



Survival and Rescue





Purpose:

To minimize injury or prevent the loss of life, in the event of an emergency, an operator and crew must be proficient in rescue and survival techniques.



Learning Objectives:

By the end of this chapter the participant should be able to:

- Demonstrate 2 techniques to re-board a boat from deep water
- Use "Talk, Reach, Throw, Row, Go" rescue sequence
- State the rescue priorities
- Demonstrate the HELP and HUDDLE techniques.
- Identify the 2 most common types of boating accidents that result in fatality.



Learning Objectives:

By the end of this chapter the participant should be able to:

- Rescue a live person in the water.
- Don Type I, II, III and V PFDs and enter the water
- Demonstrate Visual Distress Signaling (VDS) techniques
- Comply with State and Federal laws and FWS/DOI Policies regarding accident reporting

Reminder of boating hazards



Boating Accidents

Major Types:

- Collision between vessels
- Collisions with objects
- Falls overboard
- Capsizing



Most common cause of collisions is failure to post a lookout

Boating Accidents

Running Aground Hard aground vs soft aground





Boating Accidents

Actions to Take if Aground

- Remain calm; don't panic
- DO NOT reverse the engine
- Assess damage
- If no damage, can you move the boat without causing damage - go slowly
- Call for professional assistance

Fatal Boating Accidents

Most result from the boat capsizing or the victim falling overboard without a PFD



Boating Accidents

Major Factors in Fatalities

- Drowning
- Cold Water Shock
- Hypothermia





Boating Accidents

Drowning Facts:

- Most victims are within 10 feet from safety
- Cold water shock & Hypothermia can hasten the onset of drowning.
- Never give up on a drowning victim.
- Near drowning victims can experience secondary drowning.



Boating Accidents

Drowning Definitions:

- Dry - little or no water enters the lungs.
- Wet - aspiration of water into the lungs
- Secondary - a person successfully revived but dies later due to complications.
- Cold Water Drowning - a person who drowns in cold water ($<20^{\circ}\text{C}$). There is a higher probability that a cold water drowning victim can be revived. A cold water drowning victim is not dead until he/she is warm and dead.

✧ **Never give up on a drowning victim.**

Boating Accidents

Cold Water Shock

- Physiological response that occurs upon immediately upon immersion in cold water.
- The initial shock can place great strain on the body causing cardiac arrest.

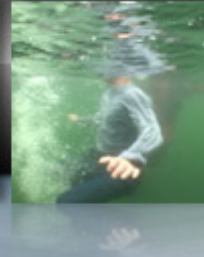


Boating Accidents

Hypothermia

- Can result in loss of dexterity, consciousness, and life.
- Drowning can occur 25 times faster in cold water.
- Understand the 1-10-1 concept.

**COLD WATER
BOOT CAMP**



Boating Accidents

Capsizing - Causes

- Don't Overload your boat.
- Watch weight distribution
- Approach waves properly.



What to do if You Capsize

- Take a head count. Assist injured personnel.
- Stay with vessel. Get out of the water.
- Right the vessel (if possible).
- Orient the boat bow into conditions.
- Consider swimming if:
 - Wearing immersion suit
 - VERY close to place of safety
 - Event was not witnessed
 - No means of communication
 - Not able to climb out of water
 - In moving water



Boating Accidents

Man-Over-Board (MOB)

- Don't lose sight of victim
- Continually communicate with the victim and crew
- Turn the boat. Approach at a controlled speed (bare steerage) from down weather.
- Use **"Talk, Reach, Throw, Row, Go"** crew priority to recover victim.





Boating Accidents

REMEMBER:

- Always keep a lookout
- **Priorities - Self, partner, victim**
- In cold water immersion use the 1-10-1 principle
- Don't give up on a drowned person
- Use **"Talk, Reach, Throw, Row, Go"** to keep crew safe when recovering a victim.



When to File an Accident Report

DOI - report any boating-related injuries or property damage accidents to your supervisor as soon as you are able

US Coast Guard Form 3865 when:

- More than \$2000 in property damage
- An injury causing incapacitation for more than 72 hours
- Loss of life.

State Accident Reporting Requirements

Practical Performance

Pool Session:

1. Self/Victim Rescue
2. In-water survival
3. Throwables
4. Survival Equipment



Practical Performance

Visual Distress Signal Demo:

1. Types
2. When to use
3. How to use
4. Hazards



Practical Performance

Man-Over-Board (MOB) & Personnel Rescue Recovery:



Questions?

