

The following power point training presentations must be viewed at unit training and/or under the supervision of an OSRT Officer.

Members viewing the presentations must sign a OSRT sign in sheet. The completed sign in sheet must be submitted to the OSRT Planning (Training) Section to receive credit for the training.

Standard Guide for Using Whistle Signals During Rope Rescue Operations

REF: ASTM F 1768, Para
4.1.1–4.3

Reference:

Radio Communication;
 ASTM 1847, Para 5.13
 ASTM F2209, Para 10.1-10.4 ASTM
 2685, Para 10.5-10.6;
 ASTM 2751, Para 5.5.1-5.5.2;
 MRA 105-1, Para 1.3.g.ix;
 WSAR 8.11.22

Training PowerPoint slide program
 prepared by Headquarters OSRT-
 21 Nov2014, Rev.16 Feb 2015; Rev.
 21 Oct 2015



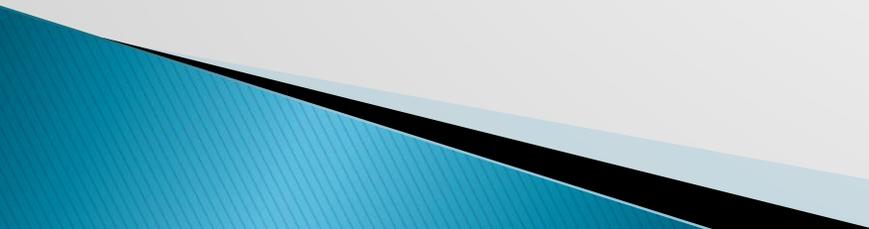
Using a whistle device, or method, with enough volume to be audible over ambient noise and for the distances involved, use the following pattern of whistle blasts to signal the required action:

Stop, *1 Long Whistle Blast*—Used to stop all movement until further instructions

Up, *2 Short Whistle Blasts*—
Means something or
somebody is moving up or
requires to be moved up.
On horizontal systems it
would indicate movement
of the load towards the
anchor or hauling system.

Down, *3 Short Whistle Blasts*—
Means something or somebody is moving down or requires to be moved down. On horizontal systems it would indicate movement of the load away from the anchor or hauling system. It has an opposite field of use to **Up**.

Rope Free, *4 Short Whistle Blasts*—
Used at the end of a climb, rappel,
raise, or lower to communicate
that one is off the rope, has found
a safe position, and that the rope
can be used by the next person or
for the next operation.



Help, *Continuous Blast*—A general emergency call. Its use may indicate different actions depending upon the system in use at the time. For example, during a rappel, it would include the need for a bottom belay. The signal alerts others to come to the aid and, if necessary, work quickly and safely to effect a rescue.

A “Short Whistle Blast” is defined as 1 s in duration.

Where the signal calls for multiple blasts there shall be a 1-s interval between each blast. A “Long Whistle Blast” is 3 s in duration. A “Continuous Blast” indicating the need for help should be long enough to attract attention and be differentiated from any other signal, at least 10 s if possible.

These same patterns could be used with any audible signaling device such as a compressed gas horn, vehicle horn, and so forth.

QUESTIONS ?