

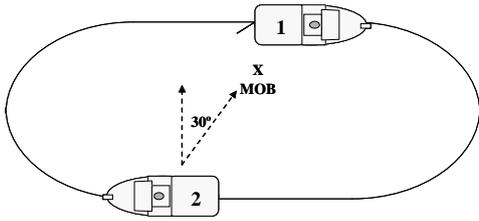
CR1 EX 6– CROWN SKIPPER- PERSON IN THE WATER- MOB:

Tasks & purpose: To develop team leader & driving skills to recover a person from the water and provide medical attention/care until rescued to a place of safety. Equipment required: A manikin dummy, stretcher, lifebuoys or large fender.

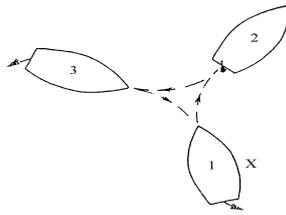
TASK 1. BRIEFING THE CREW	
<p>Trainers must not expose Trainees to bar conditions beyond their skill or vessel’s capabilities. A real MOB is less likely in this fast turning vessel if the crew are advised to brace themselves in advance, & if thrown, injury will be limited if they roll into a ball to avoid prop contact.</p>	
Crew Emergency stations- Deck	Skipper Emergency stations- Helm
<p>Inform Skipper (include side that the <i>MOB</i> fell.)</p> <p>Crew maintains lookout, points at MOB and call VMR or <i>PAN PAN</i> as appropriate.</p> <p>Crew member to "constantly call" distance from person in water in metres and relative bearing. Throws Rescue float if required - located flybridge</p> <p>Remember, it will require two or three persons to lift a deadweight into the CR1 without a winch.</p> <p>Notify Skipper of recovery and when <i>ALL are BACK on BOARD - ALL CLEAR.</i></p> <p>Administer warm clothing/first aid.</p>	<p>Turn vessel toward <i>MOB</i> ahead, disengage gears.</p> <p>Activates MOB on GPS.</p> <p>Complete turn. Approach person up - tide or as appropriate to prevailing wind conditions</p> <p>Remember, it will require two or three persons to lift a deadweight into CR1 without a winch.</p> <p>Approach slowly. Shout to MOB not to swim into vessels prop wash until manoeuvring is completed. Pick up <i>MOB</i> with disengaged gears.</p> <p>Cancel <i>PAN PAN</i> .</p>
Contingencies to anticipate, plan for & practice	
<p>Other vessels threatening to enter MOB zone: Severe/ life threatening injury sustained: MOB lost to sight: The skipper may be the MOB:</p>	<p>Exclusion zone establishment plan. Severe injury response plan. Search & rescue plan. Crew manoeuvres boat to recover skipper</p>
<p>This exercise may be practiced with RIB EX 12 & SARCC EX 2, Search Pattern Navigation.</p>	
TASK 2. PREPARATORY - THROWING THE PROP AWAY FROM MOB	
<p>This precaution needs to become an automatic reaction if it is to be useful in preventing prop injury to a MOB. Find a traffic free stretch of river and throw the dummy ahead. The driver must ensure the crew are secure & not loose crewmen overboard. Avoid the dummy by throwing the helm over, then return to pick the dummy up. Pick up must be made as quickly as possible, but CR1 must be out of gear and the props stopped at the moment of the pick up.</p>	

TASK 3. THE EMERGENCY TURNS

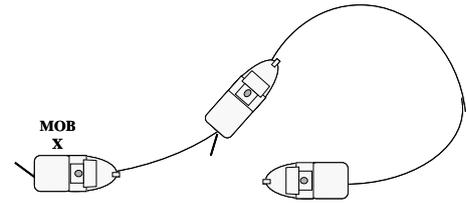
Elliptical turn



Short turn around



Williamson turn



Drawings courtesy of Geoff Shelton

The fastest way make a controlled pick up the person in the water is the best turn.

Usually approach into the greater of wide or current and if possible so as to create a lee for those in the water. Be aware that your vessel will drift rapidly towards a person in the water when you stop manoeuvring, due to your greater windage than a body in the water. In the case of many survivors in the water, rig guest warps at CR1 waterline from bow to quarter (allowing survivors to clutch on).

TASK 4. PICK UP AND RECOVERY OF PERSON IN THE WATER

An incident scene hazard assessment must be made by the trainee.

The extremely arduous task of lifting a body out of the water will not happen without severe injury to casualty & crew unless planned. A crewman may have to enter the water to assist an injured survivor.

Options to practice:

Manhandle through starboard gate - lift casualty from behind, provide padding around gate & deck.

Manhandle through transom gate - risks severe injury in a pitching sea.

Rig a bowline in the bight (harness) - take turns around the tow post to gain purchase.

Rig a rescue net or Jason's Cradle - devices lashed on the inboard side of the boat while the outer side is held away allowing the cradle to form a hammock in the water. Once the casualty is positioned, gently heave on the outer side to hoist the casualty aboard. Caution is essential to prevent injury to the casualty.

TASK 5. DELIVERING CASUALTIES TO A PLACE OF SAFETY

The exercise should include the simulated management & safe delivery of the injured to shore medics.

Practice the simulated treatment of the injured with neck brace, bandage or secure stretcher as required. Manage simulated hypothermia/ hyperthermia sufferers. The hypothermic is best carried horizontally with their heads higher than their legs. The cradle method of Task 4 minimises hypothermia as all parts of the body clear the water at the same time and "Hydrostatic Squeeze" is eased off the body simultaneously. A hypothermic lifted out of the water vertically causes gravitational blood rush to the legs causing a loss in blood pressure and collapse.

Training resources:

Workbooks- "Assist in SAR", "Shipboard Safety", "PMSRG SMS Emergency Procs"
Presentation- CD Index>CR1 Lessons> Comply emerg. procs on vess. >"Emerg. procs"
Motorboat Sim.- Port Fantasy Scenery. MOB's at Flagstaff, Knobbies, Lthse & North shore