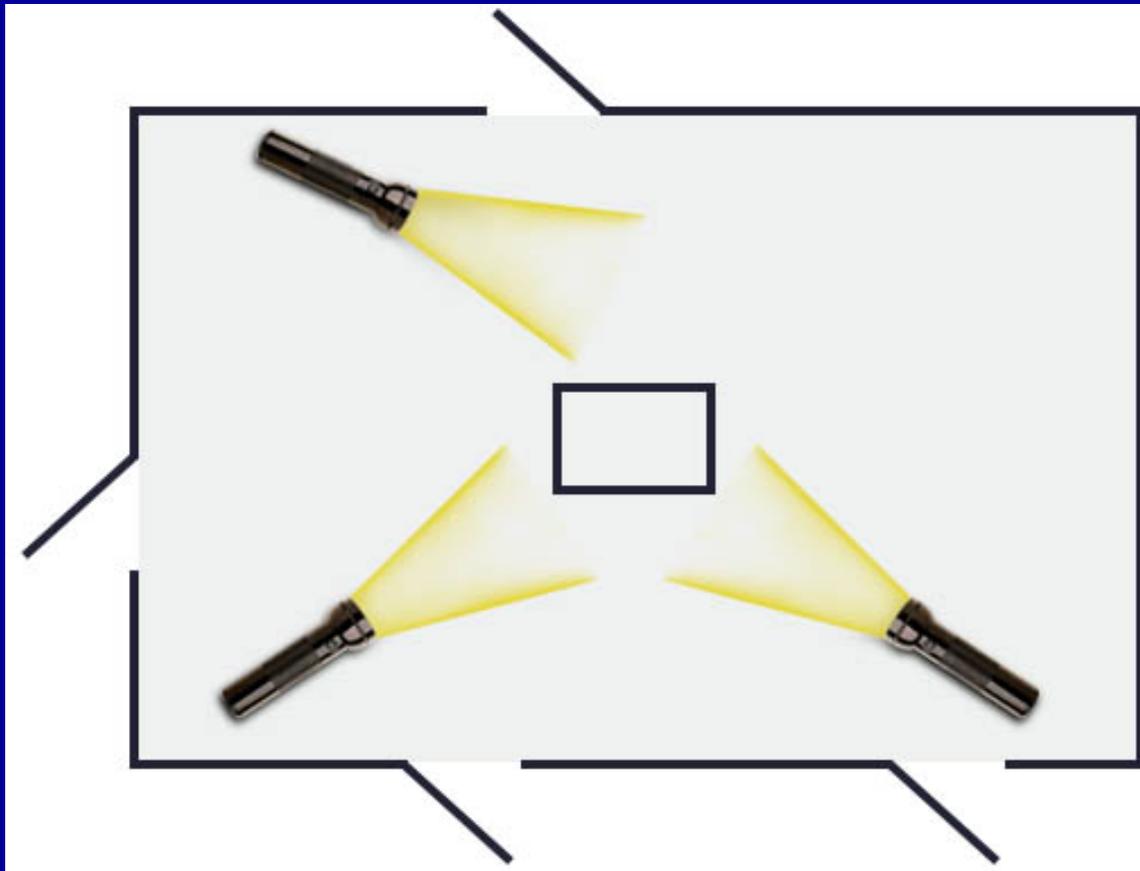


# Search Methods

1. Call out to victims.
2. Use systematic search pattern.
3. Stop frequently to listen.
4. Triangulate.
5. Mark searched areas to document results.
6. Report results.



# Conducting Search Operations



# Conducting Rescue Operations

## Primary Functions:

- ◆ Creating safe rescue environment
  - Lift objects out of the way.
  - Use tools to move objects.
  - Remove debris.
- ◆ Triaging or stabilizing victims
- ◆ Removing victims



# Creating a Safe Environment

## Goals:

- ◆ Maintain rescuer safety.
- ◆ Triage in lightly and moderately damaged buildings.
- ◆ Evacuate victims quickly from moderately damaged buildings-minimize injury.



# Precautions to Minimize Risk

## Safe Environment:

- ◆ Know your limitations
- ◆ Follow safety procedures.
- ◆ Remove debris by:
  - Leveraging.
  - Cribbing.



# Removing Victims

Types of victim removal include:

- Self-removal or assist
- Lifts and drags



Allow victims to extricate themselves when possible.



# Extrication Method

Depends upon:

- ◆ General stability of immediate environment.
- ◆ Number of rescuers available.
- ◆ Strength and ability of rescuers.
- ◆ Condition of victim.





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