

Campfire Safety



Campfire Safety

- Build on bare ground in established fire pit
- Have rocks or other barrier around fire
- Clear ground around the fire ring
- Have buckets of water (and shovel) nearby
- Keep fire (and sticks) in the fire pit
- Put the fire cold out (check with hand – carefully!)



Building a Campfire

Gathering Firewood

Fire building requires three types of flammable material—*tinder*, *kindling*, and *fuelwood*.

Tinder **TINDER**

Tinder is fine, dry material that will burst into flame at the touch of a match. Pine needles, the inner bark of dead branches, weed fluff, dry grasses, and slivers shaved with a knife from a stick all make effective tinder. Gather a double handful.

Kindling **KINDLING**

Kindling is material that will burn with a little encouragement. Twigs no thicker than a pencil are the easiest to find. You'll need a small armload.

Fuelwood **FUEL**

Fuelwood is dead and downed wood no thicker than your wrist that you'll use to keep your blaze burning. Since you want to keep the fire small, you almost always can gather what you need without using an ax or saw. Place fuelwood near the fire lay and, if bad weather threatens, protect it with a ground cloth or dining fly.

Laying and Lighting a Fire

Heat rises. That's the secret to successfully building a fire. Take advantage of that fact by placing a handful of tinder on your fire site, then arranging kindling above that and the fuelwood over that. Light the base of the tinder and make sure that your fire gets plenty of air. Flames forming in the tinder

will make their way up into the kindling. As they gain strength, they will ignite the fuelwood, too. That's really all there is to starting a fire, though there are dozens of ways to organize tinder, kindling, and fuelwood into a fire lay. Here are two:

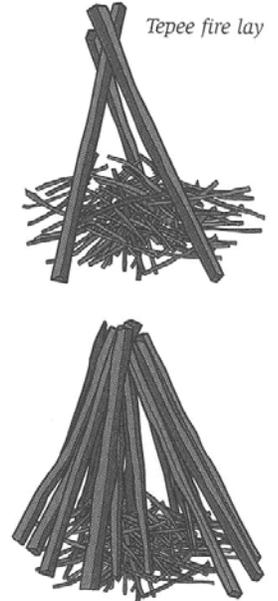
Tepee Fire Lay

Mound plenty of small kindling over a big, loose handful of tinder in the center of your fire site. Arrange several pieces of fuelwood above the kindling to form the shape of a tepee. Leave an opening in the "tepee" to allow air in to the fire. Light the tinder, and the flame should rise through the tinder and crackle up into the kindling and fuelwood above.

Add larger pieces of fuelwood as the flames grow stronger. When the fire is strong enough for the tepee to collapse, use a stick to push the embers into a compact bed.

Lean-to Fire Lay

Push a stick at a 45-degree angle into the fire site, the upper end of the stick pointing into the wind. Place tinder beneath the stick and lean kindling against both sides of the stick. When the kindling is burning well, add fuelwood. Air drawn into the lean-to will help keep the flames going.



STOVE SAFETY



STOVE SAFETY

- Always have adult supervision.
- Fill stove or connect propane tank away from open flame; wait for stove to cool before filling.
- Use stoves on level surface. Do not overload.
- No stoves in tents ever. Avoid stoves in buildings.
- Never leave lighted stove unattended.



Stoves versus Campfires

Disadvantages of Campfires

- Char the ground, blacken rocks, kill vegetation
- Consume dead wood that would provide shelter for animals
- Can spoil pristine appearance of the land
- Can make forest fires, must be carefully made and monitored

Advantages of Stoves

- Low impact
- Can use anywhere, anytime
 - Even in rainy weather
 - Even when campfires are prohibited
- Reliable
- Quicker
- Do not dirty bottoms of pots and pans

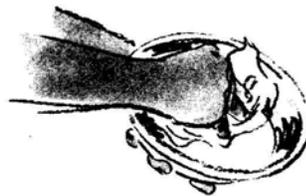
Meal Cleanup: 3 Pot Method



CAMP CLEANUP



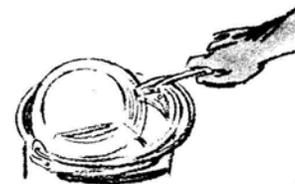
You'll want to live in a clean camp. It's important to leave a clean camp. Don't litter while you're camping. Don't leave litter when you're gone. You know that garbage, cans, and bottles will be dug up by animals soon after you leave. Dishwashing is an important part of camp cleanliness. It's easy if done right.



Rough Clean.— Wipe out your utensils with paper towels, a rubber scraper, or leaves. Burn soiled towels and leaves.



Wash.— Hot dishwater and soap are needed. Use a dishmop to clean plates, cups, silverware, and pots.



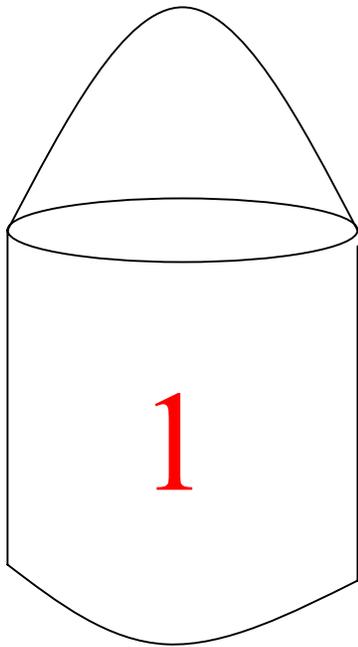
Rinse.— Hold the plates with hot pot tongs. Dunk them in another kettle of water that is nearly boiling. This will heat them so they will dry by themselves. You won't need a dish towel.

Sanitize.— You can be sure your rinse water will sterilize dishes by adding a chemical sanitizing agent. You can get it from your Scout distributor.

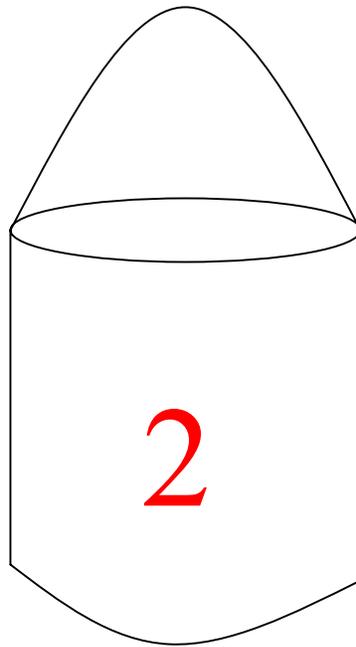


Dry.— Spread out your utensils so they can air-dry. Then store them.

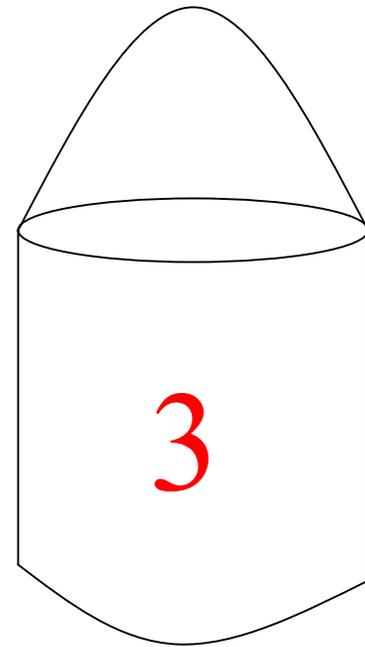
The 3 Pot Method for Washing Dishes when Camping



Wash Bucket
(Warm Soapy
Water)

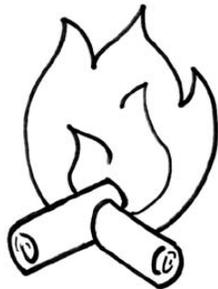
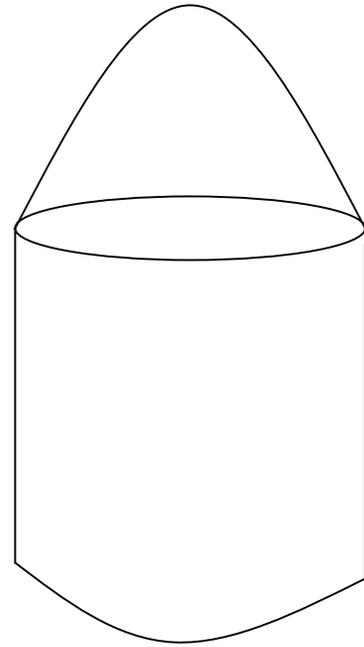
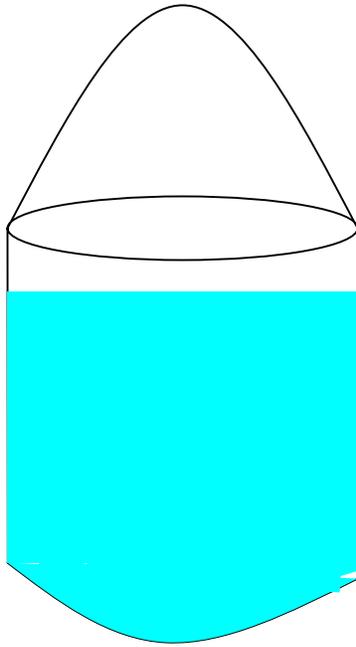
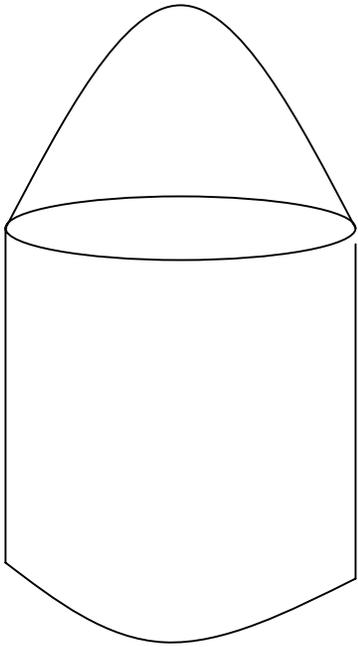


Rinse Bucket
(Very Hot)

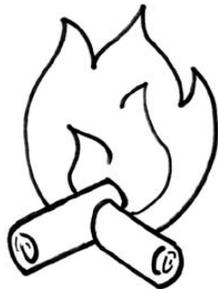
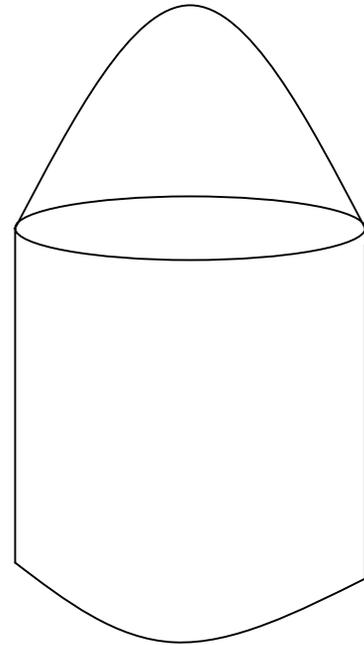
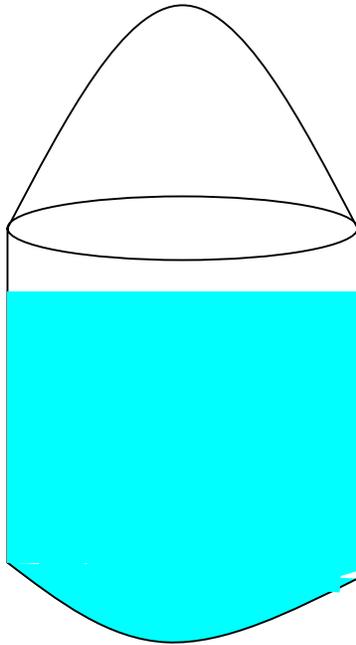
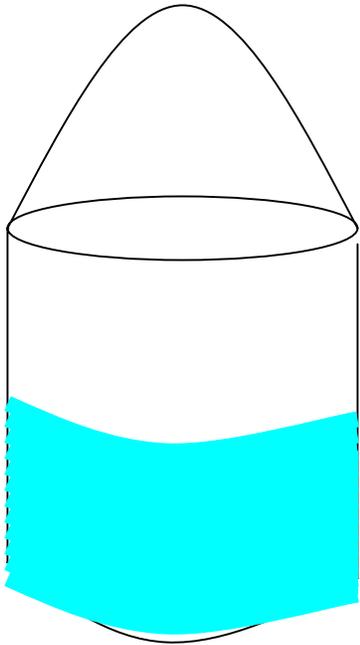


Sanitizer
Bucket
(Cool Water
with Bleach)

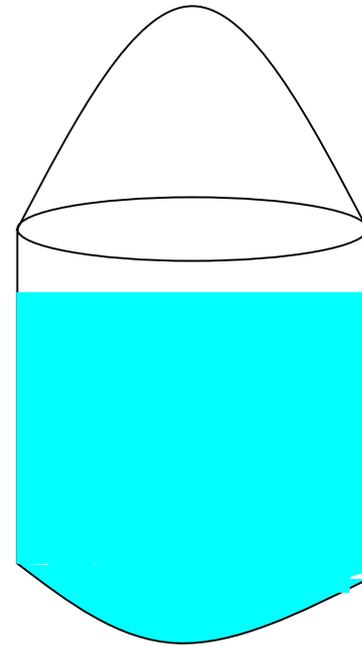
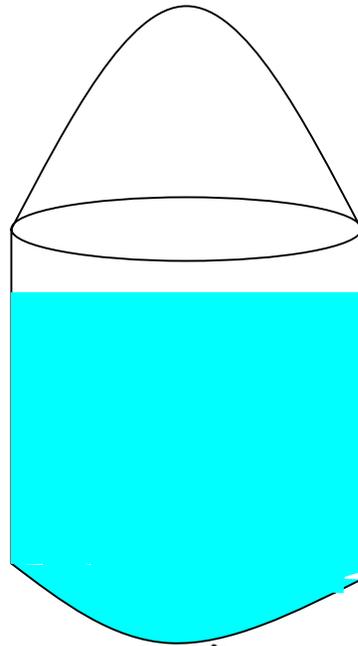
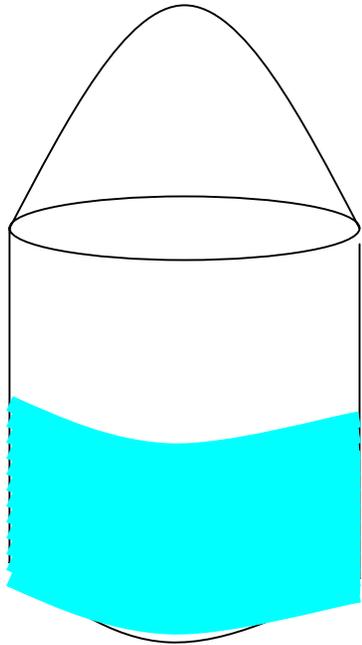
Heat Up Full Rinse Bucket



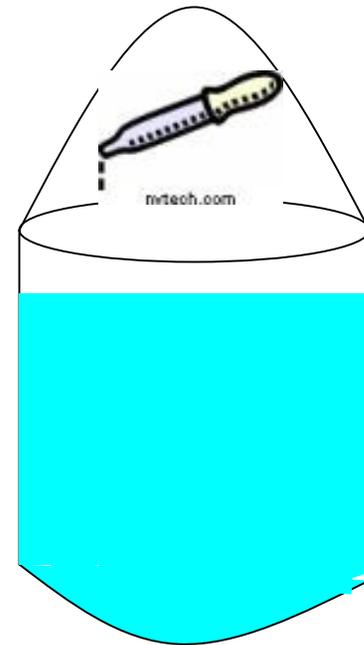
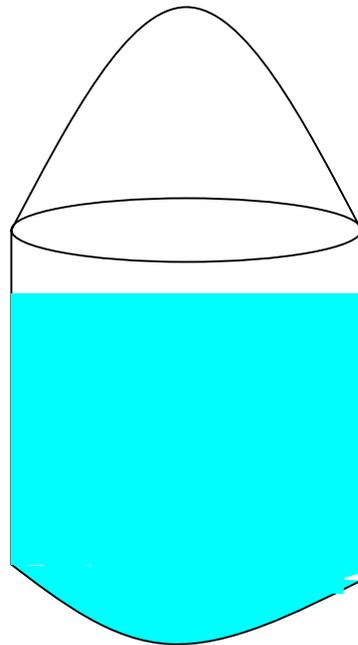
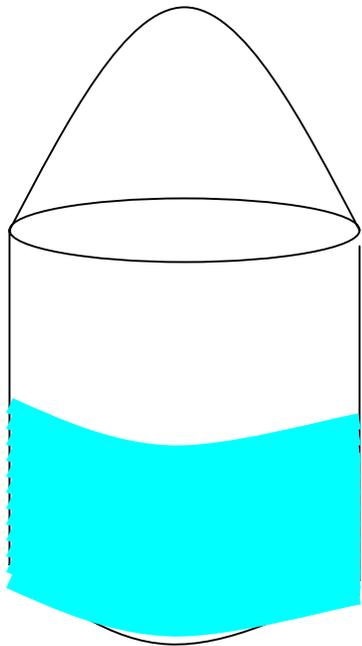
Fill Up Wash Bucket $\frac{1}{2}$ Way with
Water while Rinse Water is Heating



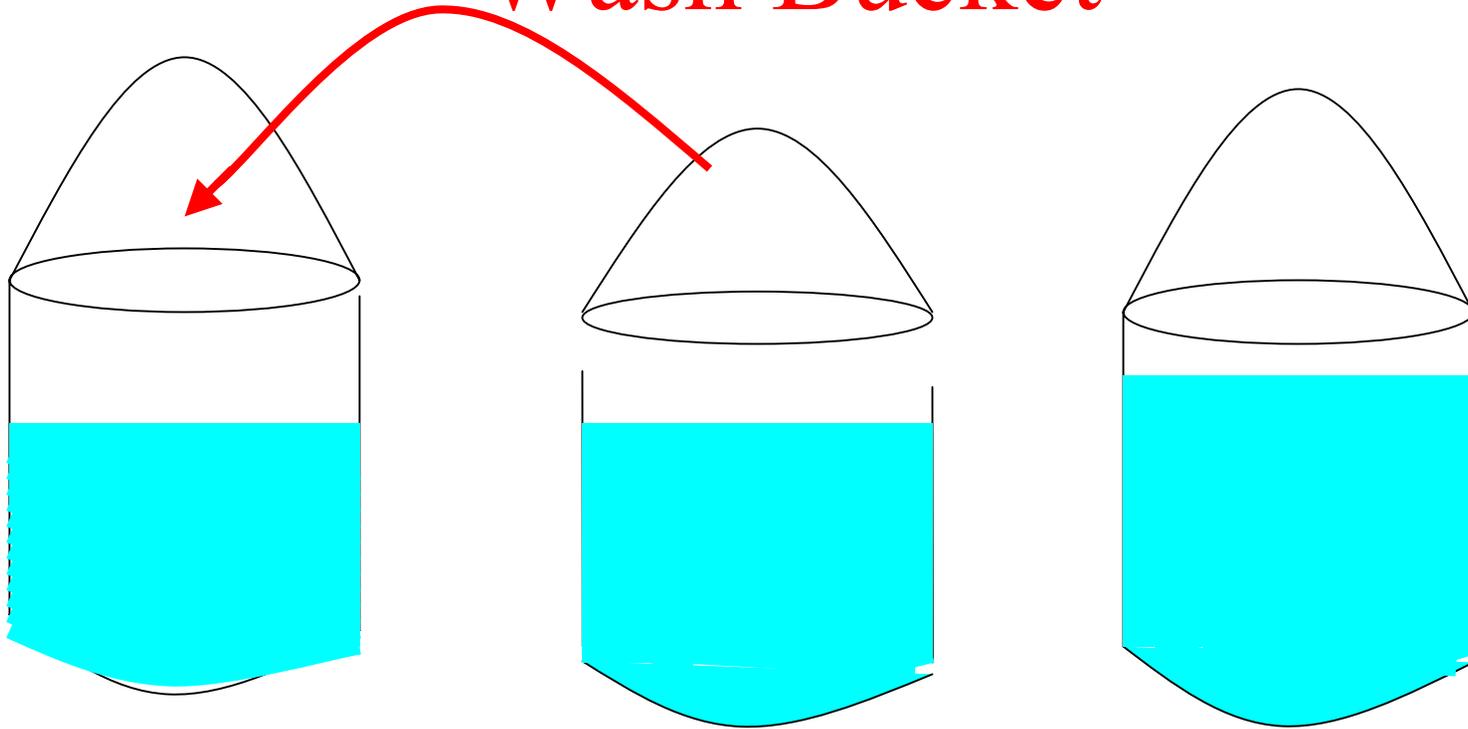
Fill Up Sanitizer Bucket with Cool
Water while Rinse Water is Heating



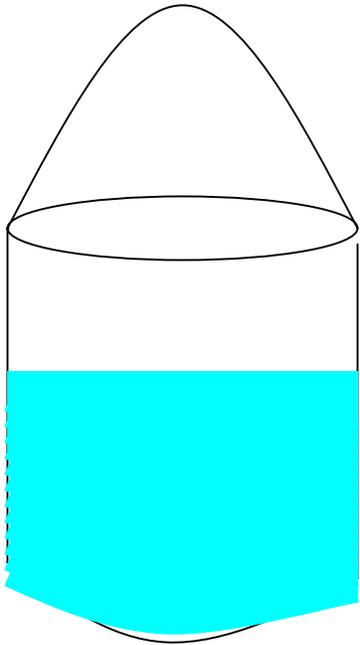
Add Capful of Liquid Bleach or Sanitizer Tablet to Sanitizer Bucket



Remove Rinse Water from
Heat & Add $\frac{1}{4}$ Pot of Hot Water to
Wash Bucket



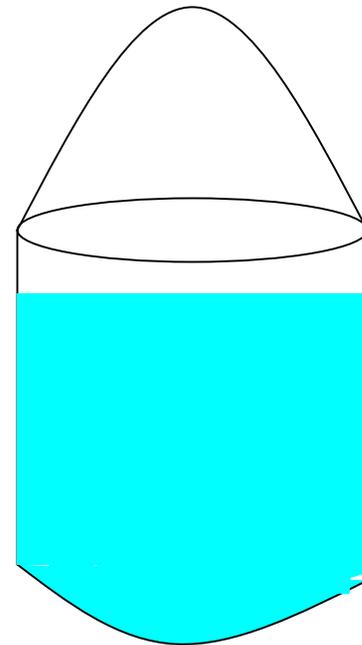
Ready To Wash



Wash Bucket
(Warm Soapy
Water)



Rinse Bucket
(Very Hot)

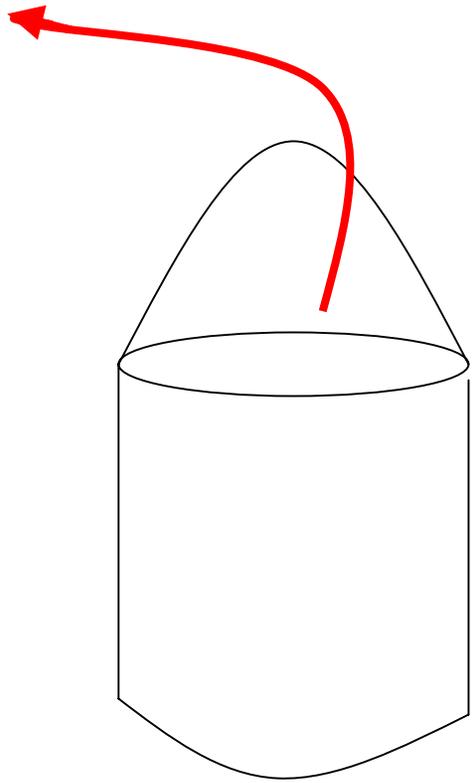


Sanitizer
Bucket
(Cool Water
with Bleach)

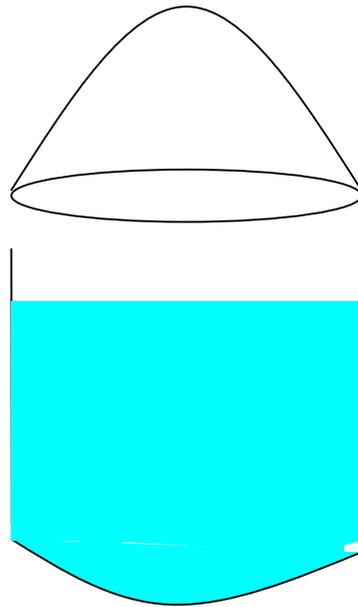
Washing Dishes

- Each scout wipes *clean* his own plate, cup, and eating utensils *before* going to the wash line.
- Each scout washes, rinses, and sanitizes his own plate, cup, and eating utensils.
- Scouts on clean-up duty wipe *clean* all pots and cooking utensils *before* going to the wash line.
- Scouts on clean-up duty wash, rinse, and sanitize the pots and cooking utensils.
- Scouts on clean-up duty dispose of 3 pot water properly.

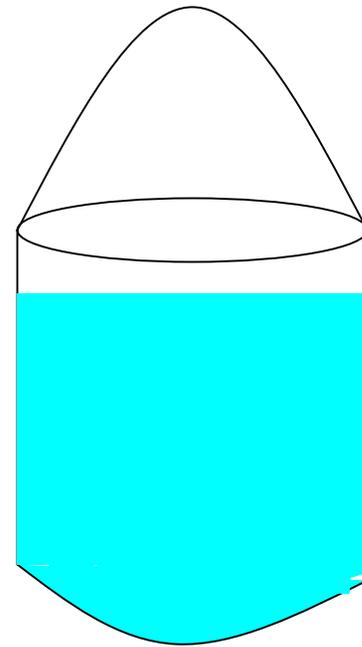
Dispose of Wash Water...Far Away from Camp



Wash Bucket
(Warm Soapy
Water)

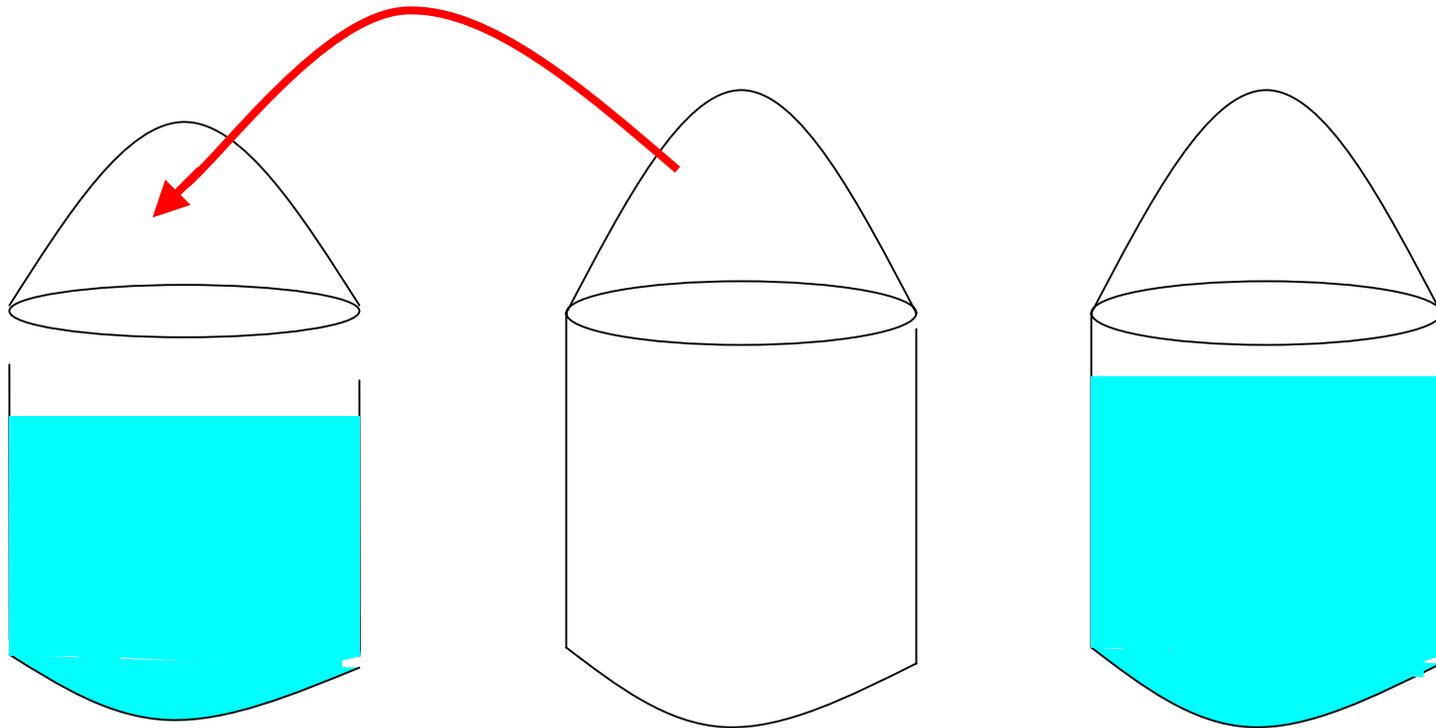


Rinse Bucket
(Very Hot)



Sanitizer
Bucket
(Cool Water
with Bleach)

Rinse the Wash Bucket by Transferring Rinse Water to It

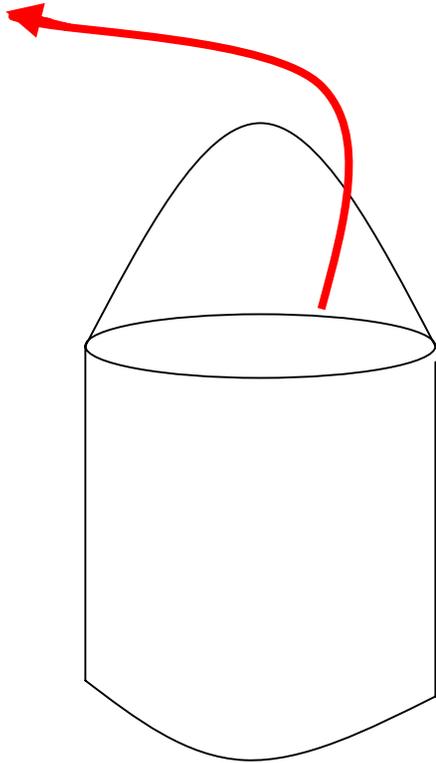


Wash Bucket
(Warm Soapy
Water)

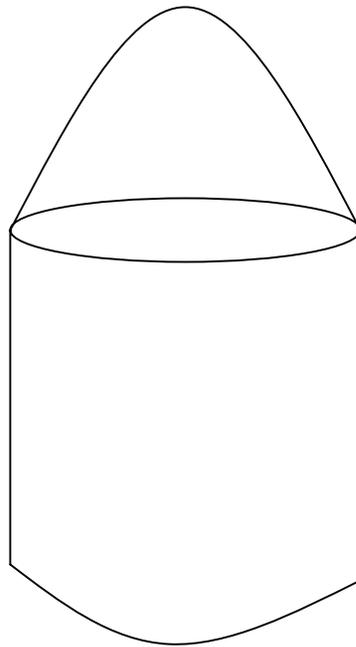
Rinse Bucket
(Very Hot)

Sanitizer
Bucket
(Cool Water
with Bleach)

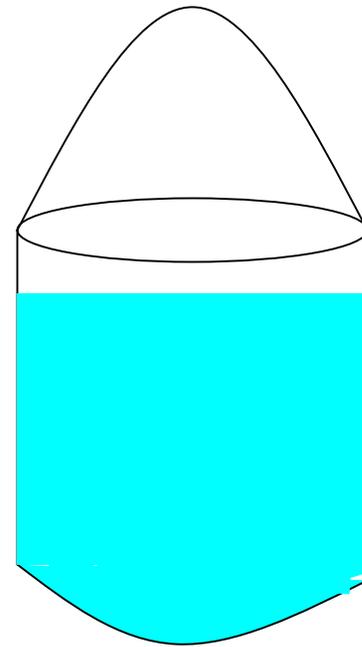
Dispose of Rinse Water from Wash Bucket Far Away from Camp



Wash Bucket
(Warm Soapy
Water)

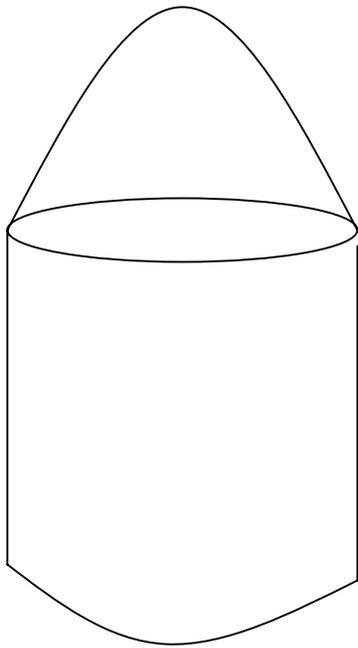


Rinse Bucket
(Very Hot)

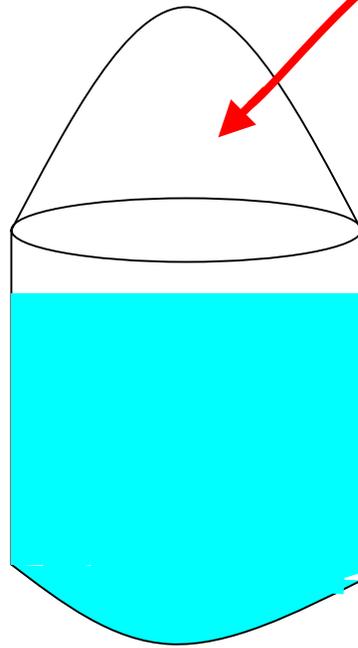


Sanitizer
Bucket
(Cool Water
with Bleach)

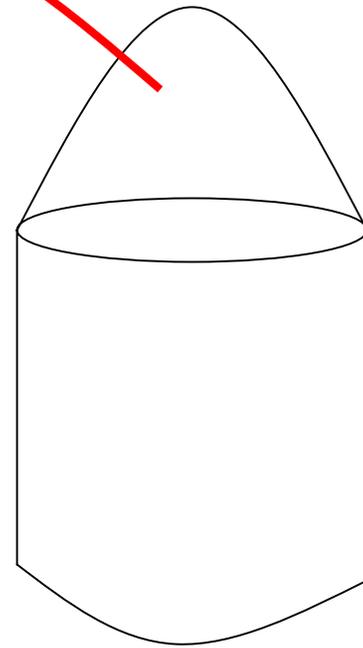
Sanitize Rinse Bucket by Transferring Sanitizing Water to It



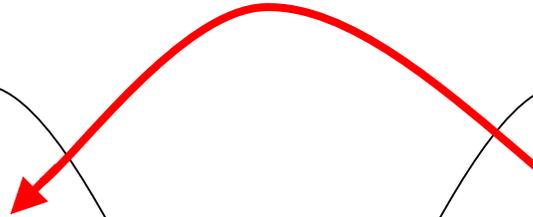
Wash Bucket
(Warm Soapy
Water)



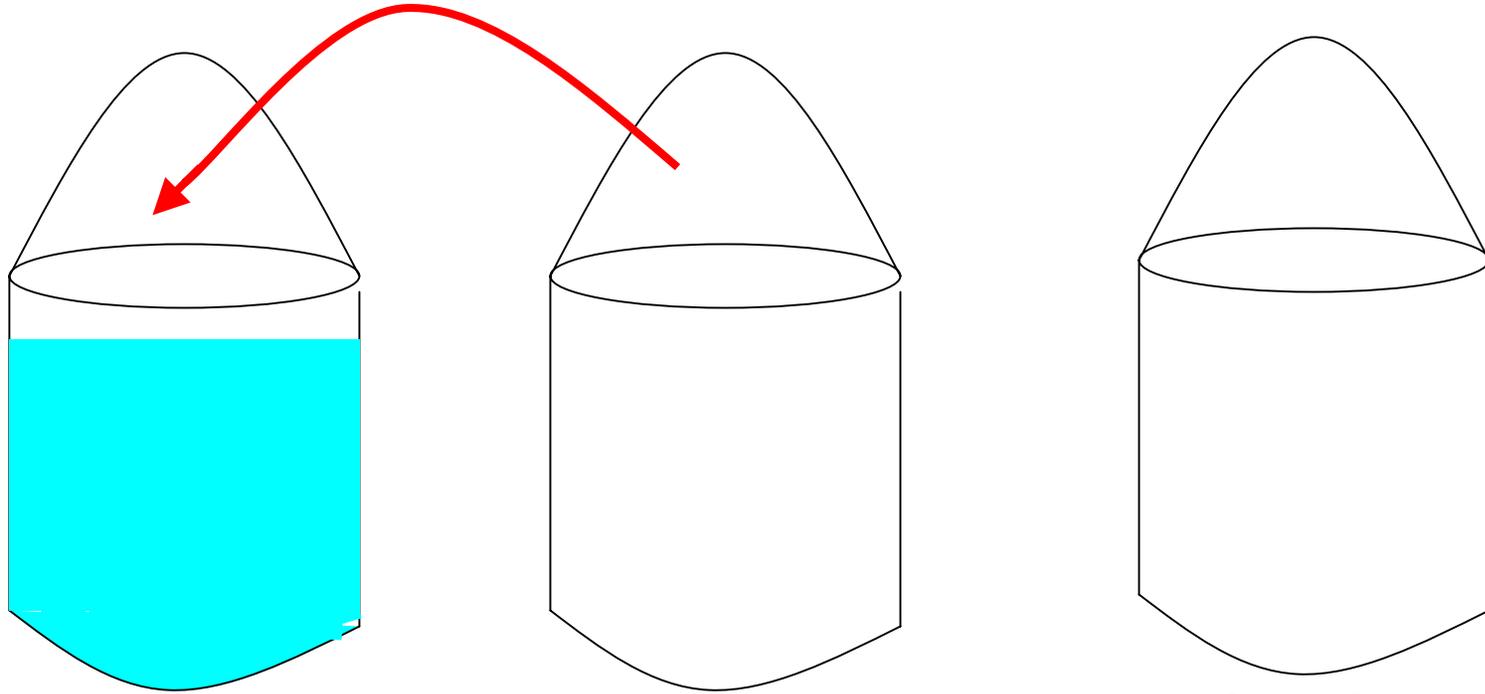
Rinse Bucket
(Very Hot)



Sanitizer
Bucket
(Cool Water
with Bleach)



Sanitize Wash Bucket by Transferring Sanitizing Water from Rinse Bucket to It

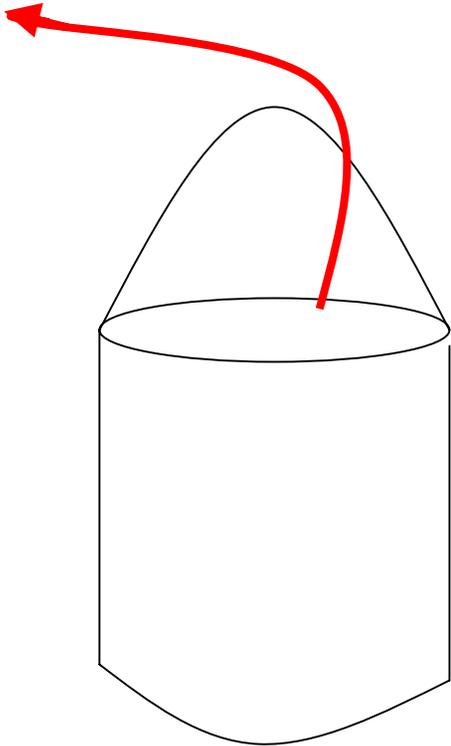


Wash Bucket
(Warm Soapy
Water)

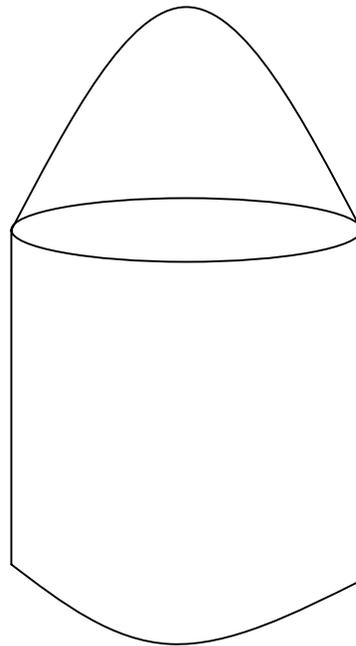
Rinse Bucket
(Very Hot)

Sanitizer
Bucket
(Cool Water
with Bleach)

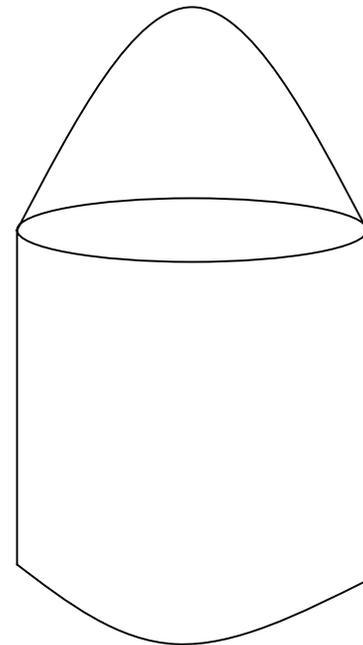
Dispose of Sanitizing Water from Wash Bucket Far Away from Camp



Wash Bucket
(Warm Soapy
Water)



Rinse Bucket
(Very Hot)



Sanitizer
Bucket
(Cool Water
with Bleach)

You're Done Washing Dishes!!

- After pots and pans dry, stack them together and store them in patrol box.
- Be sure to dispose of leftover food and stow away other cooking items.
- Pick up any spilled food or trash from the cooking and eating areas.
- Dispose of all trash properly.