Division 12
April 2024 – Water drill

Host: Villa Park Fire Department

Date: April 26th (Gold)

Time: 0900-1200

Topic: Swift water- Shallow water crossing, offensive/defensive swimming, live bait rescue, task groups

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Description:
Members of the water team will review the drill outline and objectives before donning appropriate PPE and performing skills listed below. We will function in a manner that would mimic operations at a real response.

Contact:
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630 881 6152 (cell)

Location:

Lesson Title: Swift Water drill
Level of Instruction: Division response-Level Training
Method of Instruction: Classroom and Hands-on
Learning Objective: **Learning Objective**: The student(s) will be able to 1) Organizing into response groups. 2) The student(s) will be able to demonstrate the proper way of performing a shallow water crossing. 3) The student(s) will be able to demonstrate the proper way of setting a up a Y-Directional.
References: NFPA 1670,
Location: Bicentennial riverfront park. Yorkville, il 60560
Time / dates: 0900-1200 April 26th 2024
Instructor: Todd Gutzmer
Materials Needed: Stokes basket, RDC, 2 rope bags, Swift suit ensemble, waterproof radios and group identification material (colored duct tape, colored lights)
Safety Hazards / Identification: Water current, strainers, water temperature/hypothermia
Step #1 Lesson Preparation: • The instructor will review and present Swift Water drill objectives. • Instructor will discuss and students will practice setting up response groups. • Instructor will set up a suitable area with a target for students to practice deploying shallow water crossing. • Instructor will discuss offensive and defensive swimming .

Step #2 Presentation:	**Step # 3 Application**:
Cognitive: Review the Swift Water Objectives. Practical application: • The team shall Demonstrate setting up response groups mimicking a real response. • Each member of the company shall demonstrate the effective use of a shallow water crossing following the steps outlined below. • The team shall demonstrate offensive and defensive swimming. • The team shall demonstrate Live bait rescues- tethered swim to retrieve a victim	Division 12 Water rescue team – swift water operations IDOL – Special Hazards Training NFPA 1670 – 17.1, 17.2, 17.3 NFPA 1006 – 18.1, 18.2, 23.1, 23.2 OSFM Surface Water Ops - 17.2.01 Develop a site survey, 17.2.02 Select water rescue PPE, 17.2.06 Deploy a water rescue rope, 17.2.12 Support operations, Rope Rescue - 6.1.03 Construct a multiple-point anchor system, 6.1.04 Construct a compound rope mechanical advantage system, 6.1.06 Direct the

operation of a compound rope mechanical advantage system

Step #4 Evaluation: SWBAT (Student will be able to) successfully demonstrate the abovementioned skills. The instructor shall complete a Target Solutions assignment acknowledging that all participants have completed the skills reviewed.

Setting-up/Forming response groups

Rescuers will form response groups responsible for completing tasks at an incident.
Each group will have a designated leader who will remain in contact with incident command/operations. Each group will be large enough to perform the assigned task.
Groups will have visual identifiers (colored duct tape) with their name written in marker.
These Groups will gather and transport all necessary equipment to complete assignments.
Groups will utilize Motorola waterproof radios on designated channels to communicate with each other/Command.

Shallow water crossing

Rescuers will face upstream while carrying a stokes basket. The leader of the exercise will direct the team where and when to move. The team shall move in a coordinated manner reaching the opposite shore before switching roles and returning to starting point.
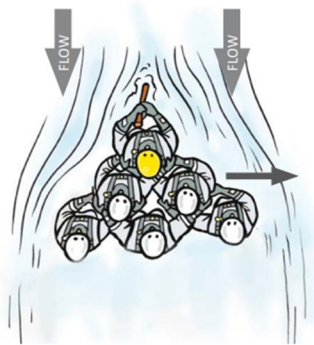
Steps to perform shallow water crossing:

1.   Identify leader of exercise group.
2.   Position members for exercise with larger members upstream.
3.   Consider utilizing pike pole or stick to feel area ahead of team.
4.   Call out movement in steps (example "Left" "Upstream" "Downstream" Etc.) moving one step at a time.
5.   Reach victim/target and put victim in basket.
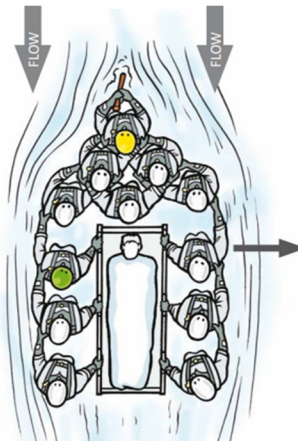6.   Return to starting point.

Tips:

- NEVER tie anybody to basket
- Bring PFD for the victims.
- Scout river for best place to cross.
- Have stable footing and balance before you advance.
- Switch arms/sides to prevent fatigue.

The wedge is a solid option for a team to cross, and can be used to support an injured person in the center where they are sheltered and supported. The shape uses the rescuers' bodies to protect and shelter the litter basket held in the center.

Patients must not be tied into the litter basket for in-water operations. If the victim requires immobilization (in the case of a suspected spinal injury), then hands on stabilization or a different option should be used for safe evacuation. Use a PFD on the patient when transporting across the water.

Offensive/Defensive swimming
Offensive:

The rescuer will swim aggressively in a free-style fashion with appropriate ferry angle to reach desired destination. When trying to avoid hazards such as "strainers" the rescuer must expend maximum effort to avoid danger.

Defensive:

 The rescuer will float on their back, head back and knees bent to help absorb impact of an object. The rescuer will swim in a "back-stroke" fashion to position themselves to avoid danger or enter an area of refuge.

Live bait rescue

Rescuers will don appropriate PPE and perform a site survey to be familiar with river features. Rescuers will be tethered to a rope utilizing their tow tether and swim out to a victim. Once a the victim is reached the rescuer with secure them as best a possible before shore personnel tension rope. Once the rope is passively tensioned the rescuer and victim will pendulum to shore/safety.
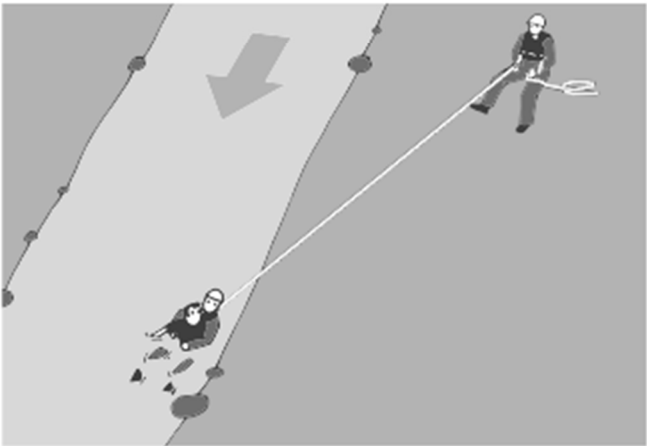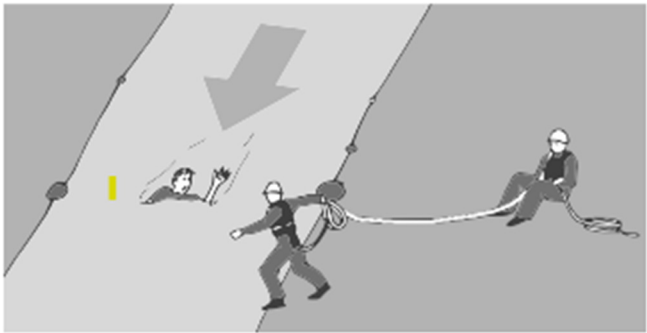
Steps to perform live bait rescue:
1. Don appropriate PPE (swift water ensemble) and muster in sufficient numbers (3 personnel)
2. Perform site survey identifying hazards and ideal location to effect a rescue
3. Connect rescue swimmers tow tether to rope bag.
4. Rescue swimmer and shore team identify and communicate intent to victim(s)
5. Rescue swimmers swim at appropriate time and angle of attack to reach victim
6. Rescue swimmer secures victim by wrapping their legs or arms around the victim and gives indication to shore team (tapping their helmet with a closed fist)
7. Shore team with hold passive tension on the rope (not haling in but preventing rope from continuing to pay out)
8. The rescue and victim(s) with pendulum to shore due to tension of the rope.
9. Shore team assists with retrieving victims and rescuer.

Tips:
1. Rescuer can enter the water to get as close as safely possible to their point of attack
2. Shore team can help spot victim and report updates to rescue swimmer.
3. If rescue rope is going to pull shore team into the water, allow some rope to pay out so you can re-establish footing.
4. Alert safety personnel and command of victims and rescuers status ("retrieved", "watched out", etc)

Site Survey

Bicentennial park

301 E Hydraulic st. Yorkville, il 60560

Motorola T600 radio video:

OSFM Objectives – Select all that apply	
	Surface Water Operations
☒	17.2.01 Develop a site survey
☒	17.2.02 Select water rescue PPE
☒	17.2.03 Define search parameters
☒	17.2.04 Develop an action plan
☒	17.2.05 Deploy a water rescue reach device
☒	17.2.06 Deploy a water rescue rope
☒	17.2.07 Develop and implement an action plan
☐	17.2.08 Define procedures to provide support for helicopter water rescue operations
☒	17.2.09 Implement procedures for performing watercraft-based rescue
☒	17.2.10 Demonstrate fundamental survival swimming and self-rescue skills
☒	17.2.11 Identify procedures for operation of rope systems
☒	17.2.12 Support operations
☒	17.2.13 Terminate an incident
	Watercraft Technician
☒	22.3.01 Prepare a watercraft to get underway
☒	22.3.02 Operate a watercraft
☐	22.3.03 Plot a course

☐	22.3.04 Operate a watercraft (docking)
☒	22.3.05 Operate a watercraft (launch)
☐	22.3.06 Operate a watercraft (anchoring)
☐	22.3.07 Operate a watercraft (Crew Overboard (COB)
☒	22.3.08 Operate a watercraft (in-water rescuers)
☒	22.3.09 Operate a watercraft (water-bound victim)
☐	22.3.10 Operate a watercraft (towing)
☐	22.3.11 Operate ancillary navigation and electronic systems
☐	22.3.12 Shut down a watercraft
☐	**Rope Operations**
☒	6.1.01 Direct a team
☒	6.1.02 Direct a lowering operation
☐	6.1.03 Construct a multiple-point anchor system
☐	6.1.04 Construct a compound rope mechanical advantage system
☐	6.1.05 Construct a fixed rope system
☐	6.1.06 Direct the operation of a compound rope mechanical advantage system
☐	6.1.07 Ascend a fixed rope in a high-angle environment
☐	6.1.08 Descend a fixed rope in a high-angle environment
	Rope Technician
☒	6.2.01 Complete an assignment
☒	6.2.02 Manage the movement of the victim
☒	6.2.03 Function as a litter tender
☒	6.2.04 Direct a team (victim removal)
☐	6.2.05 Direct a team (highline construction)
☐	6.2.06 Direct a team (highline operation)
☒	6.2.07 Access a victim
☐	6.2.08 Isolate and manage potentially harmful energy sources
☐	6.1.05 Construct a fixed rope system
☐	6.1.06 Direct the operation of a compound rope mechanical advantage system
☐	6.1.07 Ascend a fixed rope in a high-angle environment
☐	6.1.08 Descend a fixed rope in a high-angle environment