

Scouts who completed the Gold Cord in Cubs and the Link Badge do not have to do this again. They automatically receive this badge.

If you are using the CD, to find out more about these tests click on the links.

1. With your Patrol, complete the following: Learn and be able to demonstrate the following knots:

- a) [Reef Knot](#)
- b) [Clove Hitch](#)
- c) [Sheet Bend](#)
- d) [Rolling Hitch](#)

2. Flag

- a) [Describe the Australian Flag and how to use it.](#)
- b) [Hoist the flag.](#)
- c) [Break the flag](#)

3. First Aid

- a) [Know how to report an emergency](#)
- b) [Know the first steps to control bleeding](#)

4. Safety with Camping tools

- a) Know the laws that govern the carrying and use of [knives](#) in your state or territory.
- b) Know and understand the safety rules for the use and storage of [knives](#), [bush saws](#) and [axes](#).
- c) [Demonstrate an understanding of the rules that apply to the supply and use of firewood in camping areas in your state or territory.](#)
- d) Demonstrate the use of a [pocketknife or multi-tool](#).

5. Patrol System

- a) Discuss with your Patrol Leader the requirements of the [Pioneer Badge](#) or other appropriate level of the Award Scheme.
- b) Discuss with your Patrol Leader how the Patrol System operates in your Troop. e.g. selection of Patrol leader, appointment of APL, responsibilities and operation of Troop Council.
- c) Show an understanding of the structure and duties of the Patrol.

This test can all be done together with a Patrol Leader from your Troop. Be ready to ask plenty of questions.

Scout Promise

On my honour

I promise that I will do my best

- ✓ **To do my duty to My God and to the Queen of Australia**
- ✓ **To help other people, and**
- ✓ **To live by the Scout Law**

OR

On my honour

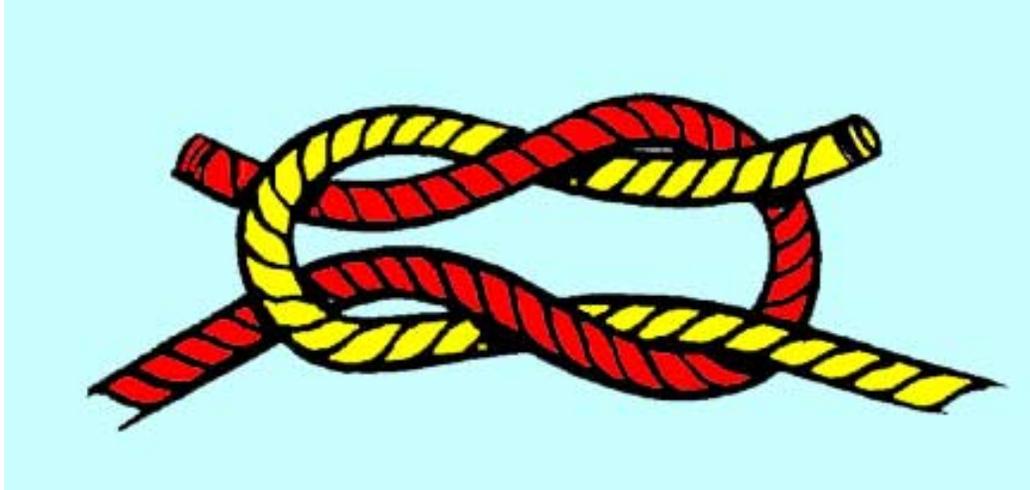
I promise that I will do my best

- ✓ **To do my duty to my God and to Australia**
- ✓ **To help other people, and**
- ✓ **To live by the Scout Law**

Scout Law

- 1. A Scout is trustworthy.**
- 2. A Scout is Loyal.**
- 3. A Scout is helpful.**
- 4. A Scout is friendly.**
- 5. A Scout is cheerful.**
- 6. A Scout is considerate.**
- 7. A Scout is thrifty.**
- 8. A Scout is courageous.**
- 9. A Scout is respectful.**
- 10. A Scout cares for the environment.**

Reef Knot

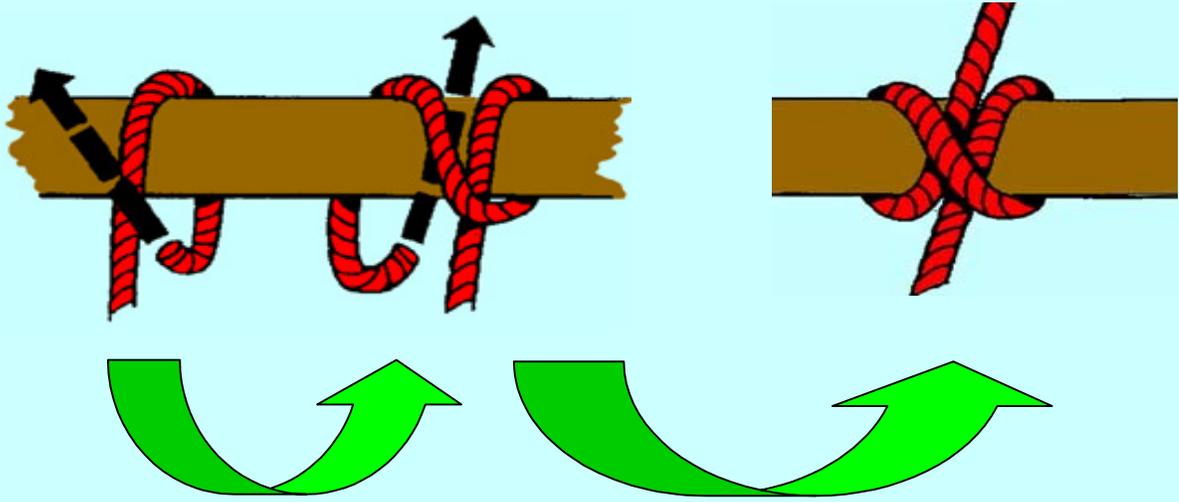


A flat knot used to tie two ends of a rope or twine.

Uses: Bandages, parcels

Take one end in each hand. Put the left over the right and tuck it under. Then put the right over the left and under.

Clove Hitch

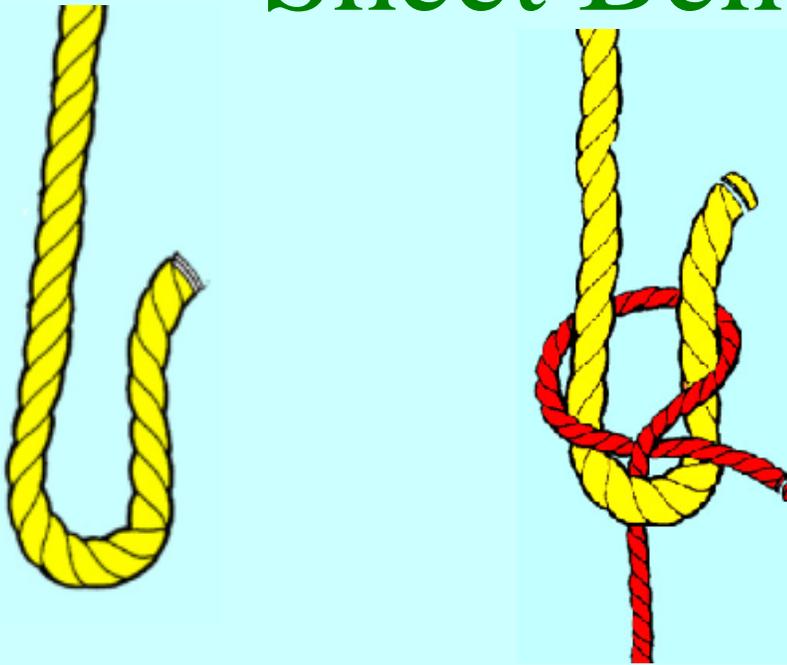


A clove hitch is really just two half hitches together used to tie a rope to a pole or bar (where the pull is at right angles).

Uses: Start lashings, tie down a trailer.

Take one end of the rope. Tie the first half hitch as shown. Continue on in the same direction around the pole to tie the second half hitch.

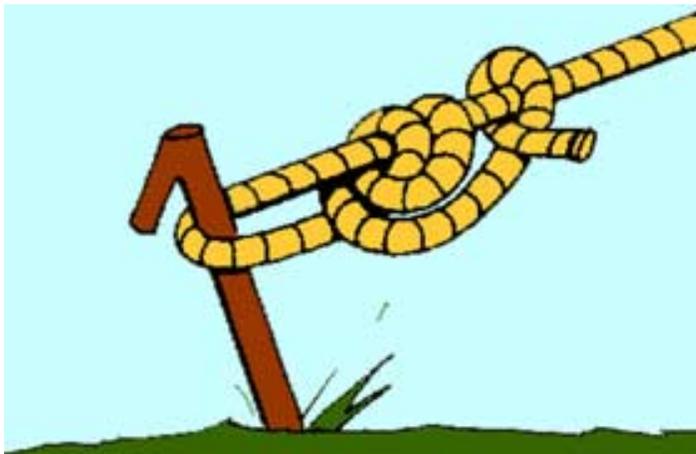
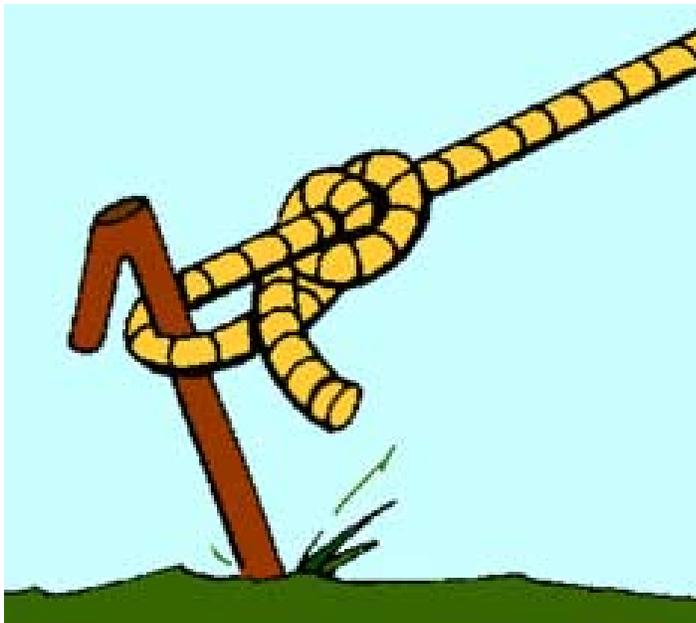
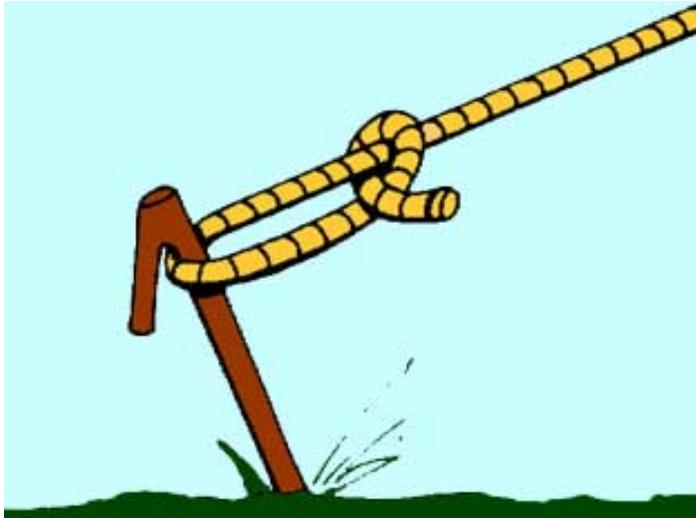
Sheet Bend



Use a sheet bend to tie one rope to another, especially where each is of different thickness.

Take one end of the rope and make it into a loop. Smaller rope comes up through the loop like a snake, then around the back of the tree and then under its own tail.

Rolling Hitch



To tie a rope to a peg or pole so that you can tighten or loosen it easily.

1.

Take the free end of the rope and run it round the peg. Tie a half hitch around the standing part.

2.

Tie a second half hitch over the first.

3.

Tie a third half hitch above the others.

4.

Firm the knot. Slide up to tighten, down to loosen.

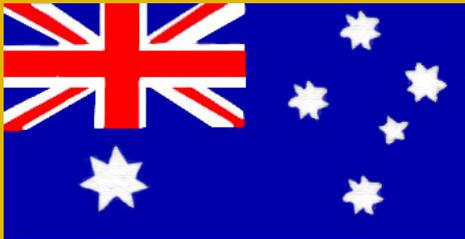
This knot can be tied around a pole instead of the standing part of the rope. It will not slide on smooth wood or metal

Flag



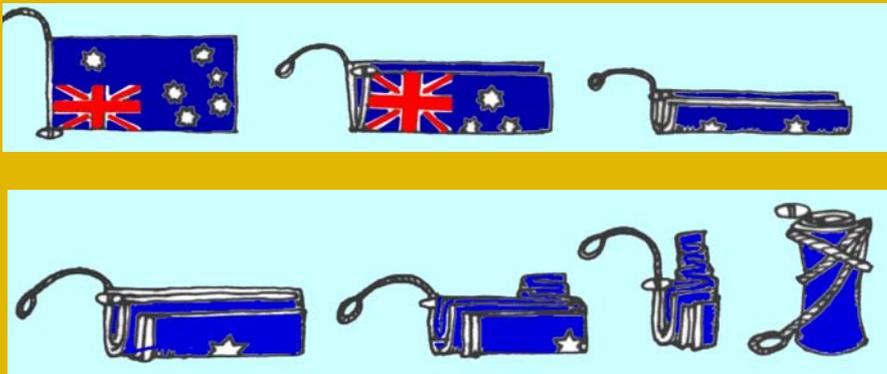
**Describe the Australian Flag and how to use it.
Hoist the flag. Break the flag**

If you are using the CD, click on the badge to go back.



- The Union Jack in the corner reminds us of our British origins.
- The Large seven-pointed Federal star reminds us of the six states and the territories.
- The five smaller stars of the Southern Cross remind us of where in the world our continent belongs.

Treat the flag with respect. Fold it each day after using it.



- Fold in half lengthwise
- Fold the same again
- Fold in half the other way
- Fold the same again
- Concertina (or roll)
- Use the longer rope to hook under itself
- The toggle and loop are for attaching the flag to a rope.

Breaking the Flag

The flag is folded at the top of the flagpole. Scouts are on Parade.

- Leader calls Scouts to alert.
- Scout breaks the flag by tugging on the rope hanging from below the flag. Make sure the other end is held firm so that the flag does not fall down.
- All Scouts salute for about 2 seconds.

Lowering the Flag

Flag is flying. Scouts are on Parade.

- Leader calls the Scouts to alert.
- Two Scouts approach the flag.
- The two Scouts salute and then one lowers the flag. The other Scout gathers the flag so that it never touches the ground.
- The other Scouts salute as the flag is lowered.
- The flag is immediately folded and stored safely.

Reporting an emergency



Know how to report an emergency

If you are using the CD, click on the badge to go back.

When you report an emergency make yourself stay calm. When you call the emergency number the operator will ask you some questions. Answer clearly and don't hang up

Remember the four Ws:

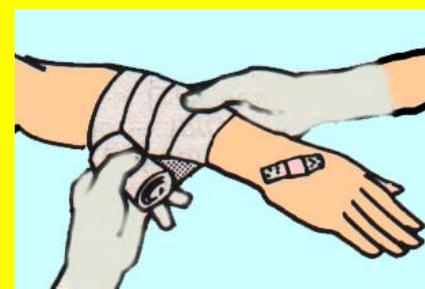
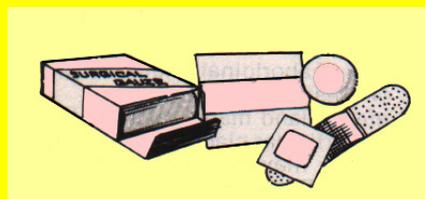
- **Why** are you calling?
Tell exactly the sort of emergency it is and if people are hurt.
- **Where** you are?
Be ready to give the nearest address, street corner or landmark.
- **Who** you are?
Clearly give you name and any details they ask.
- **What** can you do now?
Wait for instructions about what you can do next – wait for an emergency vehicle or help with the emergency.

2. First Aid



vi) Learn the correct procedure for management of wounds.

If the wound is serious then seek help immediately.



If there is strong bleeding, immediately apply pressure to stop the bleeding

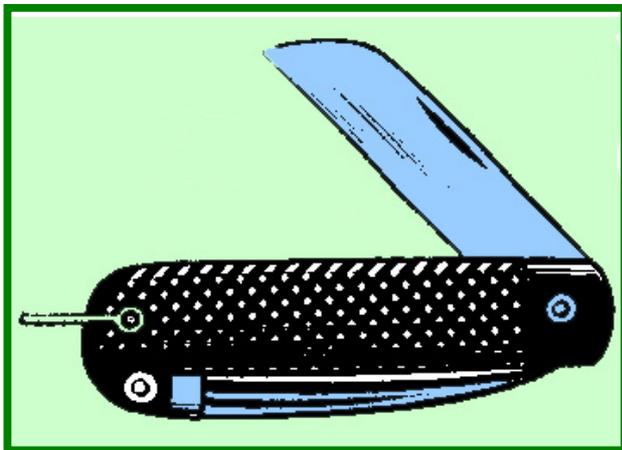
If it is a simple cut or graze (which is most common on Scout activities) then:

- Make sure your hands are clean
- Prepare an antiseptic solution.
- Clean the wound.
- Put on a light dressing if the wound is likely to get dirty. Leaving a minor wound without a dressing helps it to dry out quickly and heal.
- If there is continued bleeding place a clean pad on the wound and bandage it firmly. Then seek medical help.

Pocket Knife or Multi-Tool

The laws about carrying pocket knives vary from state to state. In some places you are not allowed to carry them at all. Scouts are not allowed to wear a sheath knife. They must not be carried on planes.

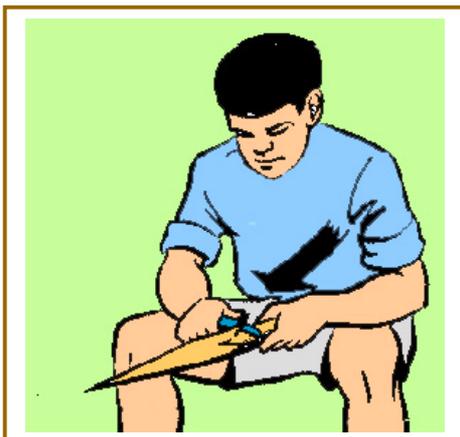
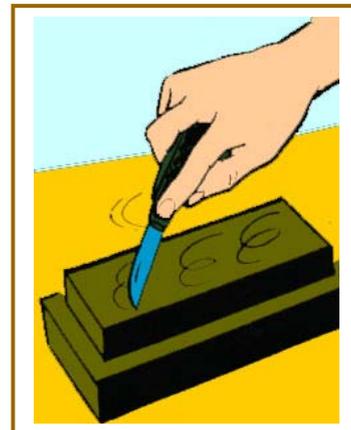
Safety rules for multi tools are the same as for pocket knives.



The best sort of knife for a Scout is one with one or two blades and a marlin spike.

The marlin spike is useful for loosening tight knots in rope.

A sharp knife is safest. Regularly sharpen your knife on a proper stone. Keep the angle of the blade to the stone as shown.



- When whittling always use the knife away from yourself.
- Never throw your knife.
- Don't play with the knife, especially when others are nearby.

Firewood

Demonstrate an understanding of the rules that apply to the supply and use of firewood in camping areas in your state or territory.

These rules vary from state to state.
There will be places where you are not allowed to collect wood for fires.
In other places there will be no restrictions.



Your PL should be the person to help you with this.
If you are camping somewhere new, always check first about the rules for firewood and fires.

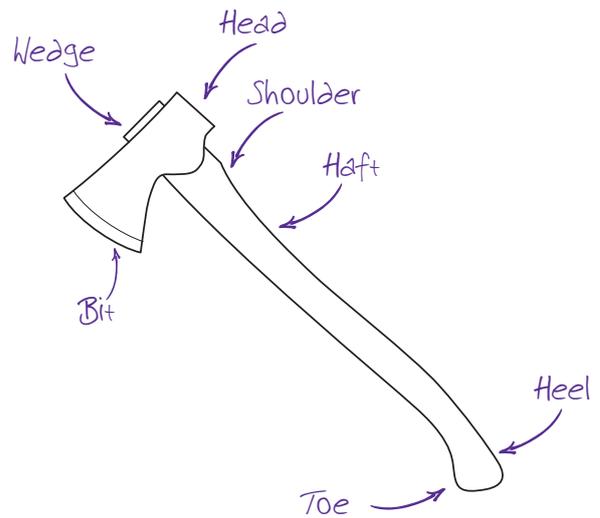
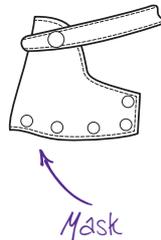
All fires should be only what is needed.
Burning adds to air pollution.
Remember that even dead trees are important for some animals and other plants.

USING AXE AND SAWS

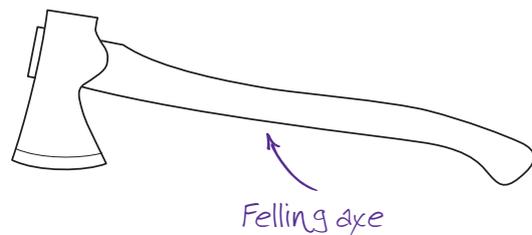
ESSENTIALS

Axes and saws are essential tools for preparing firewood around camp. It is vital to know how to take care of these tools and how to use them safely and correctly.

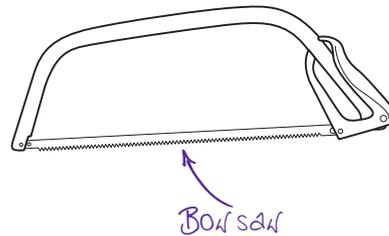
A hand axe or hatchet is a one-handed tool for cutting and trimming small branches and twigs for firewood. It should not be used to chop live wood. All hand axes should have a mask to cover the blade, which fits securely around the head.



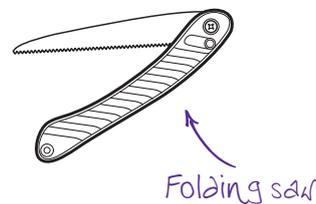
A felling axe is a two-handed tool for felling timber. It is larger than the hand axe, and has a very sharp single or double bit to cut across the grain of wood.



A **bow saw** is used to cut timber that is too large for a hand axe, and is often safer and easier to use than a felling axe. One variation of the bow saw is the bucksaw. Folding bucksaws are popular camp tools.



A **folding saw** is a portable saw with a folding, locking blade. Like the hand axe, it is ideal for cutting and trimming small branches and twigs for firewood. Folding saws are a popular camping and bushcraft tool.



GOOD PRACTICE

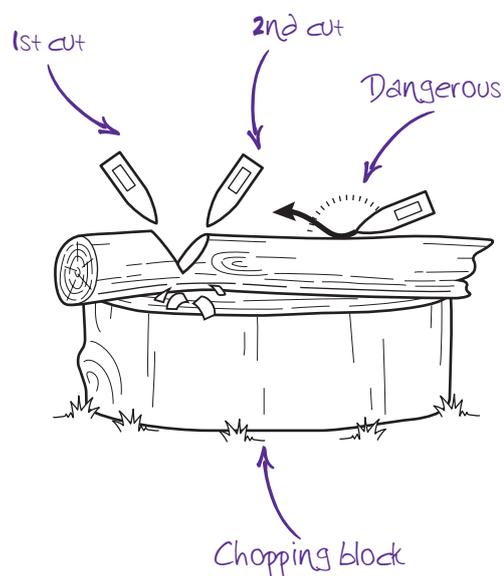
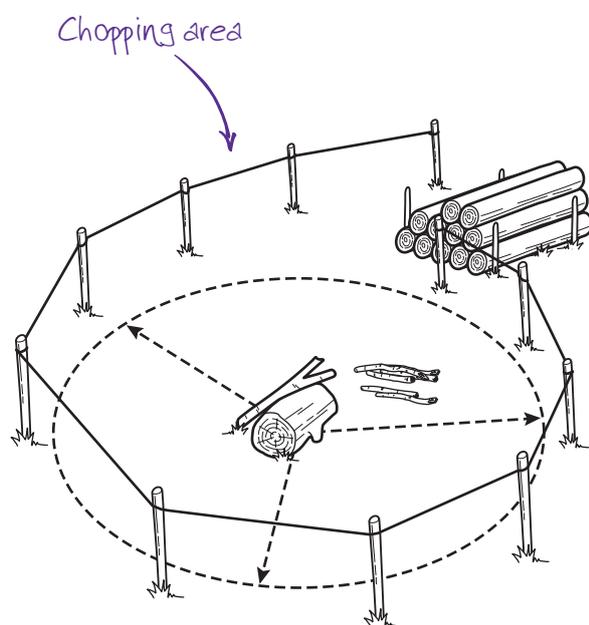
- Fit masks or sheaths to axe heads and saw blades, which should fit securely. Do not plant the head in the ground. An axe can be masked temporarily in the chopping block but make sure that the blade is securely wedged in the grain of the wood and that the haft does not pose a trip hazard. Saws are usually supplied with plastic clip-on masks that fit over the blade. Alternatively, make a mask from a split length of hosepipe.
- Keep axes and saws dry, and never leave them out overnight. Keep them in a stores tent in a locked box.
- Maintain axes by sharpening them regularly, ideally after use and before putting them in storage. Saw blades are relatively cheap and can generally be replaced rather than sharpened. Treat axe heads and saw blades with gun oil or camellia oil to prevent rusting. Protect wooden handles by rubbing them with boiled linseed oil.

SAFETY GUIDELINES

- Axes and large saws can be difficult and dangerous to handle if they are too big for you to control effectively. Use a tool of a size and weight that is suited to the job and your level of ability.
- Wear appropriate clothing and footwear, avoiding scarves, lanyards or any loose items that could be snared. Boots should be worn rather than trainers. Tie long hair back.
- Inspect tools before use. Check for damage and ensure that the parts are aligned and held together securely. Never use a blunt axe or saw, which is likely to slip or bounce on impact.
- Do not use axes or saws after dark or when tired.
- Crouch or kneel on one knee when using small axes and saws to avoid risk of injury.
- Always use a chopping block when splitting firewood. Chop directly over the block, positioning the wood on the far side of the block.
- Carry axes cradled upside down in your hand with your arm by your side. Make sure the axe bit is facing forward, keeping fingers out of the way.
- Pass tools to others carefully and safely; axes should be passed head first. Support the head with your free hand.

USING A HAND AXE

1. Mark out a clear chopping area, situated close to the fire area but separated from it by a graded woodpile. The chopping area must be free of obstructions and trip hazards, and at least three axe lengths in radius (ie an outstretched arm and the length of three axes). Place the chopping block in the centre. Axes should only be used in this area, which should be clearly marked and enforced as a 'no go' zone for anyone who is not properly trained or clothed.
2. Crouch or kneel on one knee behind the chopping block.
3. Hold the wood to be chopped in one hand, and firmly grip the haft of the axe with the other.
4. Aim carefully and always try to hit the wood in the same place. When practising, it may help to make a chalk mark on the log.
5. Swing the axe in a chopping motion by bending your arm at the elbow, aiming to create a small 'V' with alternate angled cuts at 45 degrees. Do not chop straight down onto the wood, as this will cause the axe head to bounce.
6. As the 'V' widens, you will create chippings, and the wood will soon split. Clear the chippings away regularly and use them for kindling.

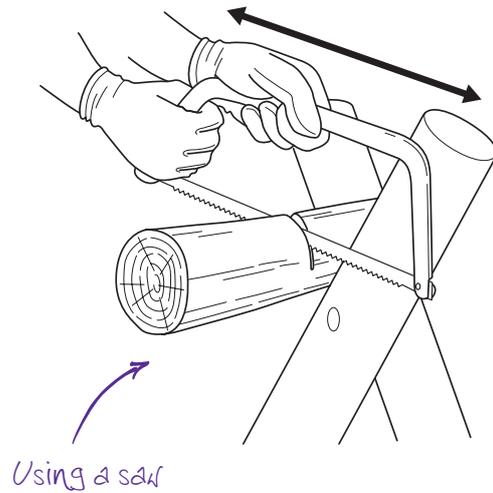


SHARPENING AN AXE

Use a round carborundum stone for sharpening. Make sure the axe head is free of dirt or resin, and move the stone in small circles towards or away from the bit, applying light pressure and keeping fingers clear. Change sides and sharpening angles often until the edge has a smooth and even surface. If the edge becomes too thin and fragile you can work against the bit, to give a wider cutting angle and a stronger edge.

USING A BOW SAW

1. Ensure that your work piece is held firmly, ideally in a sawhorse, and wear heavy duty gloves. Position the wood so that its weight naturally opens the cut, rather than closing it around the blade. If you need to hold the wood, the safest way is to pass your free arm through the saw, grasping the wood firmly until the cut is deep enough for the saw not to bounce out. This way, if the saw jumps out, only the blunt side of the blade can make contact with the hand or arm.
2. Saw by slowly pulling the blade towards you until it bites into the wood. Then push and pull steadily, using the entire length of the blade.



FIND OUT MORE

Good sources of information include the books *The Outdoor Adventure Manual* (Haynes, 2013), *The Complete Guide to Scouting Skills* (Doubleday, 2010) and *Bushcraft: Outdoor Skills and Wilderness Survival* by Mors Kochanski (Lone Pine Publishing, 1988).



Pioneer Badge



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Citizenship + Campcraft + One elective



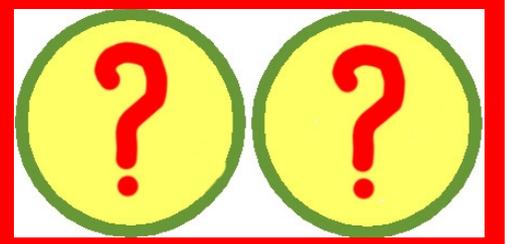
Pioneer Cord



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PATROL ACTIVITY

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Pioneer + One P.A. + Two Proficiency Badges