



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Direct Double Lift Deployment

Revision date: 30 May 2003

1. Description

To provide a means of rapid extraction of a survivor suspected as being hypothermic. Should there not be undue urgency in recovering the survivor to the aircraft a stretcher extraction is to be used.

Only ASR rescue swimmers certified may use this deployment methods from a helicopter.

2. Definitions

Crew	Air Sea Rescue crew that are part of the National Sea Rescue Institute ASR Unit
ASR	Air Sea Rescue
RS	ASR Rescue Swimmer

3. Equipment required

RS will be dressed in a wetsuit and booties.
Hood and gloves are optional.
Harness and life jacket joined by a carabineer
Attached to the harness is a short sling and snap hook, clipped back onto the harness.
Fins ,Mask and Snorkel
Two(2) Strops; The quick strop and a rescue strop

4. Training Requirements

Pool Training	Minimum of 4 deployment per year
Airborne	Minimum of 4 per year for each type of deployment



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5. Safety Considerations

A safety boat must be in attendance during training
Do not send a strop to a survivor without the RS, as it may become caught on entanglement hazards and survivors may not know how to properly use it

6. Procedure

The double direct (hypothermic) lift is carried out by one rescue swimmer. He is to be equipped with the standard ASR crew gear including wetsuit and booties, mask and snorkel, fins, lifejacket and harness. Two ORYX strops are to be attached to a common carbineer.

Rigging

The two strops are to be attached to one carbineer.
The strops are placed onto the hoist hook by means of the carbineer
The RS is attached directly to the hoist hook as per standard SOP

Lowering

The swimmer attaches to the hoist hook and releases his safety line
The RO checks all gear, gets the thumbs up from the RS
The engineer swings out the RS to outside the door
RS checks equipment and comfort and give OK signal
At about 2 m above the surface the RS indicates by extending both arms laterally
The engineer keeps RS at this height until the RS can be placed within 1-2 meters of the survivor

Survivor attachment

Engineer pays out enough slack so that there is no chance of the cable coming up tight before the RS indicates that he is ready to be lifted
In order to prevent a large centenary developing below the RS, the engineer is to recover the slack by hand so that it goes directly to the hook
RS places the first strop over the head and shoulders of the survivor
As soon as they are under the arms the strop is tightened around the chest



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The second strop is passed over the feet and brought up under the knees and tightened
When ready to be hoisted the RS indicates this with an overhead thumbs up

Hoisting
The RS is hoisted straddling the lower legs of the survivor controlling the survivors arms and protecting his head

Recovery into the aircraft
Upon arrival immediately below the aircraft the RS will orientate himself facing the aircraft with the survivor facing outwards and approaching head first
The RS must protect the survivors head against the step and the door sill.
The engineer will hoist the RS close up to the hoist head so the RS must be aware of this and avoid contact with the head.
The survivor is pulled into the aircraft by the back of the strop around his chest and the engineer simultaneously lowers the hoist
As the survivor moves in and down, the RS locates the door sill with his knees and allows himself to fall forwards towards the survivor
As soon as there is enough slack on the hoist, the RS rolls to his left into and towards the rear of the aircraft and onto his back
He is then attached to a safety line and released from the hook

1 Risks

Hoist cable snags on the RS
Insufficient cable could result in the RS being snatched out of the water