



You and your partner are climbing an eight pitch climb and intend to walk off the top. While leading the fourth pitch of the climb – a hard, traversing pitch – your partner takes a big fall injuring both ankles and dislocating her shoulder. Her injuries are not life threatening, but she is in a great deal of pain and is requesting your assistance. She is approximately 160' above you and 40' to your right. You have a single 200' rope, typical climbing gear (with the entire lead rack on your partner's harness), and a SPOT personal locator beacon. You are in a remote location with no other climbers in sight.

Notes:

- 1) You are standing on a broken, 8" ledge which extends across the cliff below your partner. For the purposes of this scenario, the Lindseth floor is this ledge.
- 2) With a backup belay, the leader will lead a traversing pitch to the top of Lindseth, placing about four draws. The final draw will be placed on or near the top anchor holding the leader's backup belay. Be sure to actually lead belay the climber because the toprope backup alone will expose the climber to a big pendulum. Once "injured" the leader will hang 4' below the top draw.
- 3) When performing this scenario at Lindseth, all gear will be represented by the anchors at the wall (bolts and bars and top anchors). Your rack will consist of 8 trad draws, about half of them placed on the route your partner led.
- 4) You must have a belay anchor since the belay is taking place 240' above the ground. Due to the nature of the Lindseth anchors, this belay anchor will be below the belayer.
- 5) Once your leader is hanging, you will tie in short with about 8' of slack. This represents your entire 200' rope.
- 6) You may use a single bolt as a life support anchor, with the understanding that in the real world you would be building multipiece anchors at these locations. However the pieces your partner placed are not multipiece anchors and you must keep at least three of her pieces above you until you have built your own anchor. Since you have no gear, you must clean gear from the route and/or retrieve gear from your partner before you may build an anchor.
- 7) From the broken ledge, it is three single rope rappels to the ground. For the purposes of this scenario, you are done when you and your leader are on the broken ledge (floor), at an anchor, and ready to tandem rappel.
- 8) You have 90 minutes. After that time, no matter your progress, come down and switch with your partner. Then repeat the scenario.

Instructor Notes:

- 1) The victim can not sprawl on an 8" ledge (the floor). They must continue to weight the rope and the rope must be secured by the rescuer even when the victim is on the floor.
- 2) If the victim is ever attached to an anchor without a load releasable hitch, it will be very difficult to get them off the anchor. A body haul at the minimum will be necessary.
- 3) The rescuer will likely have to get to the victim by some combination of prussiking and climbing with the victim as a counterweight.
- 4) The wider the traverse, the more realistic the scenario. Make sure the leader's route traverses as much as is possible. Be aware of dangerous pendulums for the victim and rescuer during the scenario. Redirecting the toprope backup may be necessary.
- 5) The SPOT is just to prompt discussion. How many teams will choose to activate it? When would you personally carry one?