The Compleat Caver-1985 िट्यान्य वित्तर्गात्र EGRE - TENOT

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Shasta Area Grotto meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the second Friday of each month. Grotto dues, including subscription, are \$4/ person, and \$6/ family. Meeting places are announced in this newsletter.

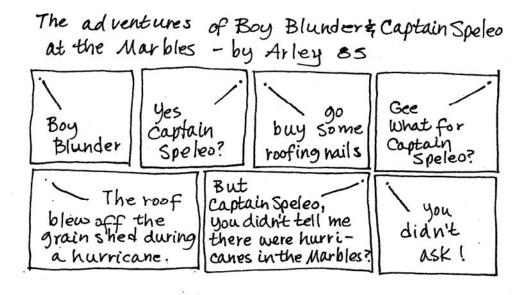
WHAT'S HAPP'NIN'?

July 4-7	Marble Mtns. For information call Jim W. 964-3123 or Arley 964-2569.
July 12	July 12 SAG Meeting at Wolffs' in McCloud. Ray Miller has video tapes of Mexican caving to show.
July 13-14	Trip to Bakers Ice Hole (see June 1985 NSS News cover) and other ice caves. If enough interest, a trip out to a cave discovered on an aerial photograph.
Aug. 9	SAG meeting at Shasta Lake. Get your \$10 to Claude Smith (131 Oleander Circle, Redding CA 96001) ASAP for the houseboat weekend.
Aug. 31 – Sept. 2	Western Regional. Site undecided (as far as we know).
Sept. 3-8	Speleocamp in the Marbles. One week of concentrated caving.
Sept. 13	SAG meeting. Hat Creek, Subway Cave and anything else we can get into. Bring survey gear if you have it. Campout.

GOODBYE to QUINTONS:

Don has to be one of the most faithful attendees for grotto meetings – in any kind of weather! Who else would travel 110 miles through blizzard conditions to sit through a boring business meeting?

We met Don at the '82 NSS convention and had a chance to cave with him during our post-convention field trips in the Bobcat Cave area. We knew then that he was a rabid caver – pushing every little hole to its end – a real hard-charging caver and dedicated enough to be happy to just go cave-hunting!! His enthusiasm and friendship has been contagious and he will certainly be missed. His new address is: 800-A E. Virginia Way, Barstow CA 92311, phone (619) 256-5727.



Samwel Cave May 18, 1985 by Ray Miller

Samwel (Indian Maiden) Cave is located in limestone on the McCloud arm of Shasta Lake. Getting there is usually half the fun, but not in this case. Altho paved for the most part, 14 miles of the road is very crooked and slow. Sitting in the third seat of my Suburban were nieces Julie (12) and Tracy (10) Norman. Long time caving buddies of mine, and so at home underground it's a shame they didn't take up being gophers. Seat two was firmly held down by Bea Kottinger, Dorothy Reel, and Billy Crissy. In front was Jim Kottinger, George Reel, a bucket of rocks and myself. All from Mt. Shasta, except the rocks, which were from Dunsmuir. Kids in the rear seat of a 3 seat station wagon are pretty well out of swatting range, so we throw rocks to control riots.

Samwel is the only cave I have ever entered through a 20" culvert. The USFS in their infinite wisdom started to control entry after the cave had been badly vandalized. Hence the cemented in culvert with a solid door at the far end and a lock requiring a key from the Forest Service. A monument to too-late-closed barn doors everywhere.

Jim Kottinger and I have been visiting Samwel for a long time, but this was our first visit in several years. We have discovered that caves shrink, and the resultant reduction in crawl hole size can occur at an alarming rate. Passageways that would admit us freely on the last visit are now reduced to the point where our bodies act as corks. I wished for my bucket of rocks when my nieces made snide comments, but it really didn't matter. My aim is poor when I'm stuck in a hole.

There was slight evidence of fresh destruction to cave formations and very little litter. The one thing we did find was much of the cave is coated with a slippery red mud. The cause is not known, but the effect was to make us most cautious about our hand and foot holds.

To visit Samwel Cave stop at the Ranger Station on I-5 at Mountain Gate, some 10 miles north of Redding. After assuring themselves of your abilities and intentions, they will give you information, maps and a key to the cave. In return, they will ask for a deposit to assure they get their key back. It's a good idea to phone in advance to reserve a key. One party in the cave is all they allow.

Your Cave Pack – or the burden you have to bear by Jim Wolff

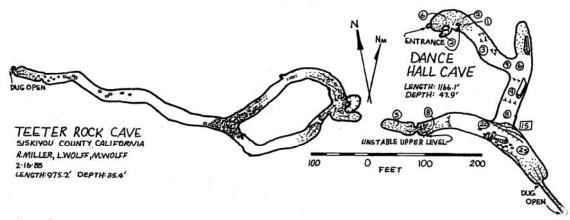
It's always up to the individual what is carried in the cave pack. The contents vary from cave to cave. Each item is intentionally, and sometimes automatically, thrown in and assumed to work under the most trying conditions – ideally that is. But you really can't put everything in your pack, even tho you try

Things one should have are the three sources of light: two headlamps with fuel, one flashlight on a lanyard, and maybe a candle with matches. If you are using carbide, an extra bottle is handy, as well as carbide dump bags, and a repair kit. A repair kit should contain: striker, flint, spring, cap for the lighter assembly, tip brush (doubles as a reamer), tips, gasket. Some people carry their tips inside the water chamber of the lamp, and the gasket as a brace behind the reflector. Other things nice to have are pliers, pencil and notebook, popsicle stick, compass, and canteen of water (drinking) and first aid kit. The first aid kit for cold caving needs to have a chemical heat pack and a plastic garbage bag to stave off the cold. A small candle under the bag will keep one most toasty. Then there's vertical gear All this goes into a small pack you ask?? Well, maybe!! but my pack has an expandable top to it





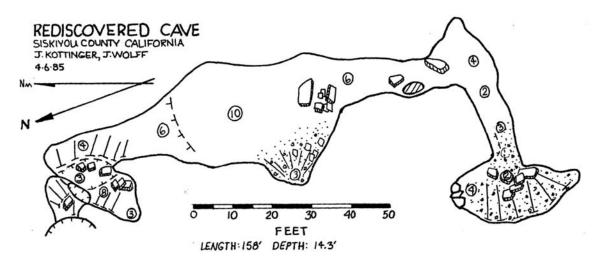




Map: Dance Hall Cave, Teeter Rock Cave

Teeter Rock and Dance Hall Caves February 16, 1985 By Ray Miller

In a continuing effort to locate and describe lava tubes in the Pluto's Cave lava flow Liz and Matt Wolff and myself accurately located and mapped Teeter Rock and Dance Hall Caves. There is no doubt these two caves are sections of the same lava tube. The east end of Teeter Rock and the west end of the main Dance Hall tube are essentially of the same size and character, and separated by less than 75 feet. In each cave the termination is a moraine of wind blown volcanic ash. It is quite probable this system is a continuation of Pluto Cave about a mile to the east.



Map: Rediscovered Cave

Rediscovered Cave April 6, 1985 By Jim Wolff

The cave was originally discovered in 1981 by two ladies inspecting tree plantings. They told me of two caves, Harris Mtn. Cave and this one that has taken 4 years to find. There is great potential to find more caves in the area.

* * * * * *

Research submarines, space vehicles, electron microscopes and caves seem to have nothing in common. Such is not the cave. Each affords a chance to look into the unknown. To most, scientific equipment is remote, and we can only read about discoveries and view the hardware in pictures or behind barricades. But caves are HERE! We can touch them, be a part of them and illuminate the shadows to discover for ourselves the hidden secrets.

A Proposal for Cave Rescue Liaison

December of 1984 the Shasta Area Grotto was approached by the Siskiyou County Search and Rescue (SCS&R) organizer, George Reel, to put together a plan for cave rescues. This proposal was put together and submitted to the grotto at the April meeting, and approved by the members present. The proposal calls for personnel guidelines and for several questions to be answered before the rescue is initiated.

Section I: Rescue Personnel Guidelines

A. Training -

- 1. Basic caving and caving equipment.
- 2. Basic Red Cross first aid and CPR.
- 3. Training in litter handling, path finding, aiding and comforting the victim.
- 4. Rock and rope climbing, pulley systems, litter guiding (vertically).
- 5. Each crew should train as a team, so that strengths and weaknesses of each crew member are known.
- 6. Eight mock rescues should be held each year.

B. Equipment needed –

- 1. Caving equipment hard hat with chin strap; lamp, either carbide or electric light that attaches to the hat; good gloves; kneepads; sturdy boots; coveralls (optional, but lava tubes tend to destroy the integrity of ones clothing). Each person should have his own equipment, so that he/she is familiar with the working of the light and the hard hat has a personal fit. Each person should also have extra batteries or carbide, and be familiar with changing the same in the dark.
- 2. Rescue equipment Stokes or other litter; sleeping bag (to keep the victim warm); medical supplies including: arm and leg splints, antiseptic solution, bandages, sterile gauze, antibacterial ointment, triangular bandage; food (see attached sheet).

C. Rescues -

- 1. Lava tubes for the most part, rescues in lava tubes can be carried out by regular rescue personnel with training to acquaint them with caves and caving equipment. Vertical caves will require more training and equipment for the standard 6-man crew.
- 2. Limestone caves Due to the different and more difficult conditions found in these caves a lot more training and equipment is needed. They tend to be vertical in nature, with streams and viscous mud that makes footing insecure. For rescues in the Marble Mtn. Wilderness we recommend calling the Western Region Contact of the National Cave Rescue Commission (NCRC), Ken Laidlaw (home) 415-843-5253 or (work) 415-644-6258. The NCRC can be reached by calling Don Paquette (home) 812-332-4219 or (work) 812-339-2281.
- D. Crew personnel should include 1 pathfinder; 4 litter handlers; 1 person that sees to the comfort of the victim during the rescue (monitors victim's condition, food, water, etc.). Ideally this person is an EMT, doctor or trained nurse.

Section II: Things for the SCS&R to ascertain before initiating rescue

A. Accident -

- 1. Injuries head, neck, broken bones, back, internal, other.
- 2. Time of accident.
- 3. Has victim been moved?

B. Cave information –

- 1. West of I-5 Marble Mtns. time of accident is critical here as the caves are 37° and the water is 34°. Most caves have running water. Hypothermia will be the biggest problem of rescuers and rescuees. Wetsuits or exposure suits of some kind will be required for all rescuers. Most caves have vertical entrance drops of 50 200 feet.
- 2. East of I-5 North of Hwy. 97 (Pluto's Cave area); north and east of Hwy. 89 (lavas east of McCloud).
- 3. Other areas Tombstone Mtn; McCloud Reservoir; Lava Beds N.M.
- 4. Specific cave information Name of cave (if known); exact location or directions to find it; walk-in/climb-down entrance (no rope needed) or vertical entrance (rope or ladder required); vertical pitches inside the cave.

C. Victim -

- 1. Name.
- 2. Physical description height; weight; age.
- 3. General physical condition (strength and stamina).
- 4. Is victim (or does he have) epileptic; diabetic; heart condition; other.
- 5. Is victim familiar with area? cave?
- 6. Does he have: warm clothing; hat; boots; food; wetsuit (Marble Mtns.); lantern; flashlight; carbide or electric headlight.
- 7. Number of companions and how they are equipped.

D. General information –

- 1. Name of caller.
- 2. Nearest relative of victim, phone number.

Bibliography:

Hackerman, Elaine. "Nutritional Considerations during Rescue." NSS NEWS Vol.43, No. 4, p. 160. April 1985.

Robinson, D. "Cave Rescue." Pp. 325-355 in C. Cullingford, ed.: Manual of Caving Techniques. Garden Press, Ltd., London. 1969.

Suggested reading:

American Caving Accidents. Available from the National Speleological Society, Cave Ave., Huntsville, AL 35810.

THE SAG RAG SHASTA AREA GROTTO – NSS P.O. Box 865 McCloud, CA 96057

NEWS DATED MATERIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 2	Meeting schedule; Departing member; Cartoon
Page 3	Samwel Cave – by R. Miller
Page 3	Your cave pack – by J. Wolff
Page 4	Teeter Rock and Dance Hall Caves – by R. Miller
Page 4	Rediscovered Cave – by J. Wolff
Page 4	Dance Hall, Rediscovered Cave and Teeter Rock Cave maps
Pages 5-6	Proposal for cave rescue liaison