

# Scoop and Run Evacuation Procedure

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# What tools?

## Hoist or human external cargo?



# What tools?

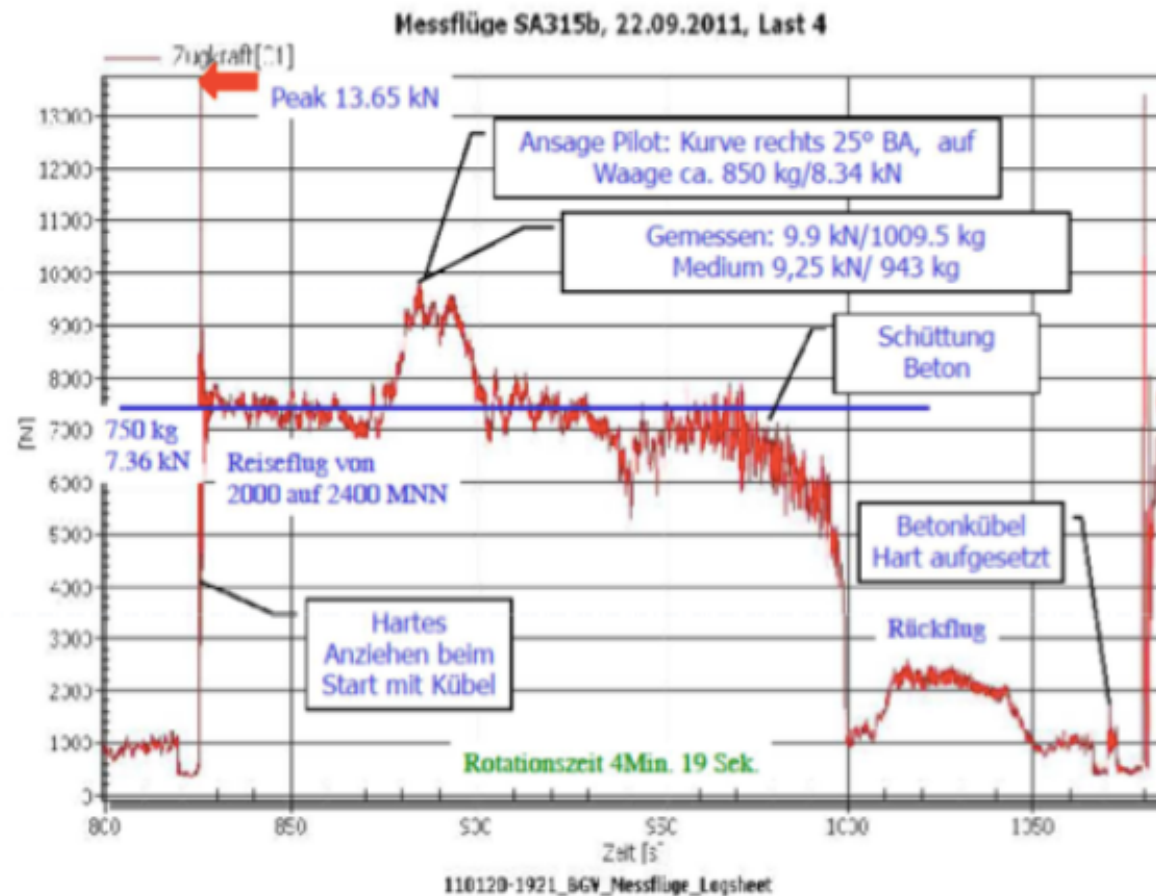
## **Hoist:**

- 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





# Equipment

Connection to central carabineer:

- Industrial shock absorber
- Rope:  $\emptyset$  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





# 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

