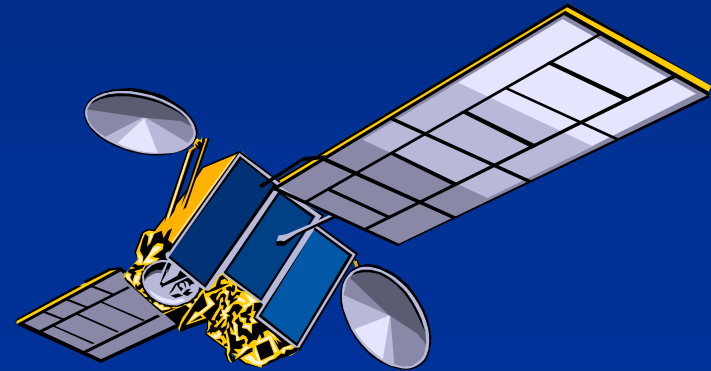
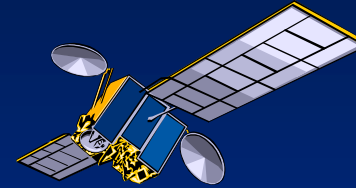
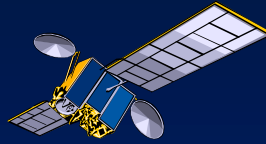
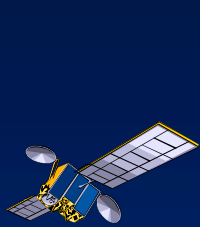


# **The satellite navigation as a support in a search mission**



## DIFFICULTIES:

- how to divide not well known region into smaller areas and how to explain individuals and searching groups to understood easily where their searching terrains are
- how to supervise momentary location of individuals or searching groups during actual searching is in progress
- how to effectively direct the individuals or searching groups, help them with some information about the terrain in front of them or navigate them to their destination in the shortest or the most appropriate way
- how to evaluate, either during the search or in later analysis, exactly which areas were scanned and which were left out and based on this information where to direct further search activities
- how to explain thoroughly, in case of continuing of intervention, the next coming individuals or groups the work, which was already done (searched area) and how to direct them to their searching terrain in order not to be left out or searched twice

## EQUIPMENT

- portable computer
- navigation software – *OoziExplorer, Garmin – MapSource*
- manual and stationar radio transmitter
- manual GPS – *Garmin GPS map 60 CS*

## PARTICIPANTS

- CENTRE (112)
- LEADER OF A RESCUE OPERATION
- LEADERS OF SEARCHING GROUPS
- INDIVIDUALS, DOG HANDLERS
- STATION, OPERATOR, MINUTE SECRETARY



## CENTRE

- gathers information, check and re-check
- if ordered by team leader, convoke the team (dog handlers, divers...)
- keeps the contact with the person who gave the initiation for further information
- restore the communication with the missing person???
- forward all the information to the head of intervention

## PREPARATION

### the head of intervention

- direct conversation with the missing person, with the person who initiate (report the missing), with the last eyewitness, with local people
- integrate the short “story” with all the crucial data
- based on upper data decides which kind and how many rescuers he needs
- assign the team leaders
- assign the call signs and the way of communication

# PREPARATION

## the head of intervention + team leaders

- determine the size and the boundaries of the areas (input PC)
- elaborate the searching plan (priorities)
- concepts of searching on each area (sectors)
- determine the necessary team(s) on each area

## PREPARATION

### BASE CAMP / operator

- prepare the minute book of the searching intervention
- prepare the equipment for taking allong on the searching area (PC, manual radio transmitter, backup power, GPS...)
- input of all known data into PC, input of districts and area(s)
- copy of a map in scale
- determine the place of a mobile (temporary) base

**BASE**



*Rehursal: A-A Vršič; Sept. 2003*



# MOBIL-TEMPORARY BASE



Rehursal: 24 hour Germani 2005



# PREPARATION

the head of intervention + team leaders



*Rehursal: A-A Vršič; Sep. 2003*

## PREPARATION

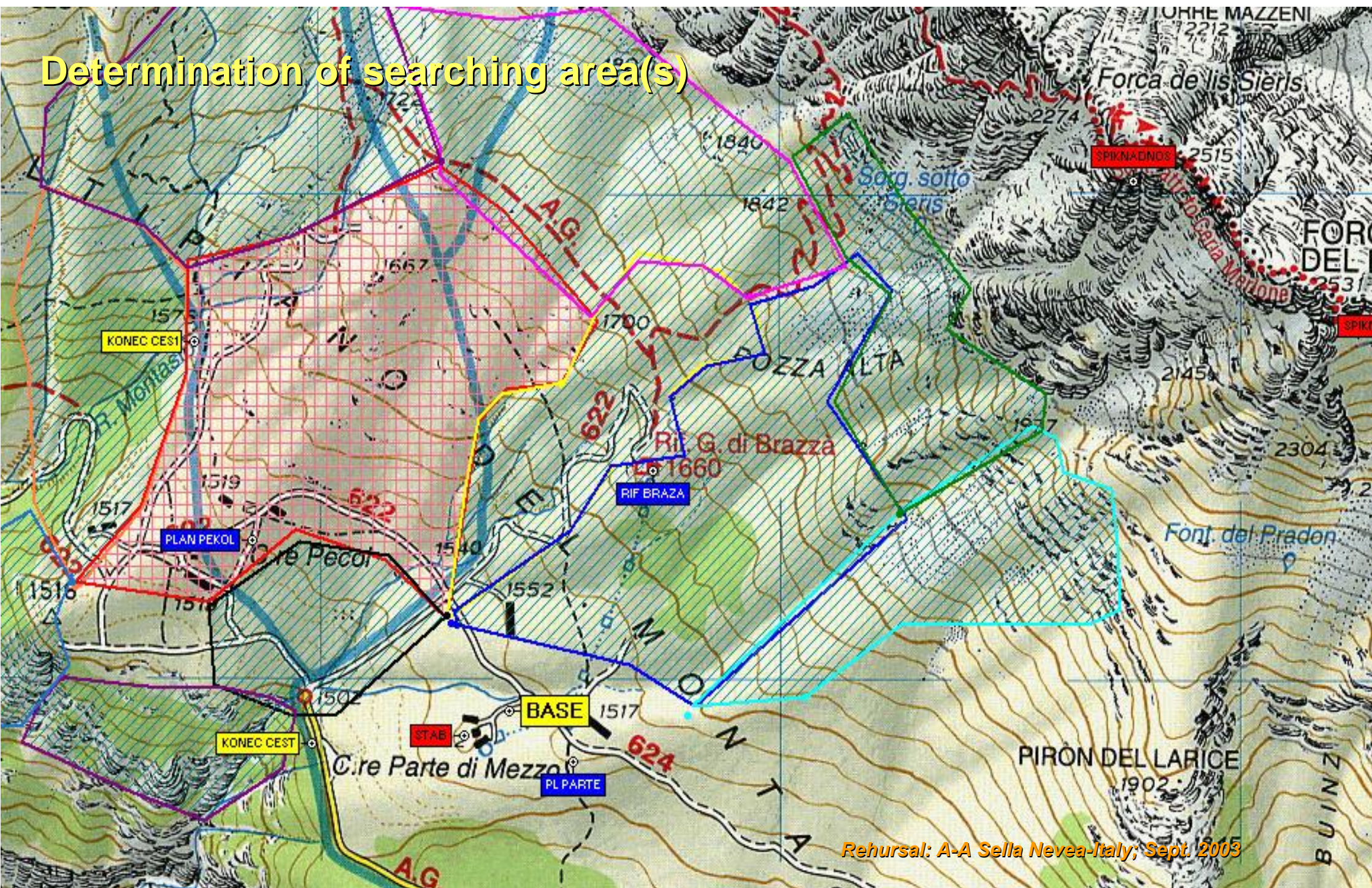
the head of intervention + team leaders



*Rehursal: A-A Spittal; sept. 2005*



## Determination of searching area(s)



Rehursal: A-A Sella Nevea-Italy; Sept. 2003



## DEPARTURE

### Team leaders + rescuers (dog handlers)

- check personal protective and preventive equipment (dog)
- check technical equipment (manual radio transmitter, GPS, backup power)
- check GPS (calibration, date, measure units)
- compare momentary position (at least with one of the other rescuers)
- check the communication (mobile radio transmitter)
- operator input EQUAL data to all devices (areas, districts, WPT)
- on copy of a map manually draw area(s) and important WPT

## PREPARATION OF TEAM(S)



*Rehursal: A-A Vršič; Sep. 2003*





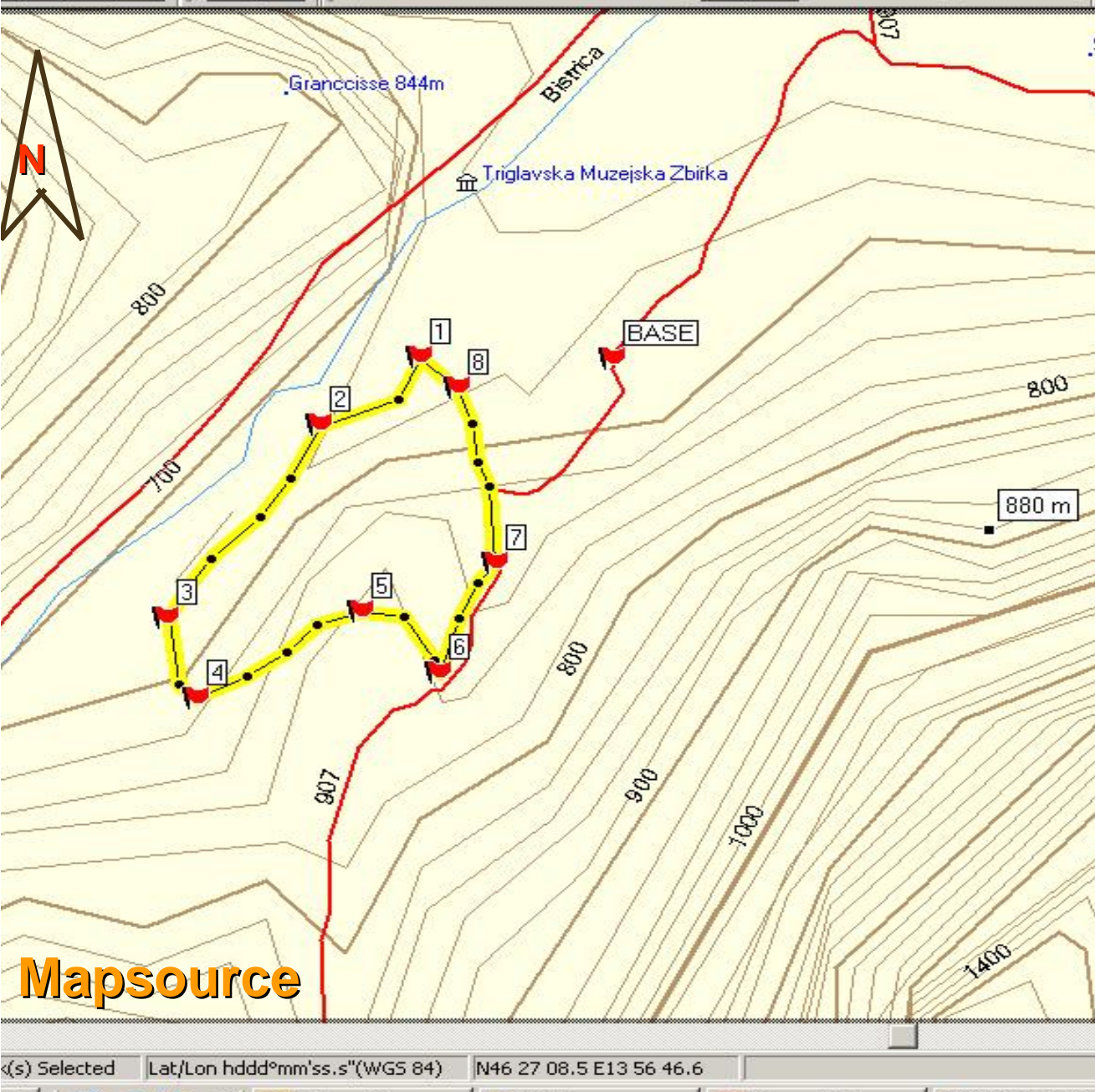
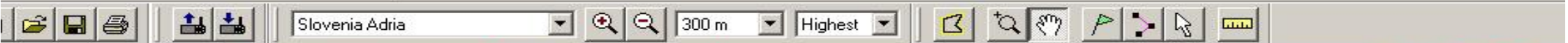
Area(s) are drawn on a chart

Rehursal: A-A Sella Nevea-Italia; Sept. 2003



MapSource

Edit Find Transfer View Tools Utilities Help



Mapsource

(s) Selected Lat/Lon hddd°mm'ss.s"(WGS 84) N46 27 08.5 E13 56 46.6









Parcelne meje : 2042/1 1 : 3.218 2.763 x 1.578 (Merilo: Kranjska Gora)

Parcelne meje : 2042/1 1 : 3.218 2.763 x 1.578 (Merilo: Kranjska Gora)

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Parcelne meje : 2042/1 1 : 3.218 2.763 x 1.578 (Merilo: Kranjska Gora)

## Searching concepts (methods)

***DTK 25***

# National

1

3

2

# Na škedarjcih



M

**1000 m**

## Na kredit



## DEPARTURE

- departure of individual **MUST BE RECORDED** (where, when, signature)
- movement of groups to the start points of the search area(s)
- setting up the mobil-temporary base
- testing communications



**GORSKA REŠEVALNA SLUŽBA  
SLOVENIJE**  
Postaja ....GRS Slovenije

## MINUTE - SEARCH OPERATION

### Check list of departures and arrivals

start of intervention: date ....., hour...: ....., meeting point: .....,

area (name chart): .....

region (write boundary points): . A: ....., B: ....., C: .....  
D: ....., E: .....

the head of intervention from police: ..... GRS: .....

end of intervention: date: ..... hour: .....

Nr.	name / station	call sign	region	departure / signature	arrival / signature	NOTICE	team leader VS rescuer VRP rescuer R
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							



## Departure on a terrain

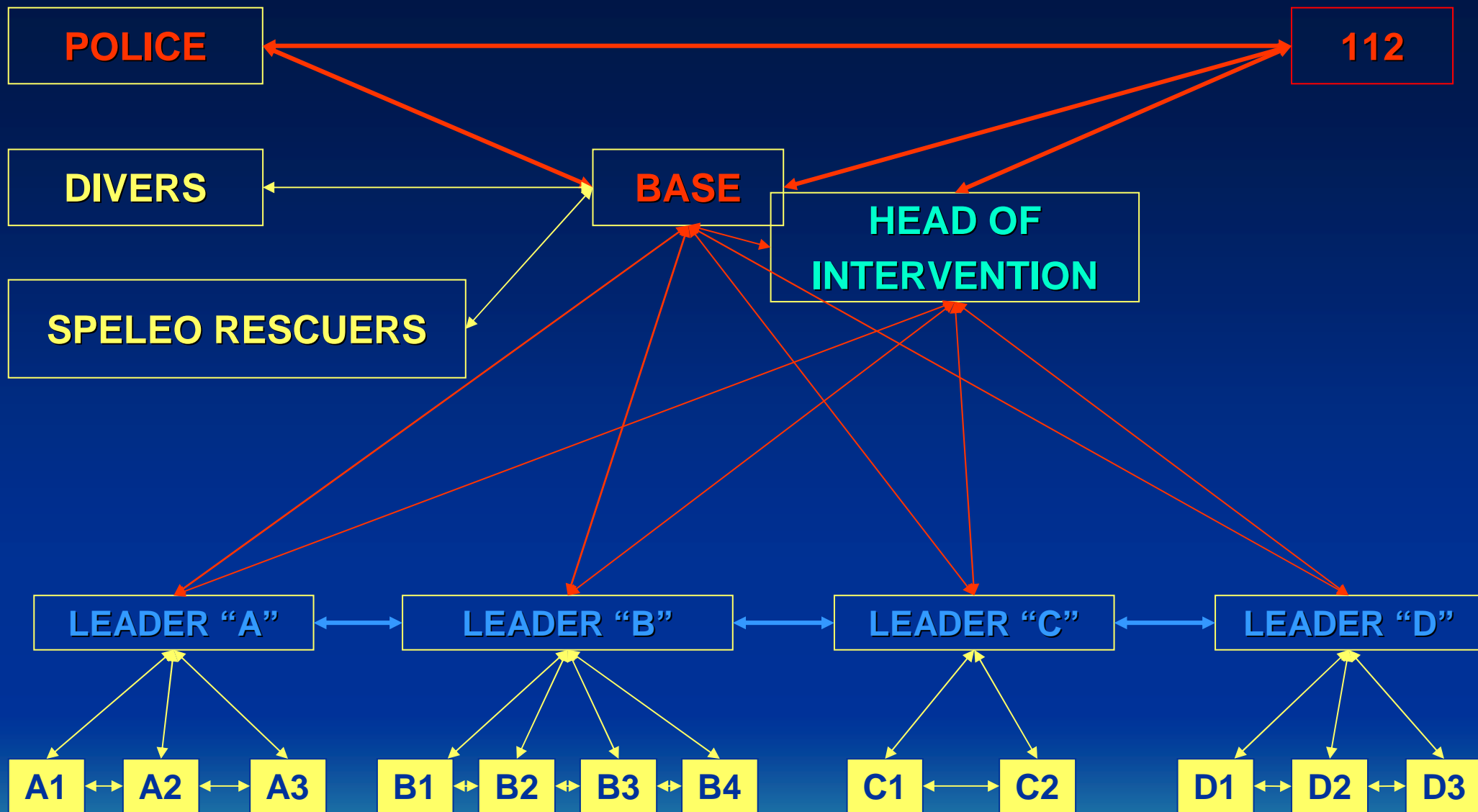


*Rehursal: A-A Vršić; Sept. 2003*



## COMMUNICATION

- base / centre (frequency “A”)
- base / the head of intervention (frequency “B”)
- base / team leaders (frequency “B”)
- base / rescuer / base (frequency “C”)
- team leader / team leader (frequency “B”)
- team leader / rescuers (frequency “C”)
- rescuer / rescuer (same group – frequency “C”)



# INTERVENTION

## Rescuer

- the very first contact with Base of every group (team) or individual from start point of searching area
- cycle communication at every extra ordinary event
- even if the communication fails, the rescuer mark and save WPT in regular cycles



**GORSKA REŠEVALNA SLUŽBA  
SLOVENIJE**

Postaja .....

## MINUTE - SEARCH OPERATION

### Check list of data sent by rescuer

Date: .....

Area: .....

Name / Call sign: .....

Nr.	24h	hdd mm,mm / m		m	sent to point		mark	NOTICE / REMARKS
	time	N	E	altitude	route/deg.	dist./m	X	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

Minute secretary: .....

## DATA LOG – search operation



## INTERVENTION BASE / operator

- operator warns, advise, directs
- gives news of all new incoming data related to rescue operation
- sends all additional help, transport
- directs when returning back to Base

## CONCLUSION OF INTERVENTION

### BASE / operator

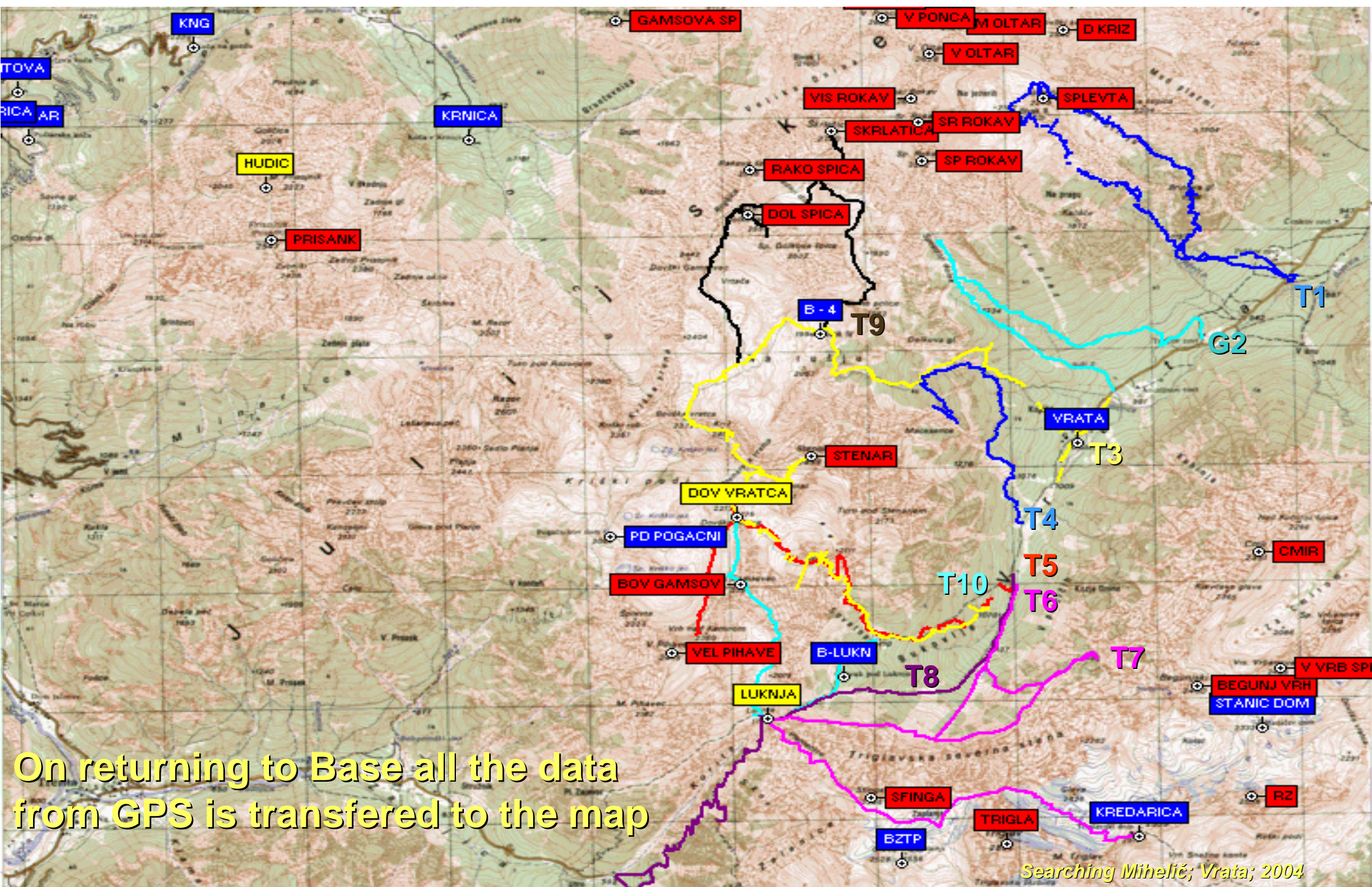
- the rescuer who has found the victim with the help of head of intervention and operator organize further work (First aid, transport)
- by the direction of the head of intervention he informs all rescuers on the field that all the searching activities are stopped (the end of intervention)
- operator gives all the needed help to all groups or individuals on returning back to starting point or Base
- at arrival of rescuers he transfer all data into PC
- immediately the operator starts with editing (composing) of data

# CONCLUSION OF INTERVENTION

## rescuer

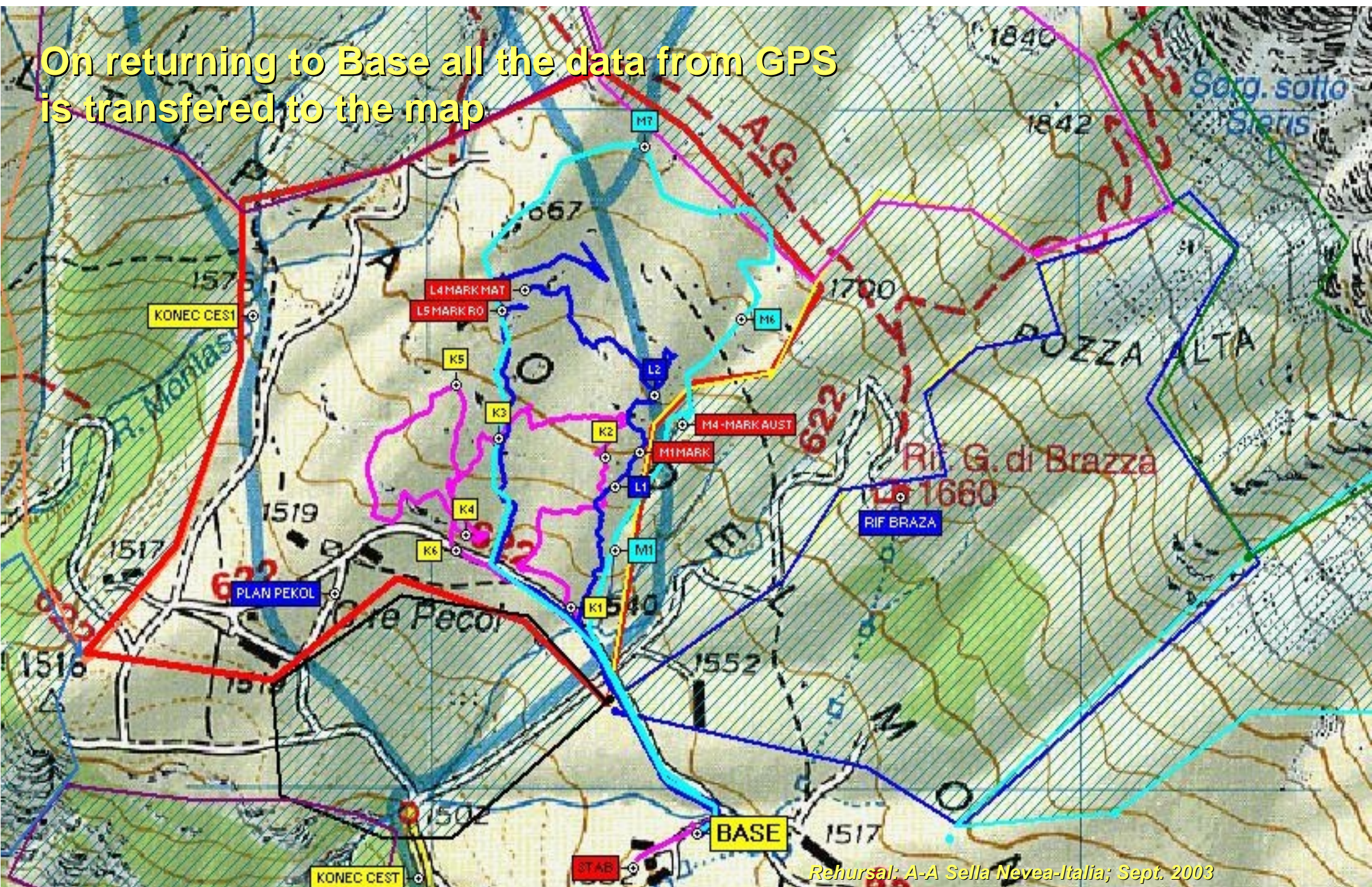
- by returning to Base EVERY RESCUER is obligated to check by the operator and confirm his arrival with his signature
- every rescuer passes his GPS to the operator for transfer data to PC
- rescuer add information for the record in minutes book







**On returning to Base all the data from GPS is transferred to the map**



*Rehursal: A-A Sella Nevea-Italia; Sept. 2003*



## CONCLUSION OF INTERVENTION

### head of intervention + team leaders

- check of presence of all rescuers
- overview of gathered data
- in case, that the intervention is concluded, analysis is not necessary done immediately on spot
- in case, that the intervention is temporary stopped, partial analysis should be done at once
- prepare the plan for next tasks (priority areas, number of necessary rescuers...)
- they ask for some additional explanation from individual rescuers

## DISADVANTAGES

- energy
- every technical equipment can fail without warning
- use of different map datum and coordinate systems
- bad signal in thick leafy forests, rift-valley...

## ADVANTAGES

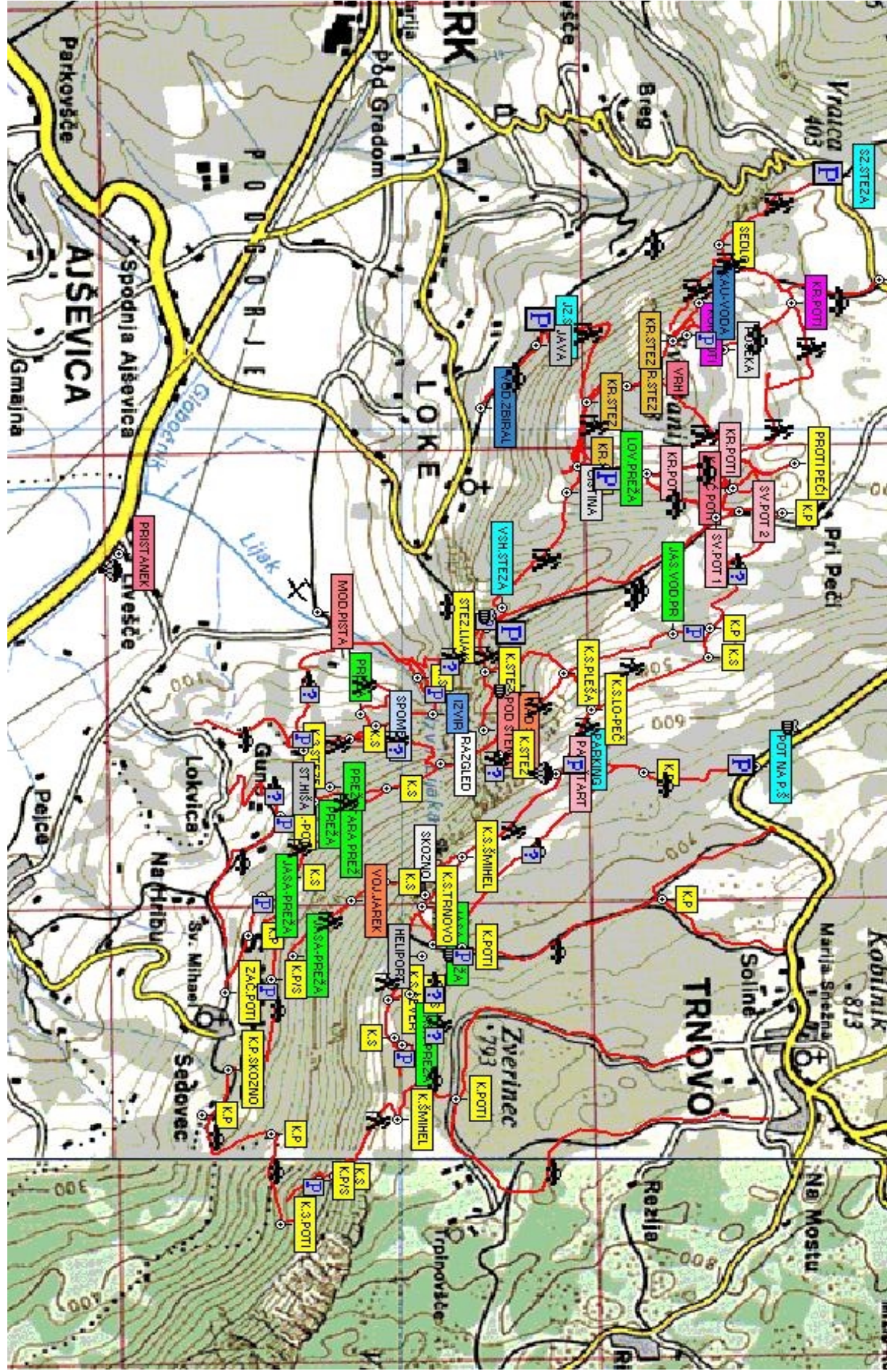
- we know at any and for all the time the position the group or individual
- we know at any and for all the time what work has been done
- directing groups and individuals "in live"
- if difficulties arise we can send help or transport at the shortest way
- we can do partial or final analysis (recapitulation) of events quickly



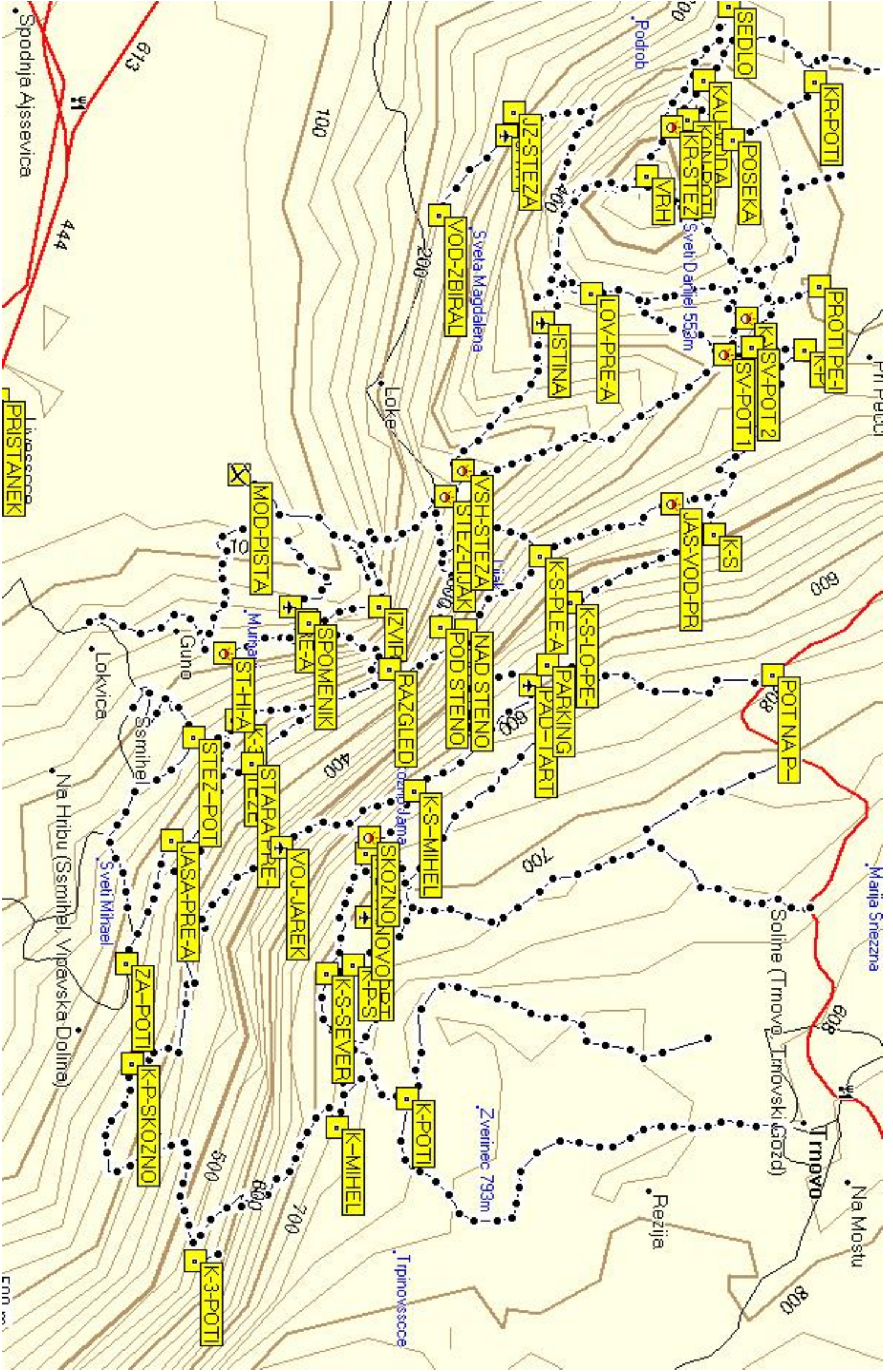
## DATA BASE

- reproduction of all tracks on our searched area
- commentary on quality and conditions on roads and paths
- reproduction of all important points
- commentary to all important points
- reproduction of positions, where accidents happen more often or where the missing persons stick











## In the future...

We cannot do much more in planning or performing, but a rescuer or a dog handler may save some energy and precious time which is presently spent on managing a navigation device and informing us on the location. The leader of the individual rescue team will have a navigation device – GPS. The others in the group will be marked with GPS receivers, which will automatically transmit data to the base, where the track of their movement will delineate. The operator in the base will still offer support in the sense of navigation to individual rescuer and also by communicating with the leader of an individual group he will direct the whole rescue team.

The supervision and help are very welcome in the mission.

By supervising we provide lower risk and higher safety to the rescuer. We can correct mistakes simultaneously and thus shorten the time of the intervention.

After all, speed and safety are the main factors in the rescue mission.





**Thank you**