

3. Another member (firefighter 2) of the RIT crew will position himself on the other side(opposite) the airman
4. Firefighter 2 will locate the MMR on the downed firefighter and leave his hand on the MMR.
5. Firefighter 2 will grab the hand of the airman to show him where the MMR is in the case of poor visibility.
6. To execute the MMR swap. Firefighter 2 will use the command “ready, ready go”, he will remove the MMR and simultaneously the airman will insert the emergency air MMR
7. After air is established to the downed firefighter, use the large carabineer located on the exterior of the Emergency Air Pack and connect the to the SCBA waist strap on the down firefighter prior to moving

Operation:

Practice the MMR swap technique. Have one firefighter assume a downed firefighter and lay on the ground in full PPE, SCBA, and practice swapping the MMR out several times. The firefighters performing the swap technique will be in full PPE, SCBA as well. Practice with a blacked out mask and ensure the rescuers are wearing gloves to simulate a real event. If possible, simulate a situation where all members are involved and are assuming the positions of a fully functioning RIT.

Method 3 – Mask Swap

The mask swap is the most difficult and time consuming method of delivering emergency air, however, this is a skill that firefighters must be proficient at. There are several instances where the mask swap may be necessary:

- The downed firefighter is trapped, and it will be an extended rescue operation. The emergency air pack is not compatible with the downed firefighters SCBA.
- The SCBA’s are not compatible and there is a significant distance to remove the downed firefighter.
- The mask of the downed firefighter is damaged and it is necessary to replace the mask in order to deliver air

1. The airman will prepare the MMR that is attached to the mask