Scoop and Run Evacuation Procedure

Raphy Richard
Chef technique
Air-Glaciers
Sion
What tools?

Hoist or human external cargo?
What tools?

Hoist:

- Max load
- Increased extrication time using the hoist compared to HEC
- Training level of the pilot and the crew

Human external cargo:

- Higher weight tolerance
- Fast extrication in case of emergency
- Training level of the pilot and the crew
- Pulling angle less important
Forces Scoop and Run Evacuation Procedure

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Equipment

Connection to central carbineer:

- Industrial shock absorber
- Robe: $\varnothing$ small in diameter and static
- Carbineers must stay in fixed attach points  
  (no traverse loading)
- Steel carbineers
Equipment

Harness:

- Low attachment point?

The higher the attachment point is on the body, the more likely it is that the force of a buried rope pulling you downwards.
Procedure

- The pilot keeps the balloon on the avalanche surface, which gives a good visual reference.

- Recommended to use ropes/cables with very visible colors, keep accumulation of debris on the attachment system as low as possible (4m length).
Procedure

Scoop and Run Evacuation Procedure
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Procedure

- Fine search and pinpointing with transceiver or Recco on ground
- Probe is a indispensable visual reference, in particular in the downwash
- Regular excavation technique
- Shovels are secured to rescuer with a fine rope
- Many setups will not allow the two rescuers and the patient to be lifted simultaneously (hoist).
- During the entire duration, an rescuer in the helicopter or in a safe location in the terrain must observe the terrain above the excavation site.