



Standard Guide for Training of Level I Land Search Team Member¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 2209; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide establishes the minimum training standard for Level I land search team members as it relates to their general, field, and search specific knowledge and skills.

1.2 A Level I land search team member searches on the surface of the land only. This guide does not provide the minimum training requirements for searching in partially or fully collapsed structures, in or on water, in confined spaces, or underground (such as caves, mines, and tunnels.)

1.3 A Level I land search team member is required to have only an overview level of knowledge of rescue as it pertains to “search and rescue.” No knots, rope, litter, or other rescue skills are required of a Level I land search team member.

1.4 Level I land search team members must work under direct supervision of experienced search personnel.

1.5 Level I land search team members are eligible to be members of Type II search teams or crews as defined in Classification F 1993.

1.6 Type II teams which may utilize personnel trained to this guide are Kind A (wilderness), Kind B (urban), and Kind C (mountainous).

1.6.1 Further training may be required before a Level I land search team member can actually participate on a particular kind of search team, depending on authority having jurisdiction regulations or policies.

1.7 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

F 1422 Guide for Using the Incident Command System Framework in Managing Civilian Search and Rescue Operations²

F 1490 Terminology Relating to Search and Rescue²

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F32 on Search and Rescue and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F32.03 on Personnel, Training, and Education.

Current edition approved Apr. 10, 2003. Published May 2003.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 13.01.

F 1591 Practice for Visual Signals Between Persons on the Ground and in Aircraft During Ground Emergencies²

F 1633 Guide for Techniques in Land Search²

F 1767 Guide for Forms Used for Search and Rescue²

F 1993 Classification of Human Search and Rescue Resources²

F 2047 Practice for Workers’ Compensation Coverage of Emergency Services Volunteers²

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in this guide, see Terminology F 1490, Guide F 1633, Classification F 1993, Practice F 2047, and other references within this guide.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), n*—(1) the team, organization, agency, or other entity which is using this guide; (2) The team, organization, agency, or other entity to which a person being trained, tested, or evaluated belongs, if the instructor, evaluator, or tester is not a member of the same organization.

3.2.2 *field, n*—the location, away from the base or command post, in which a land search team member is searching or performing other tasks.

3.2.3 *field operations, n*—searches and other tasks being performed away from the base or command post.

3.2.4 *land search team, n*—a group of individuals searching on the surface of the earth.

3.2.5 *land search team member Level I, n*—a member of a land search team who, as a minimum, meets the requirements of this guide. These requirements define the basic, entry, awareness, or similar term level of land search knowledge and skills.

3.2.6 *normal area of operation, n*—the area(s) where an authority having jurisdiction performs its search operations on a regular basis and area(s) of other organizations where the authority having jurisdiction is frequently called to assist with search operations.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This guide establishes the minimum standard for training land search team members as it relates to their general, field, and search specific knowledge and skills. A person trained to this guide is a Level I land search team member.

4.2 Every person who is identified as a Level I land search team member shall have met the requirements of this guide.

4.3 This guide is to be used by individuals and agencies having jurisdiction that wish to identify the minimum training standards for Level I land search team members.

4.4 This guide is only the first level of training for land search personnel and as such, only establishes the minimum knowledge and skills required for a person to perform land search.

4.4.1 Nothing in this guide precludes an AHJ from adding additional requirements for its own members.

4.5 This guide by itself is not a training document. It is only an outline of the topics required for training or evaluating a Level I land search team member, but it can be used to develop a training document or program.

4.6 It is up to the AHJ to determine the depth or detail of training to meet its needs.

4.7 This guide does not stand alone and must be used with the referenced documents to provide the specific information needed by a Level I land search team member or AHJ.

4.8 Though this guide establishes the minimum standards, it does not imply that a Level I land search team member is a “trainee,” “probationary,” or other similar term member of an AHJ. It is up to the AHJ to determine the requirements and qualifications for member ratings.

4.9 This guide can be used to evaluate a book or other document to determine if its content meets the necessary topics for training a Level I land search team member. Likewise, the guide can be used to evaluate an existing training program to see if it meets the requirements of this guide.

4.10 The knowledge and skills requirements presented in the following sections are not presented in any particular order and do not represent a training sequence.

4.11 Except where a physical skill needs to be shown, it is up to the AHJ, instructor, evaluator, or tester to determine the best way to evaluate a person’s knowledge. This may be by written exam, oral exam, demonstration, or by some combination of the three.

5. General Knowledge and Skills

A Level I land search team member shall:

5.1 Explain AHJ regulations, policies, procedures, guidelines, and so forth, with regards to:

5.1.1 Callout or dispatch to an incident.

5.1.2 Checking in at an incident.

5.1.3 Team mission briefing.

5.1.4 Team mission debriefing.

5.1.5 Demobilization and departing the incident.

5.1.6 Member interface with the media.

5.1.7 Working with other agencies or organizations.

5.1.8 Insurance coverage.

5.2 Explain the legal aspects of SAR with respect to the AHJ for:

5.2.1 Entering private property.

5.2.2 Emergency response.

5.2.3 Finding deceased individuals.

5.2.4 Crime scenes.

5.3 Describe the purposes of critical incident stress management and debriefing.

5.4 Incident Command System:

5.4.1 The Incident Command System (ICS) is used for managing non-emergency and emergency incidents; Guide F 1422 recommends the use of ICS for managing SAR operations.

5.4.2 It is recommended that Level I land search team members complete an introductory class in ICS such as the National Wildfire Coordinating Group course I-100³ or equivalent.

5.4.3 In lieu of passing I-100 or equivalent, the Level I land search team member shall demonstrate familiarity with the Incident Command System.

5.4.3.1 List the five major organizational activities within the ICS and explain their primary functions.

5.4.3.2 Give the titles and explain the duties of Command and General Staff members.

5.4.3.3 Describe what an Incident Action Plan is and how it is used at an incident.

5.4.3.4 Explain the function of the command post, base, and staging areas.

5.4.3.5 Describe how span of control functions within the incident organization.

5.5 Personal Safety and Survival:

5.5.1 Explain what the basic needs for survival are and prioritize them.

5.5.2 Describe the five ways in which the body loses heat, the concerns with these losses, and the ways to prevent them.

5.5.3 Describe the principles of layered clothing, the function of each layer, and the advantages and disadvantages of materials used in each layer.

5.5.4 Describe considerations for choosing socks and footwear.

5.5.5 Explain the basic considerations for emergency shelter.

5.5.5.1 Build an emergency shelter using only personal field equipment and materials found in the field.

5.5.6 Build a sustainable fire using only personal field equipment and materials found in the field.

5.5.7 Describe two methods of water purification.

5.5.8 Discuss the considerations for food to be carried in the field.

5.5.9 Describe personal hygiene and sanitation considerations and techniques used in the field.

5.5.10 Describe types of emergency signaling devices and the advantages and disadvantages of each.

5.5.10.1 Air-to-ground and ground-to-air signals are shown in Practice F 1591.

5.5.11 Describe the safety precautions for working around helicopters.

5.5.12 The AHJ shall determine what physical performance requirements are required for Level I land search team members and develop appropriate performance measurements.

5.6 Environmental Concerns:

5.6.1 Describe the signs, symptoms, and preventative measures for the following:

³ *Module 1—ICS Orientation*, Available from the National Interagency Fire Center, 3833 S. Development Ave., Boise, ID 83705, <http://www.nwccg.gov>.

- 5.6.1.1 Cold related problems.
- 5.6.1.2 Heat related problems.
- 5.6.1.3 Dehydration.
- 5.6.1.4 Fatigue and exhaustion.
- 5.6.1.5 Blisters.
- 5.6.1.6 Sunburn.
- 5.6.1.7 Hazards in the normal area of operations.

(1) Plants (for example, adverse reactions to, encounters with).

(2) Animals (for example, bites, stings, encounters with).

(3) Other (for example, snow blindness, altitude related problems).

5.6.2 Describe terrain hazards in the normal area of operation.

5.6.3 Discuss the additional hazards of searching at night.

5.6.4 Describe weather patterns and conditions that may affect a search in the normal area of operations.

5.6.5 Describe the safety rules for lightning protection.

5.6.6 Describe general and AHJ specific procedures to be followed when searching in hazardous areas and conditions.

5.7 *First Aid and Medical:*

5.7.1 Explain blood-borne pathogens and body substance isolation procedures.

5.7.2 A Level I land search team member shall have medical or first aid training.

5.7.2.1 The AHJ shall determine the required level of medical or first aid training.

5.7.2.2 As a minimum, the medical or first aid training shall include basic treatment for the conditions listed in 5.6.1.

5.8 *Personal Equipment:*

5.8.1 Personal equipment necessary for a Level I land search team member to safely participate on a search varies by type of search, team assignment, season, environment, and terrain. A Level I land search team member shall:

5.8.1.1 Have appropriate clothing, outerwear, footwear, and personal field equipment based on these factors and AHJ requirements.

5.8.1.2 Have a durable, hands-free method of carrying personal and team equipment into the field.

5.8.1.3 Explain the reasons to carry, and explain or demonstrate the use of, all equipment the AHJ requires.

5.8.2 To assist the AHJ or Level I land search team member with personal equipment decisions, Appendix 1 contains equipment lists.

5.8.2.1 Table X1.1 is a list of items to be considered for personal equipment.

5.8.2.2 Table X1.2 is a list of suggested items for a personal first aid kit.

5.8.2.3 Table X1.3 is a list of suggested items for a base camp kit.

5.9 *Map, Compass, and Land Navigation:*

5.9.1 Explain the advantages and disadvantages between using a large scale topographic map and a highway or street map which does not show topographic features.

5.9.2 Identify and describe the meaning of five topographic map symbols.

5.9.3 Describe legend information and its use.

5.9.4 Explain the significance of the following:

5.9.4.1 Contour lines and their spacing.

5.9.4.2 True north, magnetic North, and declination.

5.9.5 Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the following when used to determine a position:

5.9.5.1 Latitude/Longitude.

5.9.5.2 Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Grid System.

5.9.5.3 References to features on a map.

5.9.5.4 Any AHJ preferred methods.

5.9.6 Demonstrate the following navigational skills:

5.9.6.1 Orient a map to North using terrain or a compass.

5.9.6.2 Follow a compass bearing.

5.9.6.3 Ability to estimate distance traveled in the field.

5.9.6.4 Obtain a bearing in the field and plot it correctly on a map.

5.9.6.5 Obtain a bearing on a map and transfer it correctly to the field.

5.9.6.6 Determine and correctly give the coordinates of a point on a map in:

(1) Latitude/Longitude.

(2) Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM).

(3) References to features on the map.

(4) Any AHJ preferred methods.

5.9.6.7 Plot on a map coordinates given in:

(1) Latitude/Longitude.

(2) Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM).

(3) References to features on the map.

(4) Any AHJ preferred methods.

5.9.6.8 Determine the distance between two points on a map.

5.9.7 If Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) receivers are used, discuss:

5.9.7.1 The advantages and disadvantages between GPS receivers and map and compass for land navigation.

5.9.7.2 Importance of having the GPS datum match the map datum.

5.10 *Communications:*

5.10.1 Explain AHJ radio procedures, protocols, and systems.

5.10.2 Demonstrate how to operate radio equipment of the AHJ.

5.10.3 The AHJ shall determine what procedures, protocols, and systems a Level I land search team member needs to know, and what radio equipment operation needs to be demonstrated.

5.10.4 Correctly send a set of position coordinates by radio.

5.10.5 Correctly receive a set of position coordinates by radio.

6. Basic Search and Rescue Knowledge

A Level I land search team member shall:

6.1 Define the following general aspects of search and rescue operations:

6.1.1 Search.

6.1.2 Rescue.

6.1.3 Recovery.

6.1.4 LAST—Locate, Access, Stabilize, Transport.

6.2 Describe the six phases of SAR operations:

6.2.1 Preplanning.

6.2.2 Notification.

6.2.3 Planning/Strategy.

- 6.2.4 Tactics/Techniques.
- 6.2.5 Suspension.
- 6.2.6 Critique.

6.3 Describe the roles of other agencies or organizations, at the following levels, that coordinate, provide resources, services, or other functions in search and rescue for the AHJ. The AHJ shall determine which other agencies and organizations the Level I land search team member needs to be familiar with.

- 6.3.1 National.
- 6.3.2 State or Provincial.
- 6.3.3 Local.
- 6.3.4 Other SAR teams.

7. Search Specific Knowledge and Skills

A Level I land search team member shall:

7.1 Search Principles:

7.1.1 Explain the following basic search principles.

7.1.1.1 That search is an emergency.

(1) Understand search urgency factors. Examples of search urgency rating forms are shown in Guides F 1633 and F 1767, and other references.

7.1.1.2 Searching for clues, not just subjects.

7.1.1.3 Clue consciousness.

7.1.1.4 Perform hasty search before thorough search.

7.2 Lost Person Behavior:

7.2.1 Discuss the basics of lost person behavior.

7.2.1.1 Factors that affect lost person behavior.

7.2.1.2 Be aware of the general classifications of lost persons and the statistical studies of their behavior.

7.2.1.3 Explain the function and importance of lost/missing person questionnaires. A variety of questionnaires are shown in Guide F 1767.

7.3 Search Theory:

7.3.1 Define the following terms and understand their significance to a members of a land search team:

7.3.1.1 Point Last Seen (PLS).

7.3.1.2 Last Known Point (LKP).

7.3.1.3 Search segment or area.

7.3.1.4 Probability of Area (POA).

7.3.1.5 Probability of Detection (POD).

7.3.2 Explain the factors that determine POD.

7.3.2.1 Searcher speed.

7.3.2.2 Searcher spacing.

7.3.2.3 Terrain.

7.3.2.4 Vegetation and ground cover.

7.3.2.5 Weather.

7.3.2.6 Darkness.

7.3.2.7 Searcher condition.

7.3.2.8 Subject condition.

7.4 Search Techniques:

7.4.1 An overview of search techniques is presented in Guide F 1633. More detailed information can be found in texts such as *Search and Rescue Fundamentals*.⁴

7.4.2 Define the functions of these land search team positions:

7.4.2.1 Search team leader.

7.4.2.2 Radio operator.

7.4.2.3 Navigator.

7.4.2.4 Search team member.

7.4.3 Describe the general considerations and actions to be taken upon finding:

7.4.3.1 A clue or piece of evidence.

7.4.3.2 The missing or lost person(s).

(1) Alive.

(2) Deceased.

7.4.3.3 Possible crime scene.

7.4.3.4 Describe any AHJ specific procedures when finding any of the above.

7.4.4 Passive Search:

7.4.4.1 Define passive search.

7.4.4.2 Define and describe techniques used for the following passive search methods:

(1) Investigation.

(2) Attraction.

(3) Confinement.

7.4.5 Active Search:

7.4.5.1 Define active search.

7.4.5.2 Define and describe advantages and disadvantages of the following active search tactics:

(1) Hasty—Type I.

(2) Efficient—Type II.

(3) Thorough—Type III.

7.4.5.3 Define and describe the techniques used for the following active search methods:

(1) Hasty Search.

(2) Line Search.

(3) Tracking.

(a) Explain the difference between sign and a track.

(b) Describe the procedures for preserving a single track or sign and preserving an area for a tracking team.

(c) Describe sign-cutting.

(4) Search Dogs

(a) Describe the procedures for preserving an area for a search dog team.

(b) Describe the proper procedures for handling scent articles to be used by search dog teams.

(5) Electronic

(a) Describe the techniques and procedures for any electronic search methods used by the AHJ.

7.5 Demonstrate the ability to perform as a member of a land search team in the normal area of operations. The AHJ shall determine how best to evaluate the performance given that it could take a year or more to demonstrate searching in all conditions. Written tests, oral tests, or both types can be used in addition to a physical demonstration. Factors to consider include, but are not limited to:

7.5.1 Day versus night.

7.5.2 Terrain.

7.5.3 Season.

7.5.4 Hazardous areas.

8. Keywords

8.1 equipment; land; personnel; search; team; training

⁴ *Search and Rescue Fundamentals—Basic Skills and Knowledge to Perform Wilderness, Inland, Search and Rescue*, Available from Emergency Response Institute, 4537 Foxhall Dr. NE, Olympia, WA 98506.

APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

X1.1 The tables in this appendix were compiled from the equipment lists of 20 local and national search and rescue organizations from across the United States.

X1.2 The information in these tables is for reference only and the tables are provided to assist an AHJ or Level I land search team member in making equipment decisions. These are not lists of required equipment. See 5.8.1 for equipment requirements.

X1.3 The lists are general in nature and should be supplemented by AHJ for specific conditions, for example, winter.

X1.4 Only those lists identified as minimum, basic, 24 hour, hasty, or similar were included in Table X1.1. Equipment lists identified as technical, cold weather, rescue, and so forth were excluded.

X1.5 There were a total of 100 different personal equipment items contained on the 20 lists. No list had all 100 items and only six items were listed on all 20 lists.

X1.6 The items in Table X1.1 were scored in four ways:

X1.6.1 One point for each list on which an item appeared. The maximum possible score for an item was 20.

X1.6.2 Two points for being a required item, one point for being optional or recommended. The maximum possible score for an item was 40.

X1.6.3 2.5 points were given to required items on the basic/24 hour list; 2 points if required on the extended/base list; 1.5 points if optional or recommended on the basic/24 hour list; 1 point for optional or recommended items on the extended/base list. The maximum possible score for an item was 50.

X1.6.4 The sum of the other three methods. The maximum possible score for an item was 110.

X1.7 The first 16 items in Table X1.1 were in the same order by all four scoring methods. It is recommended that a Level I land search team member have these items available to carry into the field on any search. The next 9 items in Table X1.1 were the same in each of the four scoring methods, but not in the same order. The last 20 items in Table X1.1 were in the same order when scored by all four methods.

X1.8 The items in Table X1.1 are sorted first by total score, then by the number of lists on which the item appeared, then alphabetically.

X1.9 The contents of the personal first aid kit (Table X1.2) should be based on the medical or first aid training that the Level I land search team member has received. See 5.7 for first aid and medical requirements.

TABLE X1.1 Compilation of Personal Equipment from Minimum Equipment Lists of 20 Search and Rescue Teams

Item	maximum possible			Item	maximum possible				
	20 lists	110 total	100 % of max		20 lists	110 total	100 % of max		
1	compass	20	110	100	51	webbing, 1 in. × varying lengths	5	25.5	23
2	flashlight or headlamp	20	110	100	52	scissors	5	25	23
3	water, 2 quarts or litres minimum ^A	20	110	100	53	water purification filter	6	24.5	22
4	knife, multipurpose (or equivalent)	20	108	98	54	handkerchief or bandana	5	23.5	21
5	rainwear or poncho	20	108	98	55	gaiters ^B	6	23	21
6	first aid kit, personal ^C	20	106	96	56	entrenching tool ^B	5	22	20
7	matches ^D	19	104	94	57	ground sheet	5	22	20
8	food, 1 day's worth ^E	19	100	91	58	sewing kit ^F	5	22	20
9	whistle ^G	18	97	88	59	razor blade, single edge	4	22	20
10	spare batteries for light ^H	16	88	80	60	can opener ^B	5	21.5	20
11	notepad with pencil or pen	16	86	78	61	quarters, 2 minimum	4	20.5	19
12	cup, drinking ^I	16	77	70	62	gloves, wool or insulated	3	16.5	15
13	gloves, leather ^J	15	76	69	63	jacket, insulated	3	16.5	15
14	mirror, signal	15	76	69	64	measuring device, 18 in. minimum	3	16.5	15
15	sunglasses	14	73	66	65	tape, duct, 5 to 10 ft	3	16.5	15
16	shelter material	14	72.5	66	66	towelette, moist	3	16.5	15
17	spare bulb for light ^H	13	71.5	65	67	wire, 5 to 10 ft, 14 Ga.	3	16.5	15
18	nylon cord, at least 25 ft	14	67.5	61	68	saw, folding ^B	4	16	15
19	trash bag, large (min. qty. varied)	14	66.5	60	69	water container, extra ^B	5	15.5	14
20	helmet	13	65.5	60	70	slings, nylon (min. qty. varied)	3	15	14
21	fire starter ^D	12	63.5	58	71	aluminum foil	3	14.5	13
22	toilet paper	13	61.5	56	72	bivy sack	3	14.5	13
23	sleeping bag	13	58	53	73	ear plugs	3	14.5	13
24	candle	11	54.5	50	74	map	3	14.5	13
25	goggles	11	53.5	49	75	tracking stick	3	14.5	13
26	socks, spare	11	53	48	76	spare boot laces	3	14	13
27	insect repellent	12	52.5	48	77	space blanket	3	12	11
28	sleeping pad ^F	11	52	47	78	chem-light	2	11	10
29	water purification tablets	11	51.5	47	79	binoculars	3	10.5	10
30	flagging material ^K	10	51	46	80	pack cover ^B	3	10	9
31	cook kit ^F	10	45.5	41	81	ascender ^L	2	9	8
32	carabiner (min. qty varied) ^L	9	45.5	41	82	flares, aerial	2	9	8
33	headgear (ball, fleece, or wool cap)	9	45.5	41	83	smoke, signal	2	7	6
34	watch	9	45.5	41	84	strobe light	2	7	6
35	stove ^B	11	45	41	85	altimeter	2	6.5	6
36	cook kit utensils or spoon ^F	9	44	40	86	\$5 bill	1	5.5	5
37	food, extra ^F	9	43	39	87	condom, non lubricated	1	5.5	5
38	sunscreen	9	43	39	88	gloves, exam (not in first aid kit)	1	5.5	5
39	lip balm	9	42.5	39	89	hand warmer	1	5.5	5
40	harness (seat or climbing) ^L	8	42	38	90	repair kit (unspecified)	1	5.5	5
41	nylon rope, 50 ft, 9 mm ^L	8	40	36	91	sitting pad	1	5.5	5
42	flashlight or headlamp, backup ^{H,B}	9	39	35	92	wire ties, plastic, 8 locking	1	5.5	5
43	orange vest	7	38.5	35	93	camera and film	1	3.5	3
44	Prusiks (min. qty. varied) ^L	7	34.5	31	94	mosquito netting	1	3.5	3
45	tent ^F	8	34	31	95	signal panel	1	3.5	3
46	descender ^L	6	29	26	96	\$10	1	3	3
47	lighter ^D	6	28.5	26	97	GPS	1	3	3
48	identification card	5	27.5	25	98	scent bag	1	3	3
49	resealable plastic bag, qt. (min. qty varied)	5	27.5	25	99	spare glasses or contacts	1	3	3
50	safety pins, large, 2	5	25.5	23	100	straps, extra gear tie down	1	3	3

^A General recommendation. Local conditions may warrant carrying more or less water.

^B Appeared as optional equipment more often than as required equipment.

^C See Table X1.2 for suggested contents.

^D The basic requirement is some method of starting a fire.

^E Ready-to-eat, for "survival" purposes. Search assignment may require additional food (item 37).

^F Appeared on more extended mission or base kit lists than basic or 24 hour lists.

^G Non-metallic or metallic with non-metallic lip piece recommended in cold weather.

^H The basic requirement is to have a new light source in case the first fails. A second light source (item 42) can be carried instead of spare batteries and a bulb.

^I A metal cup can be used for heating water and carried instead of a cook kit (item 31).

^J For hand protection, not warmth (item 62) or body substance isolation (items 6 and 88).

^K Plastic "surveyor" tape or flagging, or crepe paper.

^L Technical or rescue equipment which a Level I land search team member is not required to know how to use. These items shall only be used by Level I land search team members trained to use them.

TABLE X1.2 Suggested Items for a Personal First Aid Kit

Alcohol swabs
Antacid tablets, otc ^A
Antihistamine, otc ^A
Anti-itch or itch relief ointment
Antiseptic ointment or pads
Bloodborne pathogen protection (body substance isolation) kit
Butterfly closures
Compresses or sanitary napkins
Cotton swabs
CPR mask or shield
Decongestant, otc ^A
Disinfectant
Elastic bandage
Eyeglasses or contacts, spare
Eye wash
Foot blister padding
Gauze pads
Gloves, exam (separate from BSI/BBP kit)
Sewing needle or straight pin
Pain relief, otc ^A
Personal medications
Roller bandage
Self-adhesive bandages
Tape, first aid
Triangular bandage
Tweezers

^A otc = over-the-counter (non-prescription).

TABLE X1.3 Suggested Items for a Personal Base Camp Kit

Clothes bag
Clothes, spare
Comb or brush
Footwear (other than field boots)
Nail clippers
Personal hygiene items
Shaving kit
Soap
Toothbrush and toothpaste
Towel
Washcloth

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