



Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary  
**MARITIME SEARCH AND RESCUE**  
Handbook for CCADs

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>I. SEARCH AND RESCUE TRAINING</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>II. GUIDELINES FOR CCAD MEMBERS ON THE CONDUCT OF SAR SIMULATION</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>III. SEARCH AND RESCUE FOR COASTAL COMMUNITY AUXILIARY DIVISION</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>A. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>21</b>
1. CGA-SAR Organization	21
2. Role of the Coastal Community Auxiliary Division during SAR incidents	21
4. SAR Stages	22
5. Search and Rescue Unit Members	24
6. Basic SAR Equipment	27
7. CGA-SAR COMMUNICATION FLOW	33
<b>B. SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS</b>	<b>34</b>
1. Conduct of Search	34
2. Rescue Operations	38
3. Emergency Medical Service and Evacuation Guidelines	42
4. Survivor Debriefing Guidelines	43
<b>C. MISSION CONCLUSION</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>ANNEXES</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>ANNEX A. National Emergency Hotlines</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>ANNEX B. Local Emergency Hotlines</b>	<b>46</b>

**Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary  
Maritime Search and Rescue Handbook**

**April 2018**

**PHILIPPINE COAST GUARD AUXILIARY  
Units 8 & 9  
CCP Bay Terminal, CCP Complex  
Manila, PHILIPPINES**

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CG	Coast Guard
CGA	Coast Guard Auxiliary
CGD	Coast Guard District
ESU	Emergency Support Unit
HPCG	Philippine Coast Guard Headquarters
LGU	Local Government Unit
MOB	Man-Over-Board
MRSC	Maritime Rescue Sub-Center
OSC	On-Scene Commander
RCC	Rescue Coordinator Center
RSC	Rescue Sub-Center
SAR	Search and Rescue
SC	SAR Coordinator
SMC	Search and Rescue Mission Coordinator
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRU	Search and Rescue Unit

## FOREWORD

This Search and Rescue Handbook has been prepared for Coast Guard Community Auxiliary Districts (CCADs) responding to a major emergency or disaster. The handbook will serve as a guide and reference on the basic maritime search and rescue response system for local community responders of the CCAD.

The handbook will also provide guidelines and procedures on maritime SAR trainings and SAR simulation drills for local CCAD team members to effectively and efficiently carry out SAR missions.

This handbook is under continual review and will be updated as necessary. Suggestions toward improving the handbook are most welcomed.

**VADM VALENTIN B PRIETO JR PCGA**  
National Director

## I. SEARCH AND RESCUE TRAINING

### A. Rationale

Natural disasters (i.e., earthquakes, tsunamis, storms, etc.) and man-made disasters (i.e., ship collision, oil spill, etc.) may cause injuries, loss of lives and properties and damage to the environment. While the first 24 hours are critical for the survival of victims and emergency service personnel may not be immediately available, the community where the incident happened may have to provide immediate assistance to those who are hurt or need other help.

The Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary (PCGA) establishes the Coastal Community Auxiliary Division (CCAD) who is composed of fishermen, boat owners and other members of the community to take an active part in saving lives and protection of the marine environment. The purpose of the training is to provide members of the CCAD the necessary knowledge and skills on basic search and rescue to carry out tasks as first responders during maritime disasters.

### B. Objectives

Upon completion of the Basic SAR Training, members of the CCAD will be able:

- To understand the SAR system and organization and the role and responsibilities of each member
- To learn the fundamentals of the Incident Command System (ICS) under a SAR on-scene management structure
- To learn the stages or progression of a SAR mission from awareness, planning, operations to mission conclusion

- To learn and demonstrate the use of basic SAR equipment
- To learn the basic search and rescue procedures and techniques
- To learn and demonstrate the use of map, compass and navigation in search and rescue operations
- To learn the basic survival skills for SAR responders/rescuers
- To acquire the knowledge and skill on emergency medical care (such as, first-aid, & basic life support) and medical triage
- To acquire rope and knots related skills
- To learn about Coastal Barangay SAR Information Network and Flotilla SAR Boat system

### C. Scope

The SAR training will cover the following:

- SAR system and organization including their roles and responsibilities
- Incident Command System (ICS) in SAR
- Stages or progression of a SAR mission
- SAR procedures, techniques and equipment needed
- Mapping, compass and navigation in search and rescue operations
- Basic safety and survival skills for SAR first responders/ rescuers
- Emergency medical care and medical triage
- Other SAR-related knowledge and skills development, such as, rope and knots and boat maneuvering



- Coastal Barangay Information Network
- Flotilla SAR Boat Association

#### **D. Who To Train**

- Physically and psychologically sound volunteers male and female, having demonstrated ability, capacity and willingness to work in an emergency
- Volunteers, of both the sex, 18 years of age and above, with a minimum education level to read and write in local language.
- Preference would be given to skilled persons from the community or nearby locality
- Volunteers with good moral standing in the community

#### **E. Training Requirements**

##### **1. Audience/Participants**

###### **a) Trainee participants (minimum 8-10 students/instructor)**

Trainee participants will include CCAD members and youth volunteers. Upon completion of the training, they will be organized into teams for the Search and Rescue (SAR) Division of the CGA Squadron.

###### **b) Two (2) instructors will be required for up to 20 students and three (3) instructors will be necessary for any numbers over 20.**

###### **c) Facilitators**

Facilitators are members of the CGA Squadron responsible for the logistics and operational needs of the training.

## **2. Roles and Responsibilities**

### **a) Trainee participants**

- Committed to learn and participate in the basic search and rescue training process
- Responsible for understanding each SAR components and applying the knowledge and skills obtained
- Able to perform and complete required tasks, assignments and exercises given by the trainer
- Abide by the policies and procedures set by the organizers

### **b) Trainers**

- The role of a trainer is to develop competency and skill of each SAR trainee to perform effectively and efficiently during SAR missions
- They are responsible for providing trainee participants the baseline knowledge on SAR system and operations and foster their skills in order to meet the required standards
- They are also responsible for the discipline of each trainee participant in the face of actual Search and Rescue (SAR) Operations

## **3. Strategy and Methodologies**

- Lecture Discussion
- Demonstration
- Practical Exercises
- PowerPoint presentations
- Film Showing

#### 4. Facilities

- Lecture Room
- Audio/Video facilities

#### 5. Staffing

- Squadron Director - overall chairman of the training;
- Deputy for Operation - in charge of the operational requirements
- Deputy for Administration - in charge of the administrative requirements and training documentation

#### 6. Requirements/Prerequisites

- Trainee participants:
  - o Must be at least 18 years of age on or before 01 Dec 2016
  - o Barangay and Police clearances must be secured
- Trainers:
  - o Trainer's must be accredited and acknowledged by the PCG and PCGA to conduct the training

#### F. Training Administration

##### 1. Important Instructions

- In-house based Search and Rescue training is recommended to maximize exercises and camaraderie and teamwork among participants. This will also be a chance to observe display of true dedication and commitment (Heart, Mind and Action) among participants as future responders and members of the CCAD
- Completion of the training must include daily morning/afternoon calisthenics for personal development, night classes and other important activities scheduled during off-training hours

#### 2. Policies

- The Search and Rescue training to be hosted by the Coast Guard Auxiliary Squadron will be conducted at a minimum of five (5) days
- The participants are required to abide with the PCGA training guidelines and policies to be presented by the Instructors/ Trainers. This also covers compliance with the rules and regulations set by the training venues utilized for the programs.

#### G. COURSE OUTLINE AND SCHEDULE

##### Day 1 SAR MANAGEMENT

- Philippine Disaster Risk Profile
- SAR System and Organization
- Incident Command System (ICS) in SAR
- Stages of a SAR Mission and Initial Action
- SAR Basic Equipment and Supplies

##### Day 2 SAR PROCEDURE AND TECHNIQUES

- Search and Rescue Planning, Procedures and Techniques
- Mapping, compass and navigation in search and rescue operations
- Practical exercises

**Day 3 SURVIVAL SKILL AND OTHER SAR-RELATED SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

- Basic Safety and Survival Skills for SAR First Responders
- Basic Rope and Knots
- Boat maneuvering
- Practical exercises

**Day 4 EMERGENCY CARE**

- Medical Triage
- First-Aid and Basic Life Support
- Practical exercises

**Day 5 SAR INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

- Coastal Barangay Information Network
- Others

**CONCLUSION OF TRAINING**

- Review
- Final exam
- Graduation

**II. GUIDELINES FOR CCAD MEMBERS ON THE CONDUCT OF SAR SIMULATION**

**A. Policies**

- The PCGA District shall conduct SAR exercise/simulation in coordination with CG Substation, CG Station and Coast Guard District. The PCG must be well informed.
- Each member of CCAD that will be involved in the SAR exercise/simulation should have SAR trainings beforehand. The team must take proper measures corresponding to the change in the conditions and act actively and daringly.
- Before the SAR simulation, CCAD members must be involved in the planning and preparation to be undertaken by the General Coordination Group of the PCGA District and Squadrons



- All types of resources, such as, life vests, rescue boats, life ring buoys, plastic spine boards, stretchers & other lifesaving equipment; medical

emergency vehicles, maps, PCGA Hymn, PCG Coast Guardian March, Lupang Hinirang, etc. shall be made available by the PCGA District and Squadrons to support the exercise



- The location of the SAR simulation shall be a coastal area (not swimming pool) located no more than one (1) hour travel time from the hotel of the official party



- Before the day of the simulation drill, a meeting of all working groups should be held to check the status of all the required activities and concerns to identify gaps and correct problems. The form in Table 1 can be used as a checklist to confirm preparations before the simulation.



- CCAD participants must wear Orange T-shirt and dark shorts



- **Maritime Incident Scenario:** Sinking vessel with passengers or drowning. SAR Simulation shall be assessed on the following:
  - **SAR Stages:** Awareness, Initial Action, Planning, Operation and Mission Conclusion



- Evaluators and observers should be located where they can observe the work of the participants, but they must not interrupt the simulation at any time.



## B. PROCEDURES

- A SAR Simulation Drill is a Monthly mandatory project and one of the PCGA Activities during District Auxiliary Conferences (DISCON)
- A SAR Team should be organized to carry out the simulation under the supervision of a coordinator (see **Figure 1**).

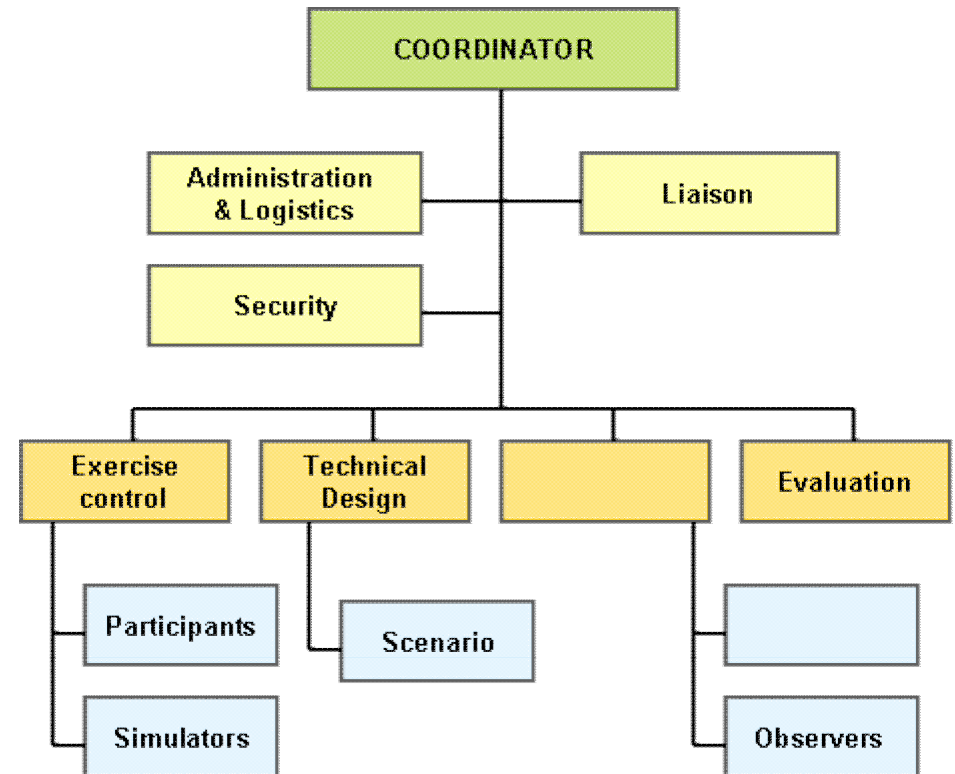


Figure 1 . Organizational Structure for SAR Simulations



- A separate script depending on the scenario must be prepared for this purpose
- Each CCAD participant must act according to the role that will be assigned. Usually, this role corresponds to the actual occupation, although it may vary



- District personnel and CG-7 will act as evaluators. They must be provided with evaluation forms in advance of the exercise to familiarized themselves with the evaluation material (see sample form in **Table 1**).



- Every SAR Simulation should have a security plan that includes medical attention and management in case of real emergencies
- Availability of first responder teams that are not actual participants and who can respond to real emergencies (paramedics, firefighters, etc.).



- In the event of actual emergency during simulation, the person nearest or directly involved in the incident should draw attention to it to ensure the safety of other participants.
- At the time of the exercise, the person responsible for monitoring the exercise (controller) explains the methodology and the roles assigned to participants.
- The coordinator of the simulation is responsible for the submission of a detailed report, with results of evaluation to be submitted to the Coast Guard District, copy furnish to HPCG (Attn: CG-7)

**Table 1. Sample Evaluation Form for SAR Simulation Drill**

CHECKLIST FOR SAR SIMULATION DRILL		
Name of Exercise		
Venue:		
Time / Date:		
ITEMS	STATUS	Required Actions
1. Assumptions and all parameters of the drill are clearly defined according to elements to be tested.		
2. General script and components of staging have been prepared		
3. Methodology and procedures for the drill have been reviewed		
4. Status of the budget for conducting the drill		
5. Coordination with the participants		
6. Participants have been designated		
7. Necessary equipment and materials have been obtained		
8. Date is set to install and organized staging		
9. Evaluation instruments for different scenes of the drill have been prepared		
10. Evaluators have been selected / informed		
11. Simulators/ performers have been selected and trained		
12. Photographers		
13. Food and drinks for participants		
14. Participation of the media		
15. Medical and security plan has been prepared and coordinated with different stakeholders		
16. Others		
Observations:		

**III. SEARCH AND RESCUE FOR COASTAL COMMUNITY AUXILIARY DIVISION**

**A. INTRODUCTION**

**1. General**

Search and Rescue (SAR) is a technical activity rendered by specialized personnel directed at locating and rescuing people in life threatening situations and providing them with care.

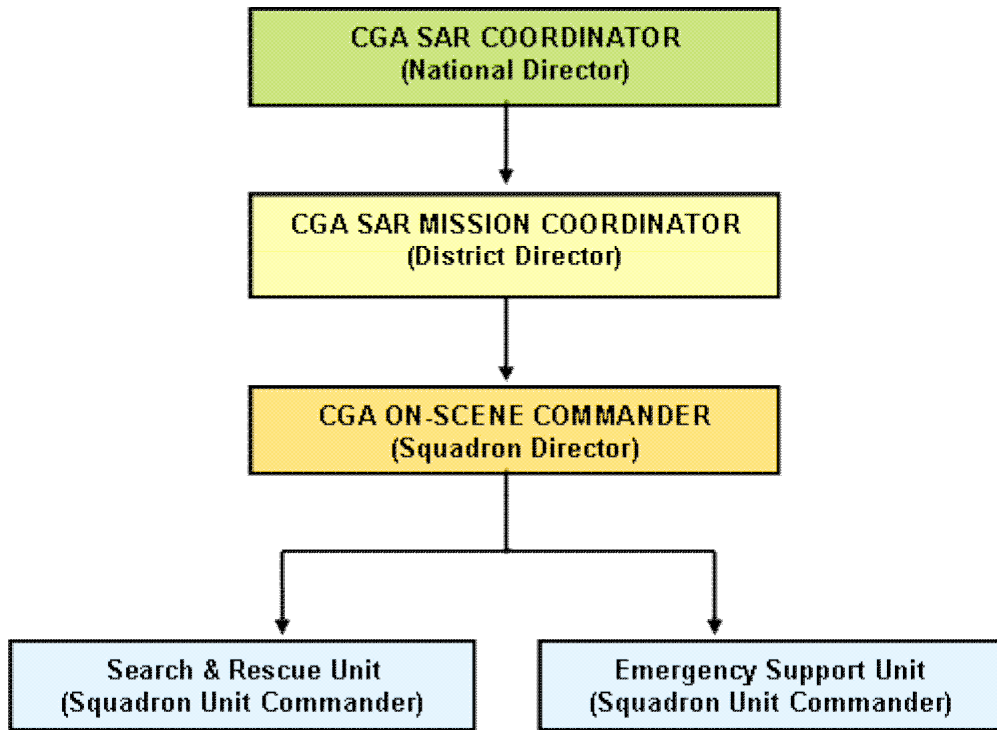
The Coastal Guard Auxiliary (CGA) - SAR Program is an arrangement of components activated, as needed, to efficiently and effectively support the PCG to assist persons or property in potential or actual distress.

**2. CGA-SAR Organization**

The CGA-SAR organization is headed by the National Director designated as the SAR Coordinator. Forming the backbone of the CGA-SAR organization are the PCGA District Directors as SAR Mission Coordinator and PCGA Squadron Directors who shall be designated as On-Scene Commander. In turn, the PCGA surface and air assets and medical personnel and SAR trained personnel will be the Search and Rescue Unit and Emergency Support Unit and shall be headed by the Squadron Unit Commander (**Figure 2**).

**3. Role of the Coastal Community Auxiliary Division during SAR incidents**

One of the functions of the Coastal Community Auxiliary Division (CCAD) is to provide assistance to the Philippine Coast Guard and



**Figure 2 - CGA SAR Organization**

PCGA, most importantly, during maritime incidents or disasters in their areas of responsibility (AORs). They will serve as an extended arm of the Auxiliary or as first responders during a SAR incident to minimize further loss of life, property, and environment. They will continue to respond safely until redirected or relieved by the SAR authority on scene.

#### 4. SAR Stages

The response to a SAR incident usually proceeds through a sequence of five (5) stages (**Table 2**).

**Table 2. SAR Stages and Initial Actions**

SAR Stages	Actions
Awareness	<p>During the awareness stage, gather and evaluate information to determine the nature of the distress, the appropriate emergency phase classification, and actions to take. Investigation should begin. Determine and record the information indicated below:</p> <p>Type of incident;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location and time</li> <li>• Search object description</li> <li>• Number and condition of people involved</li> <li>• Assistance needed</li> <li>• Weather on scene and</li> <li>• Reporting party information</li> </ul>
Initial Action	<p>During the initial action stage, designate the SMC, alert SAR facilities, setup an incident command post as appropriate and evaluate the incident for urgency and extent of SAR response required.</p>
Planning	<p>During the planning stage, develop operational plans for the incident-specific search, recovery and delivery to a place of safety (search action plans and rescue action plans).</p>
Operations	<p>During the operations stage, dispatch SAR resources to the scene, implement action plans developed during the planning stage, provide initial medical care, and deliver survivors to medical facilities or place of safety. If the search continues over several operational periods, the planning and operations stage will continuously loop until mission is complete.</p>
Conclusion	<p>During the mission conclusion stage, documentation is complete; and SAR facilities return to their home base to be debriefed, refueled, replenished, and re-staffed to prepare for future SAR missions (demobilization).</p>



The response to a particular SAR incident may not require the performance of every stage. For some incidents, the activities of one stage may overlap the activities of another stage such that the portions of two or more stages are being performed simultaneously.

## 5. Search and Rescue Unit Members

The CGA-SAR Unit is comprised by the following teams. Members of the CCAD may be assigned by the On-Scene Commander to each team depending on their qualifications and skills.

### a. Basic Search & Rescue Unit Team:

- 1) Boat handler and team leader
- 2) Spotter / hauler
- 3) Emergency First Responder / First aider

For a larger rescue boat (at least 10 persons capacity):

- 1) Boat handler and team leader
- 2) Spotter
- 3) Hauler
- 4) Emergency First Responders /First aiders (at least 2)



### b. Emergency Support Unit Team

- Medics & Trauma Group
  - 1) Medical Doctor
  - 2) Emergency First Responder / First Aid Personnel with BLS & EFR certifications (at least 2)
  - 3) Nurse (at least 2)
  - 4) Medic Aide (at least 4)
    - o Must be able-bodied to perform physical chores, such as, lifting, transporting of victims/ casualties, etc.



### • Relief Group

- 1) Head
- 2) Distribution Personnel
- 3) Stock keeper
  - o Must be persons with unquestionable integrity and reputation since they are in charge of providing and monitoring supplies such as hot food, medicines, blankets, undergarments, toiletries, clothing, water, etc. and securing the valuables and personal belongings of the victims/casualties



Relief Group

### Rehabilitation Group

- 1) Counselors: Psychologists, priests, pastors and social workers who will assist in the emotional, psychological and spiritual aspects of the victims.



- **Administration Group**

- 1) Communications and Public Information Officer (Group Head)
- 2) Logistics Officer
- 3) Security Officer and Crowd Control Personnel
- 4) Transportation Officer and Drivers
- 5) Documentation Officer
- 6) Liaison Officer

### NOTE:

Generally, the first team member (first responder) arriving on the scene becomes the team leader, and is the designated Incident Commander (IC) until the arrival of someone more competent or capable. This person makes the IC initial assessment of the scene and determines the appropriate course of action for team members.

It is important that any team member has the training necessary to assume any of the roles because during a disaster response not all members of a regular team may be available to respond due to stress, fatigue, injury, or other circumstances.

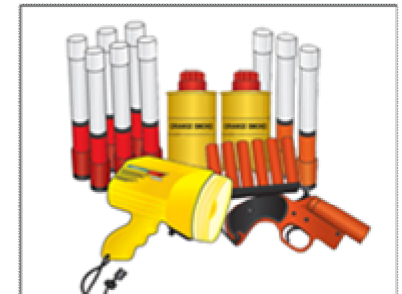
Each member of the CCAD must undergo Search and Rescue training and monthly SAR Drills to effectively and efficiently perform during a SAR mission.

### 6. Basic SAR Equipment

- **Basic Life-Saving and Rescue Equipment**



Seaworthy watercraft (minimum 6 passengers) – 24/7 access



Pyrotechnic visual signals (i.e.: signaling lamps, torches, hand-held flares, flare pistol with color-coded flares, floating or hand-held orange smoke, etc.)



Life jackets / IFDs (minimum 6)



Lifebuoys (minimum 2)



Non-sparking boat hooks or grappling hooks (min. 1)



Handheld VHF radios (min. 2)



Survivor strop (minimum 2)



Ropes for making connection with either ship in distress or survival craft (minimum 2)



Binoculars (min. 1)



Camera (min. 1)



Buoyant lifelines (minimum 2)



Hauling lines (minimum 2)



Handheld floodlight



Raincoats (min. 6)

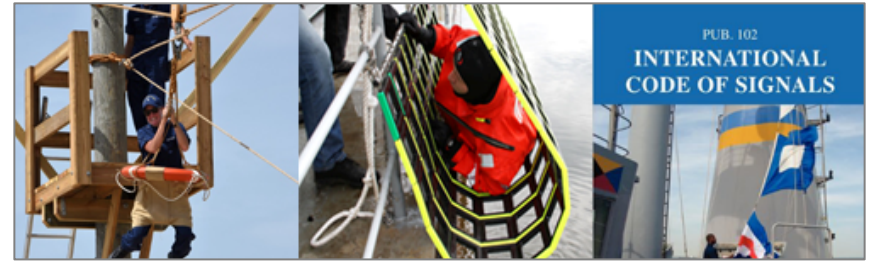




Towels (min. 6)



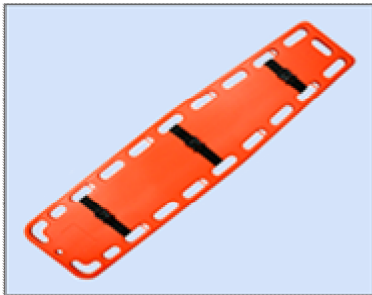
Potable drinking water supply



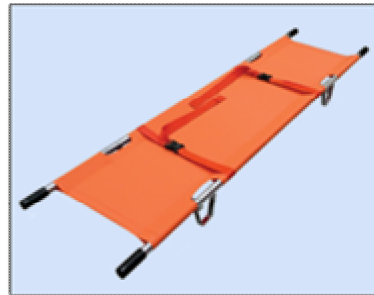
Breeches buoys

Scrambling nets

Copies of the International Code of Signals



Spine board

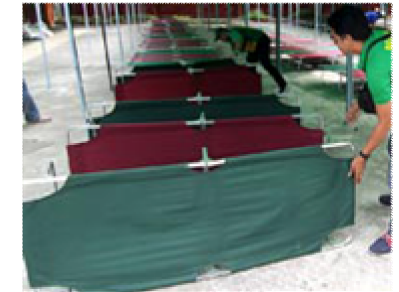


Foldable stretcher

• **ESU BASIC EMERGENCY SUPPORT:**



5m x 5m tents (minimum of 2)



Folding cots (minimum of 12)

**OPTIONAL LIFE SAVING AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT:**



Floating Lights

Dye markers

Loud hailers



Blankets (minimum of 12)



First-aid kits (minimum of 6)



Assorted medicines



Clothing



Food



Towels (min. of 12)



Potable drinking water

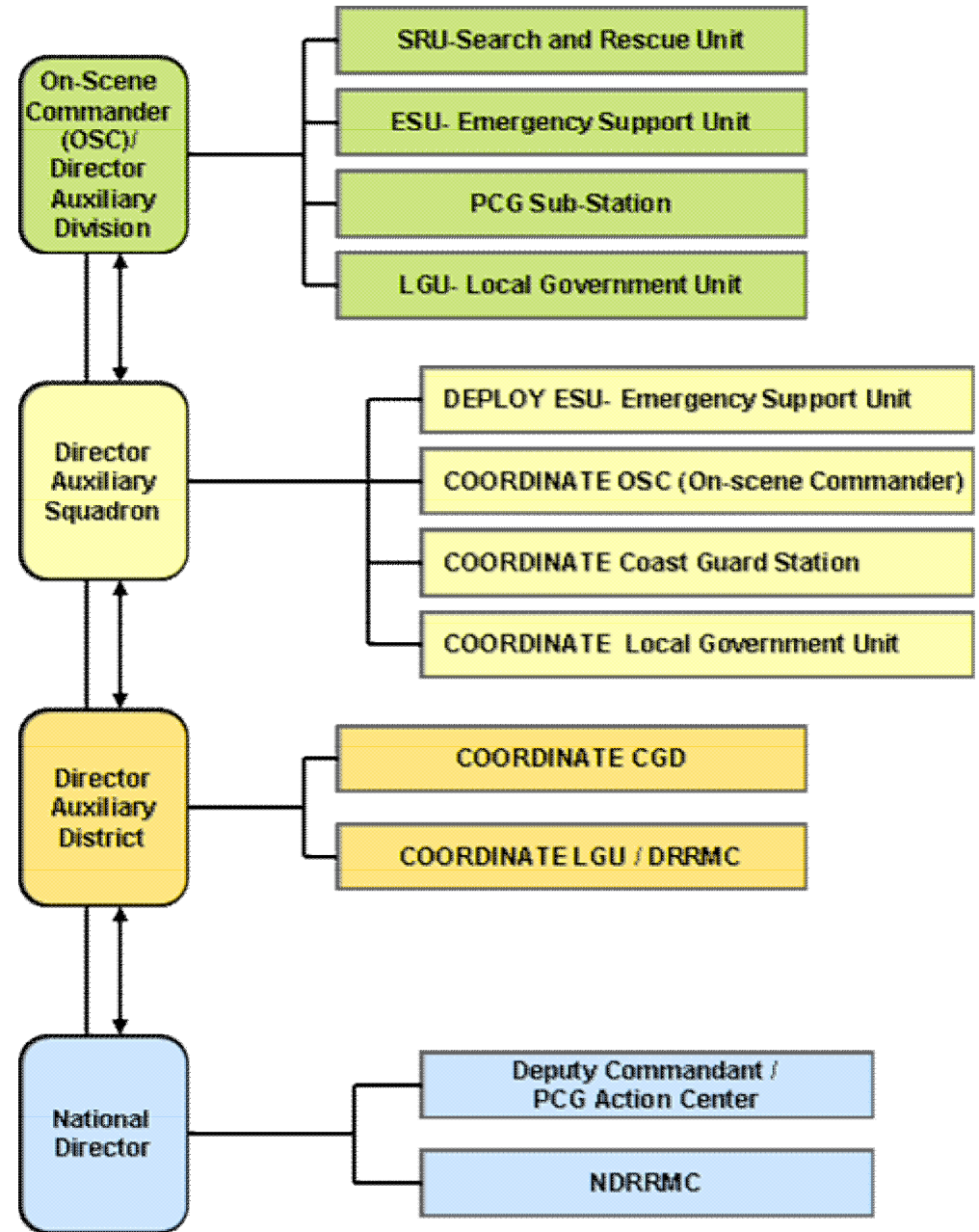


Generator (at least 800 watts)



Oxygen for victim's use only

## 7. SAR COMMUNICATION FLOW (Figure 3)



## B. SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

### 1. Conduct Of Search

- a. During Search operation, CGA-SAR units proceed to the scene and assist the Coast Guard in the conduct of search operations until distressed persons or crafts are located, or the mission is terminated.



- b. Search operations begin when the first unit is briefed and dispatched to a search area. In a strict sense, search operations will occur even during missions in which accurate distressed locations are known or reported.
- c. Effecting a rendezvous between the SAR unit and the distressed vessel or ship or person. Search effort on the SAR will try to eliminate or reduce time delays.

### 1.1 Search Crew

- The Search crew's active participation in a mission begins with their briefing and ends with their debriefing upon return
- Search crew on a mission must be adequately briefed and equipped by coordination with proper authority to avoid wasteful delays
- In addition to the written briefing forms, search crew will be provided, when possible, with written weather information, weather maps and the description of the search area's terrain



### 1.2 Weather Briefing

- The Search crew should be told of all the known pertinent facts surrounding the circumstances of the distress
- Knowing the prevailing weather from the time of distress to the present will help the search crew to take appropriate steps to remedy the environment hazards being faced by the survivors



### 1.3 Survivor Sighting Procedures

Over water, search craft should keep smoke or illumination signals or sea-dye marker for immediate jettisoning. If survivors are sighted or the distress scene is located, the following should be observed.

- Keep survivors or distressed craft in sight at all times
- Determine the position as directed by the PCG-SAR in charge
- Write survivor sighting report to PCG-OSC
- Direct trained CGA fisherfolks
- Effect CGA-SAR, if applicable



#### a. Survivor Sighting Report

Sighting Report shall include the following items, if known:

- o Position
- o Survivors identity
- o Physical condition of survivors

- o Wind, weather and sea condition
- o Type of emergency equipment being used
- o Type of emergency equipment needed



#### b. Survivor Signal Report

If any SRU hears or detects a possible emergency signal or possible survivors transmission on any of the monitoring radio channels or other detection equipment known:

- o SRU position
- o Detached description of transmission heard
- o Exact time signal commenced and terminated
- o Frequency signal
- o Signal strength
- o Action taken by SRU
- o SRU evaluation of signal

## 2. RESCUE OPERATIONS

### 2.1 On-scene Rescue and Delivery Procedure

- When two or more CGA-SAR units capable of conducting the rescue operation arrive on scene and no CGA-OSC has been designated yet, the first to arrive will generally make the first rescue attempt along with the PCG-OSC.



- Basic procedures for all rescuers should be followed including the accounting for all survivors and conducting initial survivor debriefing.

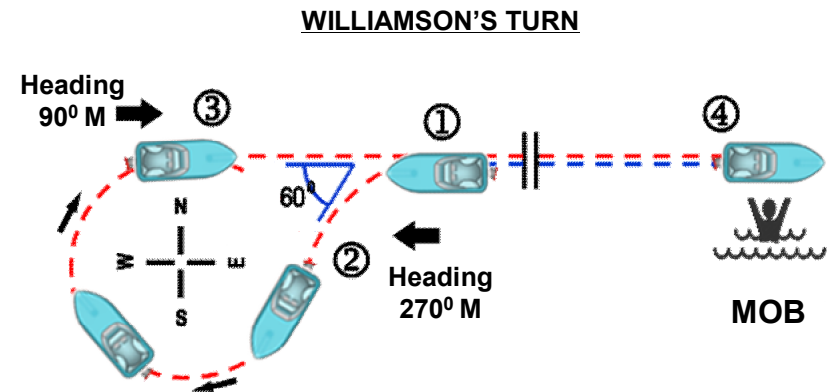
### 2.2 Rescue at Sea

#### Man Over Board (MOB)

Initial Action:

- Throw a life-ring over the side as close to the person as possible.

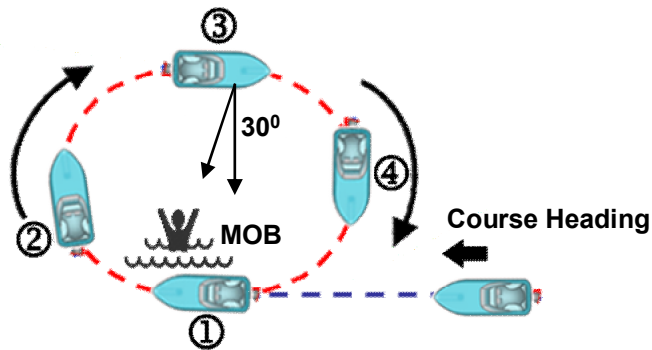
- Sound three prolonged blast of ship's whistle, hail "Person Overboard".
- Commence recovery maneuver as indicated below (See Williamson's Turn & Anderson's Turn maneuvers)
- Note position, wind speed & direction, time.
- Inform master of vessel and engine-room.
- Post lookouts to keep the person in sight.
- Set off dye marker or smoke flare.
- Inform radio operator, keep updated on position.
- Stand by the engines.
- Prepare lifeboat for possible launching.



- When the victim is first missed, note course and position. Stop engine. Turn full rudder to the man overboard side. Increase speed.
- Turn full rudder opposite side of the boat, altering the course  $60^{\circ}$ - $90^{\circ}$  from the original course
- Alter course  $180^{\circ}$  from original course and continue on the reciprocal course until the man overboard is located.
- Access the victim.



## ANDERSON'S TURN



- (1) This is the fastest way to return to a victim in a Twin Prop Boat in good conditions when you have the victim in sight. Stop the engine. Use full rudder to turn toward the side of an MOB. Increase power on outer engine only.
- (2) Alter course to 180 from original course. Go straight to opposite direction of original course. 2/3 the way around, back the inner engine 2/3 or full.
- (3) When you see the victim on 300 in the stem of abeam, turn full rudder to the victim's side.
- (4) Slow down or stop engine when boat turns 90 (270 from original course). Enter to original course, approach and recover the victim.

### 2.3 Processing Procedure

- Begin First-Aid. If survivor processing tags are used, attach one to each survivor. If not, begin medical log on each of the survivors
- Account for all occupants of the distress craft. Conduct initial debriefing of survivors for this purpose.

- Complete first-aid and administer emergency care with capabilities
- Report survivor status to RCC . Initiate steps to locate missing survivor and steps for evacuation if not already done.
- If evacuation cannot be accomplished immediately, provide the best care possible
- Safeguard personal effects of survivors
- Examine personal effects of deceased persons for identification purposes
- Preserve medical records, physical evidence, classified documents or matters, for further disposition and use
- More detailed briefing of survivors should be undertaken at an appropriate time for use in report and accident investigation authorities. Information given by survivors shortly after the accident are of great value for prevention of another accidents, for revising procedures and for accident investigation purposes.



### 3. Emergency Medical Service and Evacuation Guidelines

- Emergency Care may be needed and this includes extraction or removal from wreckage, triage, first aid and emergency care to stabilize survivor condition, survivor debriefing, assist in transport to a delivery point, assist in transfer/ delivery of survivors at the delivery points
- CGA-SAR personnel conducting rescue in a hazardous environment should do so without compromising the survival of others. Survivor processing begins as soon as possible after the survivor is extracted from wreckage or is boarded on a rescue craft
- Survivors must be evacuated from the distress scene, transported and delivered to receiving medical facilities or safe delivery point. Attend to the instruction of the Philippine Coast Guard as required



Some criteria to consider when selecting or requesting for an appropriate survivor facility:

- o Accessibility of the facility to the SRU
- o Capability of the medical facility to handle in transit patients and to provide necessary medical equipment and quality medical crew or staff

### 4. Survivor Debriefing Guidelines

Survivor debriefing is the last important step in a CGA-SAR mission. Determining how the aided person survived an accident provides critical feedback for improving the CGA-SAR process. Survivor debriefs should be conducted when a survivor is available and any of the following situations exist:

- A successful search
- When there is significant media interest
- When directed by the CGA-SAR coordinator

### C. MISSION CONCLUSION

#### STEPS:

- 1) **SRU Return** - Units have traveled from distant bases and must land, refuel and rest their crews before regulations permit them to continue.
- 2) **SRU Readiness** - SRUs must be refueled and expended supplies, such as, flares, first aid supplies are replenished, cleaned and ready for use again.
- 3) **SRU Debrief** - Important information/documentation/build statistics

**ANNEX A**  
**NATIONAL EMERGENCY HOTLINES**

ANNEXES

EMERGENCY HOTLINES

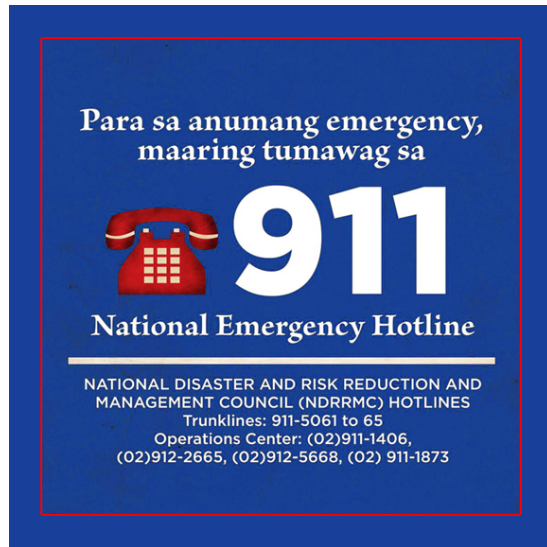
<div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed gray; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>NDRRMC</b></p> <p>TRUNKLINES <b>911-5061 TO 65</b></p> <p>OPERATIONS CENTER <b>(02)911-1406</b> <b>(02)912-2665</b> <b>(02)912-5668</b> <b>(02)911-1873</b></p> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed gray; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>PNP</b></p> <p>HOTLINE <b>117</b> <b>722-0650</b></p> <p>TEXT HOTLINE <b>0917-847-5757</b></p> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed gray; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>MMDA</b></p> <p>HOTLINE <b>136</b></p> <p>TRUNKLINE <b>(02) 882-4150 TO 77</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; font-size: small;"> <tr> <td>RESCUE</td> <td>METROBASE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>LOC. 337</b></td> <td><b>255</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ROAD SAFETY</td> <td>PUBLIC SAFETY</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>319</b></td> <td><b>374</b></td> </tr> </table> <p>ROAD EMERGENCY <b>320</b></p> <p>FLOOD CONTROL <b>(02) 882-0925</b></p> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed gray; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>BFP (NCR)</b></p> <p>DIRECT LINE <b>(02) 426-0219</b> <b>(02) 426-3812</b> <b>(02)426-0246</b></p> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed gray; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>DPWH</b></p> <p>HOTLINE <b>165-02</b></p> <p>TRUNKLINE <b>(02) 304-3000</b></p> <p>ROAD REPAIR/MAINTENANCE <b>(02) 304-3713</b> <b>(02) 304-3904</b></p> </div>	RESCUE	METROBASE	<b>LOC. 337</b>	<b>255</b>	ROAD SAFETY	PUBLIC SAFETY	<b>319</b>	<b>374</b>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed gray; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>PAGASA</b></p> <p>GENERAL INQUIRIES PUBLIC INFORMATION UNIT <b>(632) 434-2696</b></p> <p>WEATHER UPDATES WEATHER FORECASTING SECTION <b>(632) 926-4258</b> <b>(632) 927-1541</b></p> <p>AVIATION WEATHER UPDATES AERONAUTICAL METEOROLOGY SERVICE SECTION <b>(632) 832-3023</b></p> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed gray; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>PHILVOLCS</b></p> <p>TRUNKLINE <b>(02) 426-1468</b> TO 79</p> <p>LOCAL 124/125</p> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed gray; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>PHILIPPINE RED CROSS</b></p> <p>HOTLINE <b>143</b> <b>(02) 527-0000</b> <b>(02) 527-8385</b> TO 95</p> <p>DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE STAFF MANAGER RADIO ROOM <b>134 132 133</b></p> <p>TELEFAX <b>527-0864</b></p> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed gray; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>PHILIPPINE COAST GUARD</b></p> <p>TRUNKLINE <b>(02) 527-8481</b> TO 89</p> <p>ACTION CENTER <b>(02) 527-3877</b> <b>0917-724-3682</b> <b>0918-967-4697</b></p> </div> <div style="padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>DOTC</b></p> <p>PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CENTER <b>7890</b></p> </div>
RESCUE	METROBASE								
<b>LOC. 337</b>	<b>255</b>								
ROAD SAFETY	PUBLIC SAFETY								
<b>319</b>	<b>374</b>								

#BeFullyInformed

SOURCE | [www.gov.ph/emergency-hotlines/](http://www.gov.ph/emergency-hotlines/)  
Manila Bulletin @manila\_bulletin

**ANNEX B**

**LOCAL EMERGENCY HOTLINES**



**LOCAL EMERGENCY HOTLINES**

Local DRRMC: \_\_\_\_\_  
Barangay DRRMC: \_\_\_\_\_  
PCG District: \_\_\_\_\_  
PCG Station: \_\_\_\_\_  
PCG Sub-Station: \_\_\_\_\_  
PNP City/Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_  
PNP Maritime Group: \_\_\_\_\_  
PN Naval Station: \_\_\_\_\_  
Local DSWD Office: \_\_\_\_\_

**UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF:**



**VADM VALENTIN B PRIETO JR PCGA**  
National Director

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**



**COMMO ERNESTO T ECHAUZ**  
MARSAR Support Group Director (2017- 2018)



**COMMO ALEXANDER G ABILO PCGA**  
MARSAR Support Group Director (2016 – 2017)



**COMMO RONALD A BAJA PCGA**  
MARSAR Support Group Director (2015 – 2016)



**RADM SALVADOR G TIANGCO JR PCGA**  
MARSAR Support Group Director (2013 – 2015)