

NHFA FIREFIGHTER I COURSE GUIDE

UNIT 19: SEARCH & RESCUE (8 HR)

CHAP	SKILL DRILL	SKILL #	STAND. EVOL. #
19	Light Scan Search	19-1	
19	Perimeter Search with Two Firefighters	19-2	
19	Perimeter Search with Three Firefighters	19-3	
19	Webbing Drag	19-13	
17	Vision Obscured Operations	17-9	
19	Reduced Profile	19-5	
19	Swim Method	19-6	
19	Disentanglement	19-7	



NH FIRE ACADEMY FIREFIGHTER I

UNIT 19 BLOCK 1 (4 HR)

CLASS NAME: SEARCH & RESCUE

NUMBER OF INSTRUCTORS: 4 INSTRUCTORS

EQUIPMENT NEEDED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air supply • Hose or Rescue dummies • 12 Ft. Webbing
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FACILITY NEEDED	An area to perform the required skills, including a stairwell. An area containing 2 or more rooms (12' X 12' each min.) suitable for conducting search and rescue skills.
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SKILL DRILL REFERENCE	19-1	19-2	19-3					
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GENERAL INSTRUCTION	<p>The Instructor shall divide the students into 2 groups (A & B). Students Shall rotate between both stations.</p> <p>There will be at least one instructor assigned to each station.</p>
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NH FIRE ACADEMY FIREFIGHTER I

UNIT 19 BLOCK 1 (4 HR)

EVOLUTION	DESCRIPTION
Victim Removal Techniques	<p>The Instructor shall demonstrate how to apply a web sling around a victim and how to move a victim using a web sling drag up a flight of stairs, down a flight of stairs, and at grade.</p> <p>The students shall demonstrate how to apply a web sling around a victim and move a victim using a web sling drag up a flight of stairs, down a flight of stairs, and at grade.</p> <p>Skill Drill 19-13</p>
Basic Search Techniques	<p>The Instructor shall demonstrate basic search skills; two firefighter and three firefighter which should include, painting the wall, identifying windows and doors, furnishings, and victims. The Instructor shall demonstrate searching using left or right handed search methods and utilizing hand tools.</p> <p>Students shall demonstrate basic search skills for two firefighter and three firefighters using left or right-handed search methods and utilizing hand tools. Their techniques should include communication, painting the wall, identifying windows and doors, furnishings, and victims.</p> <p>Skill Drill 19-1, 19- 2, and 19-3</p> <p>The basic skill is performed without the student's face piece obscured and in an area with clear visibility. Students should be on air during this activity.</p>



NH FIRE ACADEMY FIREFIGHTER I

UNIT 19 BLOCK 2 (4 HR)

CLASS NAME: SEARCH & RESCUE

NUMBER OF INSTRUCTORS: 4 INSTRUCTORS

EQUIPMENT NEEDED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air supply • Wax paper or painter's tape • Hose or Rescue dummies • 12 Ft. Webbing
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FACILITY NEEDED	An area to perform the required skills, including a stairwell. An area containing 2 or more rooms (12' X 12' each min.) suitable for conducting search and rescue skills.
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SKILL DRILL REFERENCE	19-5	19-6	19-7	19-1	19-2	19-3			

GENERAL INSTRUCTION	<p>The Instructor shall divide the students into 4 groups. Student shall rotate between all 4 stations.</p> <p>There will be at least one instructor assigned to each station.</p>
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NH FIRE ACADEMY FIREFIGHTER I
UNIT 19 BLOCK 2 (4 HR)

EVOLUTION	DESCRIPTION
<p>Primary Perimeter Search with Two Firefighters</p>	<p>Students shall perform a primary search, working in teams of two to conduct a search on air and with face pieces obscured.</p> <p>Skill Drill 19-1, 19-2</p> <p>The team is successful if the victim is removed. Students should not perform any critical errors such as standing, removal of face piece, or becoming separated from their partner. Instructors should give positive reinforcement and feedback to the students.</p>
<p>Primary Perimeter Search with Three Firefighters</p>	<p>Students shall perform a primary search, working in teams of three to conduct a search on air and with face pieces obscured.</p> <p>Skill Drill 19-1, 19-3</p> <p>The team is successful if the victim is removed. Students should not perform any critical errors such as standing, removal of face piece, or becoming separated from their partner. Instructors should give positive reinforcement and feedback to the students.</p>
<p>Secondary Perimeter Search with Three Firefighters</p>	<p>Students shall perform a secondary search, working in teams of three to conduct a search on air and with face pieces obscured.</p> <p>The team is successful if the victim is removed. Students should not perform any critical errors such as standing, removal of face piece, or becoming separated from their partner. Instructors should give positive reinforcement and feedback to the students.</p>
<p>Reduced Profile and Disentanglement</p>	<p>The Instructor shall demonstrate how to perform the reduced profile maneuver using the wall breach prop. The Instructor shall also demonstrate how to perform a disentanglement maneuver using a rope entanglement prop.</p> <p>Each student shall demonstrate how to maneuver through both a reduced profile and entanglement prop successfully.</p> <p>Skill Drill 19-5, 19-6, and 19-7</p>

FIRE ENGINEERING'S HANDBOOK FOR FIREFIGHTER I & II
Instructor Curriculum Skill Evaluation Sheet

SKILL SHEET 17-9		Vision Obscured Operations	
OBJECTIVE:		NFPA 1001, 4.2.4	FEH Chapter: 17
CANDIDATE NAME/NUMBER:			No.:
TEST DATE/TIME			
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: [Add local requirements if needed]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPE & SCBA 	
EVALUATOR INSTRUCTIONS			
CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS: <i>NOTE: The evaluator will read the following exactly as it is written to the candidate</i>		Student will explain the responsibilities of working in vision obscured situations and the importance of locating a safe haven.	
CRITERIA:		NOTE: Based on material from the Skill Drill Instructor Guides [ADDITIONAL LINES FOR AHJ TO ADD OTHER MATERIAL]	
Critical?		Pass	Fail
	Whether working on a hose team, or a search team. You must always work with your team as an active team member.		
	Officers must manage their firefighters, and firefighters must stick with and follow the direction of their officer. Freelancing is prohibited.		
	While entering and traversing a structure, always be on the lookout for safe havens. In the event of an unexpected fire growth or other changes in conditions, the firefighter must have a plan to exit to a safer environment. These safe havens can be doors to the outside, bedrooms, or even windows.		
EVALUATOR COMMENTS: [ANY COMMENTS PRO OR CON REGARDING WHAT THE STUDENT ACCOMPLISHED]			
EVALUATOR SIGNATURE:			
STUDENT SIGNATURE:			

FIRE ENGINEERING'S HANDBOOK FOR FIREFIGHTER I & II
Instructor Curriculum Skill Evaluation Sheet

SKILL SHEET 19-1		Light Scan Search	
OBJECTIVE:		NFPA 1001, 4.3.9	FEH Chapter: 19
CANDIDATE NAME/NUMBER:			No.:
TEST DATE/TIME			
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: [Add local requirements if needed]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE • SCBA • Light 	
EVALUATOR INSTRUCTIONS			
CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:		Student will perform a Light Scan search.	
<i>NOTE: The evaluator will read the following exactly as it is written to the candidate</i>			
CRITERIA:		NOTE: Based on material from the Skill Drill Instructor Guides [ADDITIONAL LINES FOR AHJ TO ADD OTHER MATERIAL]	
Critical?		Pass	Fail
	This technique can be used if the smoke is several feet off of the floor. This allows the searcher to quickly scan the room with a portable light, thus checking for any victims who may be on the floor or on any furniture such as couches, beds, or chairs.		
	Wearing full PPE, and equipped with a powerful portable light, enter the room by first checking the door from bottom to top, using the back of your hand.		
	Inside the room, position yourself below the smoke layer and use the portable light to completely scan the floor area and any furniture for victims. The area can be searched in a short period of time, allowing you to continue on to search other areas. This technique is restricted to use in small rooms because of the limitations of the light and how far you can see across the room.		
EVALUATOR COMMENTS:			
[ANY COMMENTS PRO OR CON REGARDING WHAT THE STUDENT ACCOMPLISHED]			
EVALUATOR SIGNATURE:			

FIRE ENGINEERING'S HANDBOOK FOR FIREFIGHTER I & II
Instructor Curriculum Skill Evaluation Sheet

SKILL SHEET 19-2		Perimeter Search with Two Firefighters	
OBJECTIVE:		NFPA 1001, 4.3.9	FEH Chapter: 19
CANDIDATE NAME/NUMBER:			No.:
TEST DATE/TIME			
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: [Add local requirements if needed]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE • SCBA 	
EVALUATOR INSTRUCTIONS			
CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:		Working as a member of a team, the student will perform a perimeter search.	
<i>NOTE: The evaluator will read the following exactly as it is written to the candidate</i>			
CRITERIA:		NOTE: Based on material from the Skill Drill Instructor Guides [ADDITIONAL LINES FOR AHJ TO ADD OTHER MATERIAL]	
Critical?		Pass	Fail
	This is the bread and butter of all search operations in the fire service. This can be done as a two-firefighter perimeter search.		
	The two-person perimeter search begins by checking the door for heat from bottom to top with the back of the hand.		
	The first firefighter enters the room and immediately places his or her right hand on the right wall and starts to crawl along the right wall, until that firefighter is met by the partner approximately halfway around the room.		
	The second firefighter lies on the floor and performs a quick light scan search of the room.		
	The second firefighter then places the light on the floor at the doorknob side of the door near the door jamb. The light serves as a beacon and additional orientation point for the searching firefighters.		
	The second firefighter then places his or her left hand on the left wall and		
	continues to crawl along that wall until the two firefighters meet.		

	On meeting, the two firefighters should pause momentarily and listen for any sounds, such as a victim breathing, moaning, or crying.		
	After listening for victims, the two firefighters return to the door by following the beam of the light placed by the second firefighter, continuing toward the light through the center of the room until they exit. They should work side by side staying in physical contact with each other.		
	<p>In the event that the light is not visible, the two firefighters should follow one of the walls back to the doorway, one firefighter remaining in contact with the wall, and the second firefighter staying in contact with the first while stretching out in the middle of the room in an effort to cover as much of the room as possible.</p> <p>Do not enter any other doors that would take you into another room before completing the search of the current room. Rooms should be searched one at a time, although closets can be quickly swept for victims.</p>		
	After completing the search of the room, the firefighters should pause momentarily at the door of the completed room and discuss their findings. The room should then be marked, and the firefighters should proceed to the next room to be searched.		
EVALUATOR COMMENTS: [ANY COMMENTS PRO OR CON REGARDING WHAT THE STUDENT ACCOMPLISHED]			
EVALUATOR SIGNATURE:			
STUDENT SIGNATURE:			

FIRE ENGINEERING'S HANDBOOK FOR FIREFIGHTER I & II
Instructor Curriculum Skill Evaluation Sheet

SKILL SHEET 19-3		Perimeter Search with Three Firefighters	
OBJECTIVE:		NFPA 1001, 4.3.9	FEH Chapter: 19
CANDIDATE NAME/NUMBER:			No.:
TEST DATE/TIME			
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: [Add local requirements if needed]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE • SCBA 	
EVALUATOR INSTRUCTIONS			
CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:		Working as a member of a team, the student will perform a perimeter search.	
<i>NOTE: The evaluator will read the following exactly as it is written to the candidate</i>			
CRITERIA:		NOTE: Based on material from the Skill Drill Instructor Guides [ADDITIONAL LINES FOR AHJ TO ADD OTHER MATERIAL]	
Critical?		Pass	Fail
	When there are three firefighters available to perform a perimeter search, the procedure changes. After the door has been checked, the first firefighter enters the room and starts the search by crawling along the right wall.		
	The second firefighter then enters the room and crawls along the left wall.		
	The third firefighter enters the room, conducts a light scan search, and remains at the door with the light shining toward the middle of the room. The rest of the procedure is the same as for the two-firefighter perimeter search.		
EVALUATOR COMMENTS: [ANY COMMENTS PRO OR CON REGARDING WHAT THE STUDENT ACCOMPLISHED]			
EVALUATOR SIGNATURE:			
STUDENT SIGNATURE:			

FIRE ENGINEERING'S HANDBOOK FOR FIREFIGHTER I & II
Instructor Curriculum Skill Evaluation Sheet

SKILL SHEET 19-5		Reduced Profile Maneuver	
OBJECTIVE:		NFPA 1001, 4.3.9	FEH Chapter: 19
CANDIDATE NAME/NUMBER:			No.:
TEST DATE/TIME			
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: [Add local requirements if needed]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE • SCBA • Wall Prop 	
EVALUATOR INSTRUCTIONS			
CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:		Working as a member of a team, the student will perform the reduced profile maneuver.	
<i>NOTE: The evaluator will read the following exactly as it is written to the candidate</i>			
CRITERIA:		NOTE: Based on material from the Skill Drill Instructor Guides [ADDITIONAL LINES FOR AHJ TO ADD OTHER MATERIAL]	
Critical?		Pass	Fail
	Start by loosening the waist strap of the SCBA.		
	Loosen the SCBA's strap (the strap opposite the unit's regulator) and removes the arm from that strap.		
	Reach back with one hand and grab the bottom of the unit's bottle near the valve. Then turn the SCBA unit in the direction of the strap that is still in use. Tuck the top of the air bottle under the armpit, thus aligning the bottle with by that side.		
	After moving through the restricted area, reverse the previous steps and re-don the SCBA.		
EVALUATOR COMMENTS:			
[ANY COMMENTS PRO OR CON REGARDING WHAT THE STUDENT ACCOMPLISHED]			
EVALUATOR SIGNATURE:			
STUDENT SIGNATURE:			

FIRE ENGINEERING'S HANDBOOK FOR FIREFIGHTER I & II
Instructor Curriculum Skill Evaluation Sheet

SKILL SHEET 19-7		Disentanglement Maneuver	
OBJECTIVE:		NFPA 1001, 4.3.9	FEH Chapter: 19
CANDIDATE NAME/NUMBER:			No.:
TEST DATE/TIME			
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: [Add local requirements if needed]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE • SCBA • Rope 	
EVALUATOR INSTRUCTIONS			
CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS: <i>NOTE: The evaluator will read the following exactly as it is written to the candidate</i>		Working as a member of a team, the student performs a disentanglement maneuver.	
CRITERIA:		NOTE: Based on material from the Skill Drill Instructor Guides [ADDITIONAL LINES FOR AHJ TO ADD OTHER MATERIAL]	
Critical?		Pass	Fail
	This procedure is used if the firefighter has already become entangled and escape from the entanglement is necessary.		
	Backtrack in a straight line. Drop down onto the stomach and try to move forward again; if still entangled, start over.		
	Fully extend both shoulder straps.		
	Slip the right arm through the right shoulder strap.		
	Grasp the left shoulder strap and regulator hose with the left hand. Disconnect the waist belt buckle with the right hand.		
	Turn 180° to the left to face the entanglement; maintain grip with the left hand.		
	Work free from the entanglement.		
	Re-don unit.		
EVALUATOR COMMENTS: [ANY COMMENTS PRO OR CON REGARDING WHAT THE STUDENT ACCOMPLISHED]			
EVALUATOR SIGNATURE:			
STUDENT SIGNATURE:			

SKILL SHEET 19-13		Webbing Drag	
OBJECTIVE:		NFPA 1001, 4.3.9	FEH Chapter: 19
CANDIDATE NAME/NUMBER:			No.:
TEST DATE/TIME			
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: [Add local requirements if needed]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE • SCBA • webbing 	
EVALUATOR INSTRUCTIONS			
CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:		Working as a member of a team, the student will perform a webbing drag.	
<i>NOTE: The evaluator will read the following exactly as it is written to the candidate</i>			
CRITERIA:		NOTE: Based on material from the Skill Drill Instructor Guides [ADDITIONAL LINES FOR AHJ TO ADD OTHER MATERIAL]	
Critical?		Pass	Fail
	This skill can be performed by one or two firefighters. One-inch tubular webbing is one of the most important tools firefighters can carry in their pockets. This webbing should be joined by way of the water knot to make a complete loop of the webbing and should be carried this way.		
	Roll the victim onto his or her back, taking the webbing and making a complete circle around the victim.		
	While lifting one arm at a time, slide the webbing under the victim's shoulder blades, flopping the loop onto the victim's chest.		
	Lifting each leg, grab the webbing and pull upward, laying the webbing on top of the victim's stomach.		
	The firefighter should take the loop that is coming from between the victim's legs and put their right hand through that loop. Grab the two loops on the victim's chest.		
	While holding onto the two loops, the firefighter should pull their hand out of the bottom loop.		
	After that is completed, take a position above the victim's head and grasp the two loops to drag the victim. If two firefighters are present, each firefighter can grab a loop and drag.		
EVALUATOR COMMENTS: [ANY COMMENTS PRO OR CON REGARDING WHAT THE STUDENT ACCOMPLISHED]			
EVALUATOR SIGNATURE:			
STUDENT SIGNATURE:			