

## 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