RESCUER’S RESPONSIBILITY

• Act in good faith.
• Get the casualty’s permission to render assistance.
• Use reasonable skill and care according to your level of training.
• Do not attempt procedures outside your level of training and experience.

IMPORTANT. DO NOT MOVE THE VICTIM IF HEAD OR SPINAL INJURIES ARE SUSPECTED, UNLESS IMMINENT LIFE-THREATENING HAZARDS NECESSITATE IT.

1. ACCIDENT SCENE SURVEY

• Quickly evaluate objective hazards
• Act to ensure safety and avoid further casualties

2. INITIAL FIRST AID RESPONSE (PRIMARY SURVEY)

• Check the “ABCDs - Airway, Breathing, Circulation and Disability”
• Stabilize life threatening conditions
• Use latex gloves and, if required, the CPR face shield
• If head or spinal injuries are suspected, stabilize casualty in position found

3. ORGANIZE TEAM PERSONNEL

Overall Emergency Response Leader

• Overall emergency response planning and oversight
• Personnel assignment and tasking
• Communication and coordination with outside rescue agencies

Climbing Safety and Technical Rescue Leader

• Leading technical rescue, if required
• Enforcing safe practices to avoid further incidents
• Establishing anchors and fixed ropes for rescue and evacuation

First Aid Leader

• Coordinate first aid until relieved by professional EMT personnel

4. SECONDARY FIRST AID SURVEY

• Methodically gather information on casualty’s condition
• History, vital signs, head-to-toe examination
• First aid for injuries and illnesses found
• Record details in duplicate on accident form
• Provide one copy to EMT personnel and retain the other
5. ON-GOING PATIENT CARE
   • Until relieved by EMT personnel
   • Protect casualty and rescuers from hypothermia

6. PATIENT EVACUATION
   • Assist EMT and rescue personnel

EMERGENCY SCENE MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST

YOUR JOB
   • Planning, monitoring and controlling the big picture.
   • Delegate detailed implementation tasks to others.
   • Be sensible, seek advice, delegate wisely but take charge and make decisions.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS
   • If outside assistance is required, contact rescue agencies ASAP.
   • Single communications focal point - normally yourself.
   • No radio/phone comm? Set up a network of “runners” to deliver messages.
   • Messages: written, unambiguous, including map marked with accident location.
   • Advise accident location, casualty’s state, assistance required, access locations.
   • A backboard and patient litter will be required for serious injuries.
   • Delegate escorts for rescue personnel or flag access trail.

INVENTORY PERSONNEL
   • Inventory experience and training of available personnel.
   • Determine personnel needs of other leaders. Make appropriate assignments.
   • Assign dysfunctional individuals low-stress tasks away from accident scene.

INVENTORY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
   • Inventory ALL first aid kits and assign to First Aid Leader.
   • Delegate gathering of insulating foam, clothing and tarps for weather protection.
   • Ensure Safety/Technical Leader has necessary ropes and climbing equipment.

REMAIN ON-SITE
   • Never leave the accident site yourself.
   • Delegate off-site functions to others.

PROTECT THE RESCUERS
   • Ensure first aid and rescue personnel do not neglect their own safety.
   • Monitor safe technical and first aid practices in the accident area.

ANTICIPATE EVENTS
   • Anticipate problems and take appropriate action before the situation worsens.
   • Changing weather? Nightfall approaching? Casualty’s condition worsening?
   • Emergency shelter required? Send out persons excess to rescue/evacuation needs?

DON’T ASSUME
   • Don’t assume individuals know what to do or how to do it.
   • Ask clear questions and give clear directions.

TAKE NOTES
   • And be prepared to submit a written report soon after the incident is resolved.