

58: lost procedure

answers

- 1) If you keep going, you will get more lost & you will be harder to find.
- 2) **panic kills**
- 3) You may need to move if there is a) a bushfire; b) lightning; or c) heavy rain ... in each case, to find shelter.
- 4) If someone is injured, somebody would need to stay with the injured person and somebody else may need to go for help. (This is why it is generally advised that the minimum party size should consist of four people.) The person going for help would need to be at least reasonably confident that they could find their way.
- 5) You will be easier to find if you stay on a track. Rescuers will use the tracks because they can move much faster along them.
- 6) Gullies are cold, wet, heavily vegetated and tangled places where it is usually much more difficult to travel.
- 7) 1. Build a shelter. 2. Light a fire (if safe). 3. Put on all your dry clothes, including your shell layer. 4. Take advantage of whatever sunshine there is. 5. Move to the lee of the mountain/hill. 6. Huddle up with a buddy. (Refer to <http://www.wipeout.com.au/articles/101ways.html>.)
- 8) 1. Seek open ground visible from above &/or at a distance. 2. Hang out bright clothes or sleeping bags, etc. 3. Arrange stones or whatever other objects you can find into an SOS or other obvious sign.
- 9) 1. Dial 000 or 112 anywhere in the world if you have a digital mobile phone. 2. Set off your EPIRB. 3. Use a mirror. 4. Light a smoky fire (if safe). 5. Wave both arms in the air. 6. Send a Face book message!
- 10) As long as you can – or until you are convinced that no-one is looking for you.

discussion questions

- 1) Stopping & staying?
- 2) They possibly apply to most parts of the world, as long as: a) someone knows where you are travelling & when to expect you to get back in touch with them, & b) there is a rescue capability.
- 3) Maybe the first three rules and possibly number 7, staying put depending partly on the circumstances?
- 4) Rule no. 2. (He *totally* lost it!)

teachers' notes

- 1) These rules should be examined critically. They have been designed as a guide to action & do not necessarily apply equally to every situation. (That is one reason why students are asked to think of exceptions in questions 3 & 4.)
- 2) As well as looking at what you do if you become lost, it is just as important to look at how to prepare yourself so that you minimise risks like becoming lost. (Remember the **7 Ps** – “proper prior preparation prevents pretty poor performance.”)

additional activities

There are plenty of case studies to consider. (Google Tim + Holding + idiot.)

