

Organizer CNSAS – National Council and Speleologic Board

Management National School for Cave Rescuers

Director Antonino Bileddo

Technical Director Giuseppe Antonini

Assistant Technical Director Massimiliano Re

→ **Teaching Staff**

- **SNaTSS (National School for Cave Rescuers) Instructors:** Techniques and Operational Rescue Management
- **SNaTSSub (National Cave Diving Rescue School)**
- **National Cave Rescue Medical School Instructors:** Medical Techniques
- **SDO (Rescue Managers):** Wide Range Rescue Management
- **Operational Commissions and School Managers**

→ **Workshop Subject Matter**

Introduce a Cave Rescue model, **referring** mainly to organized rescue techniques and to the operational rescue philosophy, including all related problems such as emergency measures.

A participation **certificate** will be issued at the end of the workshop.

→ **Essential Requirements**

Participation to the workshop is open to expert cave rescuers accredited by their national Cave Rescue Organization.

For those countries with no Cave Rescue Corps, participation is allowed only to cavers whose skills are accredited by their nation's Caving Organizations.

→ **Minimum Skills Required**

- Skills in cave progress techniques, in deep caves too
- Skills in basic self-rescue techniques
- Skills in stretcher hauling techniques, both in vertical and complex caves
- Spoken English

→ **Logistics**

2° Hosting Delegation Cave Rescue/ Friuli V.G. Regional Service.

→ **Workshop Training Sites**

Vertical caves and cliffs situated near logistics site.

→ **Workshop Fee**

To be paid by participant organizations.

The fee amount is **Euro 500,00** each and includes:

- **Board and Lodging** from September 12, 2010 (evening, dinner included) to September 19, 2009 (morning, breakfast included)
- **Lessons notes** (if produced)

Fees and application forms must be sent to CNSAS within September 01, 2010.

Fees must be paid to: **Euro 500,00**.

CNSAS

IBAN: IT95 B056 9601 6000 0000 2745 X62

Banca Popolare di Sondrio - Filiale Milano sede

Payment must be stated to the Secretary at the following number:

e-mail: corso.internazionale@soccorsospeleo.it, fax +39 02 9530364



INTERNATIONAL CAVE RESCUE WORKSHOP



STAGE
INTERNAZIONALE
DI SOCCORSO
SPELEOLOGICO



INTERNATIONAL
CAVE RESCUE
WORKSHOP

STAGE
INTERNATIONAL
DE SECOURS
SPELEOLOGIQUE

STAGE
INTERNACIONAL
DE RESCATE
ESPELEOLOGICO

Trieste 2010 ←

13-18 settembre

September 13-18

13-18 Septiembre

13-18 Septiembre



Information Service

Secretary's office corso.internazionale@soccorsospeleo.it

+39 335 600 9058

→ Programme Programme Programme Programme Programme Programme ←

The workshop programme may be subject to alteration due to organization, logistics and bad weather reasons.

→ SUNDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER

Registration and reception

→ MONDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER

Registration within 8:30

■ Classroom h. 9:00-13:00

Introduction (National Manager; National School for Cave Rescuers Director; National Cave Rescue Medical School)

- Programme illustration and introduction of instructors and teachers
- General logistics information
- Aim of the Workshop: share experiences and priorities of Cave rescue in Italy (horizontal position of stretcher: centrality of injured-SnaMed)

Structure of CNSAS and Speleologic Board (SDO)

- National Zoning
- Laws, regulations, relationships and problems with Italian institutions
- Laws protecting CNSAS and its rescuers
- Internal structure: schools, commissions

Cave Rescue Training Plan (SNaTSS)

- Philosophy and Reasons
- Operational and didactic levels
- References in Legislation
- Practical spin-offs and responsibilities
- Teaching method
- Valuation method

■ Cliff h. 14:30-19:30

Rigging and Stretcher Kits (SNaTSS)

- Contents and their arrangement: reasons of choice
- Storeroom organization (SNaTSS)

Techniques 1: Active Belay technique

- Tackle with knot passing (comparison with passive belay technique or single rope)
- Counterweight with knot passing
- "Washing line" technique with knot passing

→ TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER

■ Cliff h. 08:00-13:00

Techniques 2: Active Belay Technique (SNaTSS)

- Change from hauling to lowering operations
- Change of stretcher position
- Descent with knot passing

Makeshift equipment (SNaTSS)

- Anchors, captures and rigs
- Hauling/lowering systems on a single rope
- Passing the knot on a single rope: comparison with active belay technique
- Drawing stretcher out of a pit with the "washing line" technique on a single rope
- Drawing out of a pit on a distant rig

Practical use of makeshift equipment

- Rescue in deep caves, specially trained squads, small squads

■ Classroom h. 14:00-19:00

Techniques 3: Special Techniques (SNaTSS)

- Aerial ropeway deviators
- Giving way of main rope with Passive Belay technique: comparison with Active Belay technique
- Large pits: re-using ropes

→ WEDNESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER

■ Classroom h. 8:00-12:00

Medical problems during the rescue (SNaMed)

- Emergency Rescue Squad: role and equipment
- Data forms
- Rescuers medical training: introducing Speleo Trauma Care (STC)

■ Cave h. 13:00-18:00

Emergency Rescue Squad: problems in extrication (SNaMed)

- Practical extrication training
- Filling data and monitoring forms
- Setting up the camp

■ Classroom h. 19:00-21:00

Disobstruction (Disobstruction Commission)

- Organization
- Techniques and working devices

→ THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER

■ Cliff h. 8:00-13:00

Advanced Self-Rescue Techniques (SNaTSS)

- An outline of extrication techniques on the rope: the pendulum
- Passing the rebelay with the injured
- Passing the knot with the injured

■ Classroom h. 14:00-20:00

Standard rescue organization

- Rescue alert: alerting scheme (SDO)
- Emergency Rescue Squad (SNaTSS)
- Communications: devices and line laying out (SNaTSS)
- Rigging teams, Stretcher team (SNaTSS)
- Special teams: Disobstructors, Cave divers, deep pits (SNaTSS)
- Operating Schemes: Dynamic and static teams (SNaTSS)
- Problems of rescues in deep or remote cave areas: inside camps and special equipment (SNaTSS)

→ FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER

■ Cave h. 8:00-18:00

Rescue simulation with different situations for each group and use of fake unexpected events; mix of standard sceneries (SNaTSS)

Extrication, on rope too

Setting up the camp, filling the medical file

■ Classroom h. 21:30-22:30

Analysis of the simulation (SNaTSS)

→ SATURDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER

■ Classroom h. 8:00-13:00

How to manage complex, high depth rescue operations: inside camps (SNaTSS)

Operational Chek-list for rescue managers (SNaTSS)

- Rescues in bad weather conditions
- Mountain rescues under avalanche risk
- Cave-diving rescues (National School for Cave-diving Rescue)

■ Classroom h. 14:00-17:00

Disobstruction (Disobstruction Commission)

Canyon rescue (National School for Canyon Rescuers)

Workshop conclusion and issue of participation certificates



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→ CAVE RESCUE ORGANIZATION: CNSAS (National Alpine and Cave Rescue Service)

In Italy cave rescue is granted by CNSAS, national organization acknowledged by laws as a public utility.

The Italian State in particular acknowledges the relationship between CNSAS and the National Health Service, as proved by the collaboration between 118 (Emergency Service) and regional CNSAS sections all over the national territory. Furthermore, according to Law No. 74/2001, the State acknowledges CNSAS National Schools for the training and certification of the competences of its rescuers and of the professional figure of Cave Rescuer.

→ EXPERIENCE

CNSAS Cave Rescue was established in 1965 and in over 40 year, after hundreds of rescues, including the ones in deep and complex caves, it has gained a great experience which has led to squad organization, codified techniques, standardized operational plans for an optimized management of men and equipment.

Most of all CNSAS has given the greatest importance to medical assistance and haulage of the injured.

Such operational needs have produced the necessity to train rescuers and doctors of the Cave Rescue Corps. Thus, the National School for Cave Rescuers, the National Cave Rescue Medical School, the School for Rescue Managers, so as the highly specialized commissions for disobstruction and cave diving rescue, have been founded.

→ THE STARTING POINT: CENTRALITY OF THE INJURED

The philosophy of Italian Cave Rescue is based upon a simple idea: the injured must receive the best medical assistance and an high quality haulage which can grant him/her to get back, as healthy as possible, to a good quality of life. For this reason Cave Rescue starts from the centrality of he injured in comparison with its other aspects.

A cave rescuer learns since the beginning of his/her training that haulage quality takes priority over any other matter.

In time, Cave Rescuers have realized that a quick stretcher haulage is of no

use if it is not a quality one: rescuers must carry out of a cave an injured in his/her best state of health, not a heavy stretcher in the least time possible!

The starting point for a high quality haulage is to keep the stretcher in a horizontal position since it is universally acknowledged that in this way the seriously injured has more possibilities to survive.

→ TRAINING AND TRAINERS: THE SCHOOLS

Nowadays, CNSAS cave rescuers follow training steps necessary to give the most professional service in the worst working conditions. Those steps are part of the National Training Plan according to which rescue training and teaching are granted by the SNaTSS and the SnaMed and their national and regional instructors and trainers.

New caving techniques and their teaching method are the main core of CNSAS National Schools which create and spread modern cave rescue knowledge.

In time, such schools have worked out new and more effective teaching methods in order to make instructors' lessons more trenchant.

Very helpful tools in teaching are a rescue handbook and, most of all, didactic cards in which a lesson is logically and coherently displayed.

→ TECHNIQUES

Techniques in stretcher hauling are based on Active Belay, that is the use of two ropes: an hauling one and a belaying one.

This technique, only apparently complicated, offers many more advantages than the Passive Belay one (using a single rope): if a rope is damaged or broken, the stretcher is held by the belay. Furthermore, the belay rope allows to solve problems—such as passing the knot, change stretchers direction—faster and more easily. This aspect is very important since a problem can even be solved by not very skilled rescuers.

Besides, the use of two ropes avoids working mistakes as can happen on a single rope.

Nowadays, the single rope is used by small squads of skilled rescuers in high depth rescues or in the recovery of a corpse

→ OPERATIONAL PLANS

A quick rescue is possible optimizing men and equipment movement. For

this reason, Italian Cave Rescue uses the operational plan called “dynamic squad”.

It means that a squad works for a period of time or along a pre-established distance allowing, in this way, the continuous presence of equipment and men before the stretcher. Doing so, even small squads (up to 15 rescuers) can rig and haul for a long distance and autonomously.

Squad equipment and kits content are standardized all over Italy. Standardization of equipment and of operational plans is very important in an operational situation since all rescuers, wherever in Italy they come from, can use the same methods: from kits contents to movement schemes of men and equipment. That means that everyone “speaks the same language” improving velocity and security in a rescue.

→ CAVE RESCUE MANAGEMENT

The rescue is managed since its first stage: from the first call for help to the rescuers return to their homes, including the post-rescue bureaucracy. For a logical and functional rescue management, especially in very complex and critical rescue operations, operational procedures are followed (check list) according to which the rescue is managed rationally, with a deep analysis and resolution of risks.

