

Most frequent causes of rescuer death: **Disorientation\*** **Secondary collapse\*\***

1. Knock & call out loudly: “Search Team here. If you can hear me, come to my voice....”. Repeat several times. **Quiz those** who may come out about situation & survivors. (could be dazed; keep it simple). **Utilize them for assistance, or assign them a triage label & monitor.**
  
2. Use a \*systematic search pattern to increase orientation: (e.g., top/ downwards; Right or Left-handed “**Box**” search pattern), to ensure all areas covered.
  - **\*Buddies stay together** and proceed along walls. Maintain physical contact in the dark
  - Search **\*\*areas of entrapment.** Avoid voids created by fallen objects -document these locations. Survivors/ children may be hiding in closets, tubs, under beds, toppled shelves.
  
3. While searching:
  - Continuously call out and **listen** for a response or movement. Call for quiet from search team, at intervals. Agree on **whistle signals:** e.g., 1 long blast = quiet/ listen; 1 long + 1 short = resume. And **\*\*3 short blasts = get out fast.**
  - Look **down** (move slowly while testing the floor with each step), **up** (e.g., hanging wires), and **around** continuously. Use **all senses:** listen, smell; thoughtful logic
  - **Write down the types of hazards** that you find. And their **locations.**
  - **\*\*Anticipate** aftershocks, fire, or other hazards
  - Always **\*\*look for the nearest possible ways out,** as you go, including windows.
  
4. Coming across survivors:
  - **Write down the number of survivors and their location.**
  - **Assure them:** “We know you’re here; we will alert help for you”. Then finish search task.
  
5. Focus on your task:
  - **Complete your search and get out**
  - **Share your findings** with TL, Triage team.
  - **Complete front “X”:** Time out; Hazards written to the right; People at bottom.