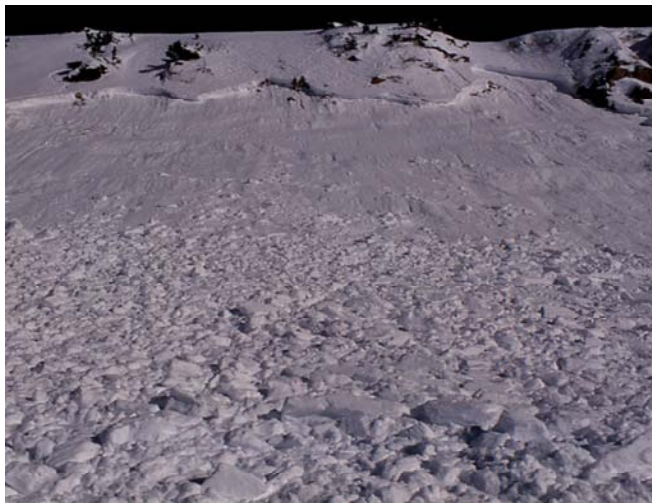


How common are multiple burial situations? Avalanche incidents in Tyrol, Austria, 1997-2003.

By Dieter Stopper and Jon Mullen



Avalanche professionals, beacon manufacturers, and alpine associations have often thought of complex multiple burial situations as a common occurrence for recreational mountain travelers. As co-innovator of the Three Circle Method (for multiple-victim searching), I have been prone to this type of thinking as well. The type of situation to which I am referring is this: an avalanche sweeps down from above and buries several recreationists in close proximity. All are wearing beacons but the signals overlap in a “flux line salad” resulting in a very difficult search. We have made many assumptions in the avalanche education field about these types of scenarios. As a result of these assumptions, the subject of close proximity multiple burials has made it to the forefront in educational discussions and trainings. But we need to ask ourselves a few realistic questions: how common are close proximity multiple burials? When close proximity multiple burials occur, are special methods and technologies used? Are there other factors that complicate multiple burials?

“SPECIAL CASE” MULTIPLE BURIALS

First, let’s define what we mean by a “special case” multiple burial: a burial in which a

special technique or technology could be valuable. It’s clear that to accomplish a beacon search, the scenario must first involve a buried person without clues or body parts visible on the snow surface. If there are clues or body parts visible, the search can be done with the eyes! Both the searcher and the victim need to have a beacon. We assume that in this day and age all winter travelers in mountain terrain are carrying and using beacons. But the analysis of Tyrol avalanche accidents tells a much different story, which we will discuss in a few paragraphs.

A multiple burial rescue requires some additional factors to qualify as a “special case:” at least two people have to be buried completely under the snow surface without any visible clues. They must both be wearing beacons and they must be buried close enough that the beacon of a searcher captures both signals at the same time. If the distance apart is big enough, the signals don’t overlap in a relevant way. This can be solved as two single burial scenarios: close to one beacon, the signal from the other is too weak to be isolated.

What about the rescuers? There have to be at least two rescuers to solve a special case

multiple burial; otherwise it makes no sense. If there is just one rescuer the only option is to locate and excavate one victim after the other. It is a waste of time to figure out the positions of the other victims since a single rescuer is so limited in the ability to excavate. The standard technique for a single rescuer is to locate the closest victim, excavate, turn off the beacon, and then continue searching for other victims. If there is more than one rescuer, it might make sense to perform a special case multiple burial search since one rescuer can locate a victim and then resume the search as the other rescuer begins digging. Let's now take a look at real case studies.

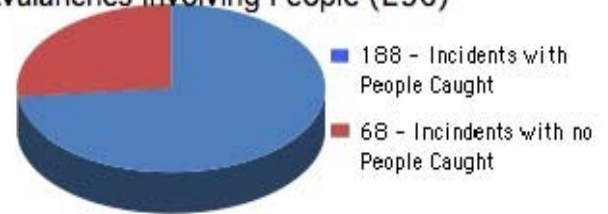


A beacon search is necessary if a victim is completely buried.

DATA EVALUATION

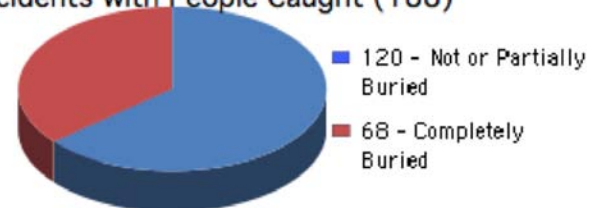
To answer the questions above, the authors evaluated the data of avalanche incidents in the Tyrol region from the winters of 1997/98 to 2002/03. In these six winters there were 432 reported avalanches. Of these, 256 were somehow human related. And in 188 of the avalanches, people were caught and either transported or buried.

Avalanches Involving People (256)



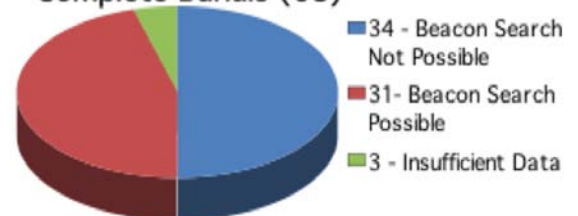
In 120 of the 188 avalanches, a beacon search was not necessary since victims had a body part or clue visible above the snow surface. In 68 avalanches, there was at least one person completely buried below the snow surface.

Incidents with People Caught (188)



In 34 of these 68 complete burials, a beacon search was not possible because the victim(s) or rescuer(s) were not wearing beacons (in three cases, the victims had beacons but the rescuers did not).

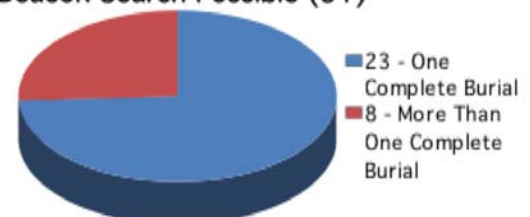
Complete Burials (68)



Therefore, in 31 of 188 avalanches where people were caught, a beacon search was possible and necessary. That's 16.5 percent.

Of the 31 avalanches where a beacon search was possible and necessary, the Tyrol data shows eight multiple burial situations, or 26 percent, with two or more victims equipped with beacons.

Beacon Search Possible (31)



The authors investigated these eight cases to determine if they were “special case” multiple burials with signal overlap—and if special techniques were, or could have, been applied.

MULTIPLE BURIAL CASES

Case 1: The avalanche report refers to four complete burials. The responsible searcher was only aware of three burials. One of the three could excavate himself and the arm of the second person was sticking out from the snow surface. The third completely buried person had no beacon.

“We have done a primary search several times, but we could not find the victim, because he had no beacon on.”

This is not considered a special case multiple burial.

Case 2: Three people buried: one up to the chest and two completely. The first victim was excavated quickly with a few shovel strokes by two shovelers. Then one searcher located the first and the second victim. The searcher said that the two victims lay so far apart that there was no signal overlap.

“I have located the first one ... at the following search I have received the signal from the other victim ... to locate the victims was fast, but to excavate them took very long, because the victims have been buried that deep (over two and four meters).”

This is not considered a special case multiple burial.

Case 3: An avalanche hit five people in a flat area and buried them in place completely. The distance from one victim to the next was about ten meters.

“The locating was no problem, because I have known the position of the burials quite well: all in one line with a distance of about 10 meters ... Then shoveling was hell!”

This is not considered a special case multiple burial. It would have been had the searchers not known the previous locations of the victims.

Case 4: Four people buried in an avalanche: three people total, one person partly. That person could excavate himself.

“In my case I was the only one ... who could do the search. Therefore that multiple burial-scenario was more like a multiple single scenario ... I located the first burial, excavated her, provided first aid and an airway, switched off the beacon and then looked for the next signal and so on.”

This is not considered a special case multiple burial.

Case 5: 14 people completely buried, mostly in close proximity. Hence there were many overlapping signals.

“I went back and forth and attended to a loud signal and the lowest reading of the distance. Then I probed ... the locating was quite quick, the whole organization of the rescue was difficult ... in my opinion the excavation has taken about 90 percent of the time.”

This is an example of a special case multiple burial.

Case 6: 2 people completely buried within a distance of 5 to 6 meters. One was about 0.5 meters deep and the other 1.6 meters deep.

“After a short time we had the first victim. He was just a half-meter deep... we then immediately turned off his beacon and searched for the second victim ... As we excavated the second victim, the helicopter came ... to excavate the second victim took very long, even though the snow was quite soft. But he was buried deep (1.6 meters). To locate the victims was not the problem, but the shoveling was.”

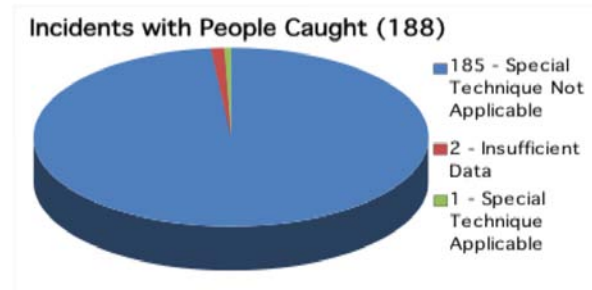
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Cases 7 and 8: Unfortunately the authors could not interview the searchers in these cases. According to the data of the Tyrol avalanche forecast center, in case 7, two people were completely buried. In case 8, four people were completely buried.

Therefore, of 188 avalanches in Tyrol in which people were caught, just one incident fits the description of a “special case”

multiple burial with victims in close proximity. In just 0.5 percent of these 188 incidents would a special technique or technology be applicable.



CONCLUSION

In less than half of the avalanches where a person was completely buried, the victims had no beacon! Obviously the beacon is not accepted yet as a full standard. The assumption is recreational skiers are inadequately equipped for avalanche rescue. This means they are not carrying beacons, shovels and probes.

The study refers to just one case where a special method to solve a multiple burial situation was applied. In two cases it was not possible to interview the responsible searchers. But one thing is clear: A special case multiple burial situation that requires a special technique (or technology) is very rare.

In the interviews, all responsible searchers in multiple burial situations pointed out that the excavation process was very time consuming! This same problem also applies to a single search and excavation.

Further avalanche education should focus first on solving a single burial situation and second on teaching how to excavate a victim. A strategic shoveling technique will save time and increase the victim's chances for survival.



Teaching strategic shoveling technique is more important in recreational avalanche courses than teaching special techniques for multiple burials.

Dieter Stopper is a certified UIAGM guide living in Murnau am Staffelsee, Germany. He is the former director of research for the German Alpine Club and currently is European Technical Director for Backcountry Access, Inc. (BCA).

Jon Mullen is a consulting engineer and computer scientist from Boulder, Colorado.

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