

Summary Report for Individual Task
052-247-1228
Perform a Rescue of an Injured or Entrapped Victim from a Collapsed Structure
Status: Approved

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - The materials contained in this course have been reviewed by the course developers in coordination with the Ft Leonard Wood MO/MSCOE foreign disclosure authority. This course is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.

Condition: You are a member of an Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) team given a structural collapse incident, lifting and moving equipment, an entrapped victim, stabilization equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), packaging and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) equipment. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standard: Perform a rescue of an injured or unconscious victim from a structural collapse incident ensuring the internal obstacles and hazards are negotiated, provide basic medical care, package and extricate the victim(s) from structural collapse in selected transfer device, no additional harm is done to the victim or rescuer, and victim is delivered to appropriate level of EMS IAW National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1006 standards.

Special Condition: None

Safety Risk: Medium

MOPP 4: Never

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER
None

WARNING
None

CAUTION
None

Remarks: All required references and technical manuals will be provided by the local US&R Command.

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Identify resources needed for the rescue. (See tasks 052-247-3101, 052-247-3201)
2. Construct shoring and stabilization systems in the rescue area. (See tasks 052-247-1320, 052-247-1323)
3. Release a victim(s) from entrapment.

Note: Call for a higher level of Advanced Life Support (ALS) if needed.

- a. Conduct a risk/benefit analysis.

Note: An acceptable level of risk can only be justified when the potential to save lives is great. When no lives or property can be saved, there is no justification to expose rescue personnel to avoidable risks.

- b. Minimize hazards to rescue personnel and victim(s). (See task 052-247-3101)

- c. Conduct lifting and moving operations for victim removal. (See tasks 052-247-1321, 052-247-1324, 052-247-1225)

DANGER

Crushing injuries should be handled by advanced life support personnel familiar with crush syndrome. Crush syndrome occurs as a result of crushing pressure on certain parts of the body. This pressure restricts the blood flow and the injured tissue dies and gives off toxins. A sudden release of pressure, which occurs when the victim is released from the entrapment, allows the toxins to flow into the bloodstream, where they can have an effect on other organs in the body and possibly cause death.

WARNING

Whenever possible, do not lift a weight from a victim without first assessing his or her status and making sure that ALS personnel are permitted to begin treatment.

4. Remove a victim(s) from the collapsed structure.
 - a. Employ universal precautions to protect personnel from bloodborne pathogens.

Note: All body fluids should be considered potentially infectious. Always observe body substance isolation (BSI) precautions by wearing gloves and eye protection as a minimal standard of protection.
 - b. Provide basic medical care. (See task 081-68W-0281)
 - c. Package a victim(s) for removal. (See tasks 052-247-1201, 031-627-2165).
5. Transfer victim(s) to appropriate level of Emergency Medical Service (EMS) provider.

Note: Transfer victim in accordance with local standard operating procedures (SOP).

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed (F). If the Soldier scores NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: Provide the Soldier with all the items listed in the conditions.
Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier to rescue a victim from a collapsed structure.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Identified resources needed for the rescue. (See tasks 052-247-3101, 052-247-3201)			
2. Constructed shoring and stabilization systems in the rescue area. (See tasks 052-247-1320, 052-247-1323)			
3. Released a victim(s) from entrapment.			
4. Removed a victim(s) from the collapsed structure.			
5. Transferred victim(s) to appropriate level of Emergency Medical Service (EMS) provider.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards	No	No
	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association, Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials, Eighth Edition	No	No
	NFPA 1006	Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications	Yes	Yes
	NFPA 1500	Standard for Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)	No	No
	NFPA 1670	Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents. 2009 Edition	No	No
	NFPA 472	National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, 2002 Ed	No	No

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
052-247-1323	Construct Shoring Systems for a Heavy Frame Structure	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Analysis

Supported Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
052-247-1225	Construct Cribbing System(s) to Stabilize a Load	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved

052-247-1322	Search for Victims in a Heavy Frame Collapsed Structure	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Analysis
052-247-1303	Belay a Falling Load	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
052-247-1201	Package a Victim for Removal From an Urban Search and Rescue Incident	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
052-247-1317	Construct Support Systems for an Intersecting Trench	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Analysis

Supported Collective Tasks : None