

### **Camporee Skills Challenge information**

- You need to choose 2-3 skills to complete from this list.
- All of these skills are based on a patrol completing them as a group.
- If you wish to score your patrols on their completion of the tasks we ask that you use the following: Rate them on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the best.
  - Showed scout spirit
  - Showed Teamwork
  - Used EDGE method
  - Completed the task
- A scout or adult leader must take pictures of each skill challenge that is completed to be sent to the council to confirm participation in these events.

#### **Fishing Skills**

1. Catch at least one fish and identify it.
2. Describe how to release a fish safely into the water
3. Describe the meaning and importance of Catch and Release.
4. Explain how to remove a hook that is lodged in your arm.

**Cooking Skills** -Have a patrol under normal circumstances provide the ingredients for their meal and cook it.

1. Patrol should decide as a group on what they want to prepare in a dutch oven.
2. Each scout in the patrol will need to bring their own pre-planned ingredient each for a total of at least 8 items (This is to encourage each scout to take responsibility for a portion of the dish, not to have a grubmaster taking the list and bringing everything for the whole patrol)
3. Prepare the cooking method properly using fire safety and leave no trace methods to ensure safe cooking.
4. Combine ingredients and cook.
5. See how it turns out.
  - How did the patrol enjoy the meal?
  - How did the Troop leadership /families enjoy the meal?

**Fire Building**-Teach scouts about how to build a fire using the correct materials in a timely manner.

**Materials Needed:**

- Tinder, Kindling and fuel in sufficient amounts as to create a 48 inch flame.
- An axe or hatchet
- Bow saw
- Pocket knife.
- Two 72 inch sticks to attach twine
- One piece of twine of at least 72 inches long
- Matches
- Flint & Steel
- Other manual flame starting device
- 3 pieces paper or cardboard
- Marker
- Water
- Shovel
- Rake

Task:

Step 1

Gather Tinder, Kindling and Fuel materials

Scouts should gather these materials and take a photo of each with a sign labeling them

Step 2

Prepare the fire area and put in place two sticks per patrol with twine tied between them in a taut line about 48 inches. Take a photo of the prepared area.

Step 3

Build a fire. Must be a lean too, log cabin or teepee. Take a photo.

Step 4

Start the fire using a non mechanical means. Be it a match, flint & steel or other fire starter start the fire. Take a photo.

Step 5

Burn through the twine. Take a photo.

Scoutmaster or adult scoring.

- ☐ Gathered Tinder, kindling and fuel
- ☐ Prepared the area for the fire
- ☐ Built correct fire type
- ☐ Started the fire using a non mechanical means
- ☐ Burned through the twine

**Lashings** – Please review the attached videos with your patrol prior to attempting either of these lashing challenges. Select from one to complete for this challenge.

**1. A-FRAME TRANSPORT RACE (*wide, in or out*)**

– *Materials:* two 8-foot x 4-inch spars, one 6-foot x 3-inch spar, three 15-20-foot x 1/4-inch manila lashing ropes for each patrol

– *Method:* On signal, patrols lash together an A-frame using a shear lashing at the tips of the 8-foot spars and square lashings at the butt ends for the 6-foot ledger. (Three square lashings can also be used.) When the A-frame is built, it is either dragged or carried around a pre-set course or to a turn-around-line and back. The course can be completed by more than one patrol member in accordance with whatever guidelines are decided beforehand.

– **Note: Dragging the A-Frame can cause damage to indoor floors, carpeting, and outdoor grassy areas, and should only be done on durable surfaces.**

Link: <https://troopresources.scouting.org/a-frame-chariot-race-video/>

**2. SELF STANDING FLAGPOLE CHALLENGE (*small, in or out*)** [View Video](#)

– *Materials:* six Scout staves, seven 6-foot x 1/4-inch lashing ropes, four light 10-foot guylines, one 15-foot light line for a halyard, one 3-foot cord to make top loop for halyard, two pencil-sized sticks (if needed to secure patrol flag to halyard through existing grommets), patrol flag for each patrol

– *Method:* With the above materials and some time to plan, patrols are challenged to build a self-standing flagpole capable of raising and lowering their patrol flag.

<https://troopresources.scouting.org/self-standing-flagpole-video/>

Diagram: <https://1ayhl422sgwh2khh0vg7qxz8-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/9/2016/02/Self-Standing-Flagpole-Diagram.pdf>

**First Aid Scenarios** – Please have an Adult leader review the scenario portion of each item and have the patrol discuss how they would handle the situation. Leader can guide the conversation based on the “How-to” that is provided.

## Scenario No. 1

On a walk through your neighborhood with friends, you find a man lying on the ground under a ladder. He is in obvious pain and his arm is clearly broken, with a piece of bone protruding from the skin.

### **How to handle the situation:**

1. It appears that the man has fallen from the ladder. Make sure it's safe to approach. Is there anyone else on the ladder? Is the ladder in a stable position? Are there any obstacles on the ground or above, such as electrical wires or tree limbs? Identify yourself as being trained in first aid and offer assistance.
2. Have one friend call 911 and stay on the phone with the operator until help arrives. When paramedics arrive, have someone direct them to the scene and be prepared to communicate what happened.
3. Wear gloves and goggles if you have them. Provide urgent treatment for the victim by controlling the bleeding with a sterile gauze around the wound. (If you don't have gauze and the man is bleeding severely, use the cleanest cloth you have.) Do not use pressure on the bone itself but do your best to control the bleeding. Do not try to clean the wound. You will need a second person to protect the spinal column by supporting the victim's head and neck in the position in which he was found.
4. Treat the victim for shock, but don't move his legs because of a possible spinal injury. Keep him calm.
5. Thoroughly examine the victim to make sure there are no hidden injuries. For example, did he hit his head when he fell? What about his legs and ankles?

### **SCORE:**

1. Assess the Scene for Cause/Danger.
2. Assess the Patient
3. Call 911 – Did they include pertinent information?
4. Treating the Patient – Adequate?

# Scenario No. 2

## **SUMMARY**

Your troop has set up camp for the night and has just finished dinner. Everyone is diving into a Dutch oven cherry cobbler. After eating part of his cobbler, 14-year-old Michael says his mouth feels funny. Michael is allergic to walnuts and did not realize at first that there were chopped walnuts in the cobbler. The others believe it is just the very tart cherries, until Michael says his lips have begun to tingle and he begins to wheeze and have difficulty breathing. The cook was not aware of Michael's allergy.

## **SCENARIO DETAIL**

Michael knows he is severely allergic to nuts, including walnuts, so he does carry a pair of epinephrine auto-injectors. As his symptoms of allergic reaction worsen, Michael becomes more and more anxious and his breathing quickly becomes more difficult.

Michael self-administers the epinephrine auto-injector as soon as he identifies that he has eaten something he is severely allergic to. Be prepared to assist in administering a second epinephrine auto-injector.

## **SCOUT RESPONSE**

1. Scene safety: Ensure that the scene safety assessment is completed.
2. Primary assessment: Michael is awake and alert but becoming distressed. Increased respiratory rate with wheezing. Just before the first epinephrine self-injector is administered, Michael's face is flushed. Epinephrine is self-administered by the Scout. First set of vital signs after injection show rapid and shallow respirations at 24 breaths per minute.
3. Secondary assessment:
  - a. Physical exam: Respirations rapid and shallow. Extremely distressed.
  - b. Vital signs: Initial: A&Ox4, heart rate 96, respirations 24, skin color normal.  
Second vitals, immediately after self-administration of epinephrine auto-injector: A&Ox4, heart rate 116, respirations 32 and more labored, skin color normal.  
Third vitals, 5 minutes after epinephrine administered: A&Ox4, heart rate 120, respirations 32 but less labored, skin color normal.
  - c. SAMPLE:  
S– As above  
A– Walnuts, peanuts, pecans, pineapple  
M– Epinephrine auto-injector for anaphylactic reactions, Claritin for seasonal allergies  
P– Anaphylactic reaction to peanut butter, seasonal allergies  
L– Dutch oven stew for dinner prior to eating the cobbler  
E– Camping trip, eating walnuts

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## POST-SCENARIO DEBRIEF

- Did the troop check the scene for safety issues (such as people too near a fire or stove, etc.) before trying to help Michael? This should be done rapidly. This is a true emergency.

### **What signs and symptoms did you find?**

Mouth feeling “funny,” tingling around mouth, anxiety, wheezing, difficulty breathing.

- Discuss why it was necessary for the Scout to self-administer the epinephrine injection before confirming the vital signs and beginning the secondary assessment.
- Discuss continuing to monitor the victim after the epinephrine is injected because a second injection may be necessary.

What signs and symptoms would indicate that a second dose of epinephrine is needed? Evacuation must occur even if the person seems fine after the epinephrine injection. Discuss why this is so important.

- Who, if anyone, with the troop was aware of Michael’s allergy? Did anyone besides Michael know how to use his auto-injector?

Talk about the need for at least one person at each activity to know the medical history of everyone at the activity and for someone to know the medical history of the health and safety person. Talk about the need for someone other than Michael to know how to use his epinephrine auto-injector.

- What is the individual’s problem? Anaphylactic reaction to walnuts.
- How would you provide care? Assist with epinephrine auto-injector. Continue to monitor Michael and contact EMS for transport to advanced medical care. Follow the information on his AHMR or plan developed before the event, which may include giving Benadryl. The potential for an anaphylactic reaction, as well as information about which individuals should be aware of the allergy, should be discussed before an event occurs, with adult leaders, the Scout, and the Scout’s parents involved. Develop a plan before leaving for an event. Discuss confidentiality of medical issues.

- What items do you need? Epinephrine auto-injector. Does anyone know where Michael’s auto-injector is? Does he have a knowledgeable buddy at all activities who can assist him if a problem arises? Does he carry more than one epinephrine autoinjector? Emphasize the need to have two epinephrine auto-injectors and to check expiration dates before leaving for an event.

- What would happen if left untreated? Michael faces a life-threatening event if not treated.
- Does this situation require an evacuation? Yes. How was help notified? What information about the situation was shared?
- Could this situation have been prevented? Yes.

## Scenario No. 3

While hanging out in your campsite, you hear a call for help from a neighboring Troop. You grab your first-aid kit and rush over to find a scout lying on the ground amid a pile of chopped wood with a wound on his leg.



### **How to handle the situation:**

1. It looks like the man has injured himself while chopping wood. Check the scene and make sure it's safe to approach. Identify yourself as being trained in first aid and offer to help.
2. Have your brother call 911 while you tend to the victim. Have your brother stay on the phone with the operator until help arrives. When paramedics arrive, have him direct them to the scene and be prepared to communicate what happened.
3. Provide urgent treatment for the victim. Wear gloves and eye protection if you have them. If the wound is small and only oozing blood, focus on cleaning it with soap and water and then apply a sterile dressing. If there is a large amount of blood, stop the bleeding with a pressure bandage. Continue to apply pressure until the bleeding has stopped. If the bleeding soaks through the bandage, don't remove it; apply a second bandage on top of the first. Apply a sterile dressing once the bleeding has stopped.
4. Treat the victim for shock. Keep him calm. Protect him from further injury by not moving him unless there is immediate danger.
5. Do a secondary exam to make sure there are no hidden injuries. For example, did he hit his head when he fell?

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