

1. Prepare and respond to rescue

Question 1 (5 Marks)

List five examples of the operational information a response team needs to gather at a call out.

Navigational hazards and any other potential hazard
Route, (bearing and distance and navigational details)
Weather, both at the commencement and forecast for length of time on task
Conditions at scene, day/night, sea state, weather
Tides, Heights and times.

Question 2 (2 Marks)

What equipment requires checking in the preparation for departure of the Rescue Vessel.

Normally done at end of last sortie. Includes fuel, oil, radio and other electronic equipment, steering.

Question 3 (5 Marks)

List five items of personal protective equipment.

Life jacket (PFD)
Shoes
Long sleeve shirt
Sun glasses
Hat

Question 4 (2 Marks)

When plotting the position of a marine incident, what other useful information can the chart show us?

Depth of water
Direction of prevailing current
Local hazards such as rocks

Question 5 (2 Marks)

List an operational area for the Rescue Vessel that you are familiar with describe its dangers and hazards.

Coast line, 10 M north & south of Hastings River
Hastings River bar
Diamantina Rocks
Bird Rock
Various headlands
Surf on North Shore
Various reefs

Question 6 (2 Marks)

Describe common dangers and hazards as you approach the vessel in distress and the actions to deal with them.

Smoke & heat from burning vessel – Approach from up wind
Ropes, rigging, flotsam in water – Good lookout and proceed very slowly
Swell causing vessels to collide – Fenders and crew
Shallow water
Reefs etc

2. Participate in assessing the rescue scene

Question 7 (3 Marks)

List three essentials for a reconnaissance to assess the incident scene at arrival.

Damage to vessel, fire/sinking/disabled
Leaking fuel
Chlorine gasses
Flotsam

Question 8 (4 Marks)

At the time of assessing the Rescue Scene, what do the following words mean?

Task - The overall job of finding, rescuing and recovery

Acknowledge – To acknowledge a direction given by a verbal or visual response

Action - Action taken as a response to a direction given

Report – Report conclusion or otherwise of an action that has been undertaken

Question 9 (5 Marks)

List the actions that the Skipper will expect from the crew as they assess the scene for hazards and poor environmental conditions.

Lookout and advise of all hazards including flotsam, chlorine gas, etc
Lookout for known and potential navigation hazards
Look out for any deteriorating weather or sea conditions
Make ready any equipment that might be necessary
Keep a working log
Monitor electronic aids, depth sounder, radio, etc.

Question 10 (2 Marks)

Your Team has arrived alongside a 12 metre cruiser that is disabled. The Skipper allocates the task to you and another crew to check below decks. As soon as you open the hatchway, there is a strong smell of fuel. Describe what you would consider doing.

Close hatches
Turn off all electric equipment and batteries
Shut down any running machinery
Shut off fuel cocks.
Close air vents
Evacuate crew

Question 11 (2 Marks)

Describe your actions if you encountered a situation on a distressed vessel that was impossible for an individual to resolve.

Don't continue beyond your capabilities. Advise skipper and ask for help or more equipment.

3. Perform rescue

Question 12 (3 Marks)

Describe the actions indicated while conducting a rescue by the words:

Execute – To carry out a plan, task, orders, directions, etc

Sitrep - A situation report that is radioed back to base or the controlling authority at designated intervals.

Follow OH&S procedures – At all times to work within the safety guidelines for crew

Question 13 (2 Marks)

Write a summary of the attention that can be required to treat and stabilise a casualty.

DRABC; CPR; EAR; Splints; Neck brace; Sling; Stop bleeding; Stretcher; Recovery position; Re-assure; Keep warm, (treat for shock); Assist in self administration of prescribed drugs.

Question 14 (2 Marks)

List the items to be considered prior to the decision to move the casualty and the general procedure for the movement.

Need for casualty to be moved

Can casualty be moved safely

How can further injury be minimised

What transportation is most suitable

Move as safely and with least discomfort to patient taking into consideration prevailing conditions and injuries. This may involve floating and towing in water between vessels. Use of a breeches buoy. In calm conditions pass patient direct to RV.

Question 15 (2 Marks)

List the considerations of the team members when there is a necessity to move a casualty to another method of transport to Professional Health Care.

Need for casualty to be moved

Can casualty be moved safely

How can further injury be minimised

What transportation is most suitable

Question 16 (2 Marks)

List the possible duties, in your own words that you may have to undertake, when you are given the task to “tend” the RV whilst the rest of the crew are involved on the distressed vessel.

Radio watch, -keep a listening watch and respond or initiate calls as required.

Anchor/mooring watch, - ensure not dragging anchor, that mooring lines are stable

Lookout, - All round lookout for other vessels approaching and navigational hazards

Sea watch, - Any changes in sea conditions, rogue waves that might affect stability of RV or distressed vessel.

Weather watch, - Any adverse weather conditions approaching the rescue area.

4. Conclude rescue operations**Question 17 (5 Marks)**

Write an example of a well-completed ship’s log below.

07:55	73	To	Base advised leaving shed with crew numbers
07:58	4	To	VKG advised of incident
08:15	73	To	Base advised leaving river, ETA vessel 08:50
08:50			Arrived vessel condition assessed
08:55	73	To	Base advised of condition of vessel, crew & intentions
09:15	73	To	Base advised vessel under tow
10:10	73	To	BIR, base advised of destination
10:30			Tow complete
10:35	73/4	To	Logged off with base and VKG