



BARTERING AND SCAVENGING FOR SHTF: A guide on the collection, trade, and analysis of value on supplies and good.

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BARTERING AND SCAVENGING FOR SHTF

HOW TO NEGOTIATE AN EXCHANGE OF GOODS, WHERE TO COLLECT SUPPLIES, COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF SHTF COMMODITIES.

This guide provides information on how to utilize the art of negotiation and trade to facilitate an exchange of goods between persons and groups. The emphasis is placed on bartering for supplies during a state of civil unrest, systematic breakdown of transportation of goods, shortages, and post-apocalyptic conditions. Tips will provide insight on what items should be valued and targeted during a trade and which items are expendable.

The guide will further discuss the opportunities scavenging presents by providing examples of locations to raid, how to transport goods obtained, where to find value in unexpected areas

Finally, we'll summarize an array of supply collection methods and provide a list of High Value Items (HVI) along with a list of perceived HVI that should be traded immediately.

Bottom Line Up Front (BLUF):

1. Assess Supplies and Sustainment Capabilities.
2. Scout Potential Resources and Trade Opportunities.
3. Formulate plan of action to meet other Groups for Bartering or raid Abandoned location for Scavenging of Items.
4. Analyze Security Concerns such as Site Selection, Overwatch, Risk vs Rewards, etc.
5. Discuss outlying options such as marauding, standard purchase, indenturement, foraging, etc.
6. Utilize included review and checklist of High Value Items (HVI) and take note of our classification of standards non-essential, and sustainment HVIs.

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DEFINITIONS

BARTERING - The act of trading goods and services at a negotiated rate in a cashless economic system.

SCAVENGING - The searching and retrieval of equipment, supplies, or other goods from abandoned property, discarded waste, or other location where there is no apparent ownership or rights to said goods.

Quick Reference Terminology

LAE - A Life Altering Event is an occurrence that severely impacts daily life to the point where continuance of past routines and actions would lead to decay of a sustainable life. Adaptions and contingencies must be implemented in-order-to retain shelter, warmth, and sustenance.

Examples include civil unrest, societal collapse, martial law enactment, domestic wartime, EMP, extended power outage or fuel shortage, etc.

BOL - Bugout Location, a predefined rally point where one evacuate to once the home is unsafe.

EMP - Electro Magnetic Pulse, can cause localized or wide scale power outage to a near permanent degree.

MRE - Meal Ready to Eat, prepackaged high calorie meal used by military.

SHTF - Stuff (Sh*t) Hits The Fan, The idea of an apocalyptic scenario.

Gray Man - Concept of remaining anonymous, under the radar, and not drawing attention to oneself; all while remaining situationally aware.

TEOTWAWKI - The End Of The World As We Know It.

HIGH VALUE ITEMS (HVI) - This includes basic items that the majority of persons will find of value during an LAE. Examples include compass, MREs, bottled water, AA batteries, tent, etc. These are easy items to stockpile prior to SHTF and can be used as bartering to help attain S-HVIs.

NON-ESSENTIAL (NE-HVI) - This includes luxury items that do not provide long term benefits. Examples include toilet paper, cigarettes, beer, battery powered fan, etc. These items make life easier or can increase morale but are not vital to sustainment, making them great items for bartering.

SUSTAINMENT HVI (S-HVI) - This includes vital items that can aid in long term survival and recovery. Examples include solar equipment, firearms, gardening/crop supplies, gasification equipment, etc. These are hard to attain and costs prevent many from having these prior to SHTF. Your goal should be to attain these items.



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BARTERING

Bartering is the primary means of resupplying and attaining necessary provisions when the stores are closed. It's the most civil option in a time of potential civil unrest. This can be as simple as haggling with the clerk at a gas station following an extensive power outage. You may offer him your toolbox and some ammo you had in your truck in exchange for 10 gallons of gas. This type of trade may benefit you both. Keep in mind, bartering, in the sense we are covering, is the act of trading goods (or services) in a cashless economic system. Maybe credit card machines are down or maybe standard currency has been devalued. Whatever the case, plan now for an alternative source of bartering goods.

Following a Life Altering Event (LAE), bartering will be key. The LAE may cause a societal collapse, mass distribution failure, or breakdown of conventional financial mechanisms. If you focus on High Value Items, (HVIs), such as those for Sustainment (S-HVI) of long term survival, you'll end up on top.

It's a simple process to approach a business owner or the guy who runs the local mechanic shop. If you want something just ask them the price and/or what they'll trade. The drawback is that these type of resources will be depleted quickly if distribution systems have failed. The focus of our bartering guides is to explain the process of bartering with groups is families, and individuals.

Quick Tips: A Bartering Guideline

- ★ Assess your possessions and their value. Understand the new found value of ordinary items such as toilet paper, honey, gasoline, etc. Then determine what items are not necessary for survival or sustainment. That's what you'll want to trade.
- ★ Determine your supply gaps. What do you need? How easy is it to scavenge or manufacture? If the difficulty in resourcing the gaps outweighs the ease in trading for it, then it's time to barter.
- ★ Communicate with other groups, passerbys, via radio, or any other method of learning about trade opportunities. This could be the locally printed classified section or a community message board. Check business that are still open and see what they are accepting in exchange for purchasing their products/services. Learn who may have the supplies you need.
- ★ Do research, scout out the potential party you may want to barter with. Learn their susceptibilities, weaknesses. Make contact with potential persons/groups that have the items you need. Schedule a meetup in a public and safe area. Don't meet at your bugout location or theirs.
- ★ Set rules of engagement and expectations for the meetup. Such as meeting one-on-one with other members holding back 500 ft, or having a 3rd party present, or agreeing to trade guidelines in advance.
- ★ Goal should be to trade items you don't need for items you do need. For example, if you know how to make hand soap but lack ammo; then it would be wise to offer bars of soap for ammunition. The idea is to look for long term solutions, not immediate relief. Use other's weaknesses and lack of preparedness to your advantage. Trade cigarettes, chocolate, or batteries for duct tape, sugar, and candles.



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- ★ Don't be afraid to walk away from a deal that doesn't benefit you. Be diplomatic in each trade encounter. Discussions should be strategic. Don't burn bridges as you may have to deal with them again. Don't insult. Be respectful. Don't reveal all your cards. Use deadlines or scarcity to pressure the deal. Bluff or lie with caution as they may have gained knowledge on you prior to the meet. If you are caught in a lie; repercussions will come.
- ★ Make the deal, allow for review of the items traded to assure quantity and quality so there are no false claims after the fact. Built rapport, setup a means of communications for future trade opportunities.

Here are a few of the top items to consider during bartering post-SHTF.

Toilet paper, sewing kits, old clothes, footwear, duct tape, heirloom seeds, matches, alcohol, water, coffee, solar lights, tampons/pads/liners, livestock (for breeding purposes), motor oil, manual gardening tools, natural pesticides, firewood, knives, honey, vitamins, soap, gas cans, baby diapers, batteries, cigarettes, zip lock bags, canning supplies, cast iron cookware, canteens, razor blades, pots, first aid supplies, antibiotics, painkillers, toothpaste, canned food, salt, & flour.



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ASSESSING POTENTIAL BARTERING OPPORTUNITIES

Whether in a dire situation, or just in everyday life, it's a good practice to be watchful for opportunities to acquire goods that can be bartered, even if these goods are not of use to you. For example, you may not smoke or dip, but if your neighbor does and has extra fuel or medical supplies that you need, he might be willing to trade them for smokes or snuff that he's out of or low on. If you encounter a good deal on a useful commodity, assess whether or not it's practical to keep on hand to barter with. We tend to put the blinders on with regard to items we don't personally use, forgetting that they can be a means to acquire resources we want or need.

- "One man's garbage is another man's treasure." A valuable product/item you don't need or want may be a stepping stone or tool to get what you do need or want.
 - Have a separate storage area at your home or BOL (bugout location) for barter goods. This way your personal supplies won't get inadvertently traded off.

SITE SELECTION & SECURITY

Your site selection criteria is based upon the potential threat of the group/persons you are bartering with and the value of the items being exchanged. If you are trading amongst friendly groups you may consider bartering at their local. If you are trading amongst a potentially dangerous group then you should obtain a defensive posture in a tactically sound location or neutral local. Regardless of the venue, you should never sacrifice your security for the value of the item. Barter missions should have a minimum of three persons. Ensure that the one doing the bartering is not the one holding security. If possible, you must keep someone with complete situational awareness. Your security can have coordinated code words if they feel the situation is degrading. You and your group can leave before conditions escalate to something more dangerous.

- Scouts should perform reconnaissance in advance of the meet to map out location
 - Identify entry and egress points including scouting perimeter for vulnerabilities or additional escape routes
 - Designate overwatch points
 - Gain intelligence on security teams & protocols
 - Look for and avoid potential 'fatal funnel' areas where you may become trapped with little or no cover/concealment
 - If location is deemed unsafe or something doesn't seem right; cancel or request alternative location.
- Security
 - When it comes time for the meeting, scouts follow in negotiation team and act as inner security
 - Overwatch team assumes predetermined points
 - Maintain contact at all times using radio or line of sight (non-verbal comms).
 - If providing overwatch, do so from concealment or if not feasible utilize 'Gray Man' tactics and blend in with others.
 - Security hazards require extreme situational awareness, don't get caught up in the conversation if you are security.



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NEGOTIATION & TRANSACTION

The idea of bartering is to acquire valuable supplies while maintaining a solid relationship with the other party. Building rapport can not be overstated. Remember, you potentially need the other group as much as they need you so a good first impression goes a long way. The way you negotiate may start a long-lasting partnership between individuals or groups.

With any negotiation, leverage is key. They may have vulnerabilities which you can help with. If they are lacking an essential item for life like food and water, you might be their life line. This leverage can go a long way. But, remember this is a two-way street, that same leverage can be used against you if you're not careful. Bartering is a skill that takes time to develop and hone. A good trade that you hope to result in an ongoing future of trades should be beneficial for both parties. Ideally, both parties will feel like the deal was fair and an equal exchange has occurred

→ Build Rapport

- Get to know the other party
- Find common ground for a potential partnership
- Understand their true motivations and vulnerabilities
- Determine how desperate they are for items to use as leverage
- Maintain your integrity. Your word is your bond!

→ Item Transaction

- Ensure the item you are trading is of value
- Ensure the item you are given is actually the item you need and works
- Be clear and concise about the transaction. Ambiguity will kill the deal.

SUMMARY

In short, here's what you need to remember.

- Recon and research potential groups and person who may have items you need
- Make contact and set agreed upon terms
 - Location, Security Consideration, Trading Guidelines
- Trade NE-HVIs for Standard HVIs. Trade Standard HVIs for S-HVIs.



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SCAVENGING

Bartering a great initial and long term option but to fill in supply gaps you'll want to scavenge. This may take more time and effort but to also don't have to give anything up like you would during a trade.

We don't recommend looting or marauding but scavenging may be an ethically and efficient alternative. It's simply searching for supplies on other's property that appears to be abandoned or under no immediate authority or care.

Now here's what you need to know concerning scavenging.

Pre-Scavenging Questions:

- 😞 'What do we need?'
- 😞 'Why do we need it?'
- 😞 'Where can we find it?'
- 😞 'How are we going to store or carry it?'

These questions should address survival needs such as food, water, equipment, communication, and logistics.

Most of our products go through a long journey before they reach our pantry. If we think about this journey, we can get a good idea of where to look when the supermarket runs out of food, the pharmacy runs out of medical supplies, and more. Think of the journey our food needs to take to go from farmer or manufacturer to where we purchase it. You will find quite a number of places that scavengers should target. So where are these places? If the items are from overseas then most likely they arrive via ship. From there, most domestic and international items travel by train or semi-truck. They make frequent stops at distribution centers. After a stop at a distribution center the items almost exclusively travel by semi-truck. Then they go to the point-of-sale location or another distribution center. So your takeaway here is to research where distribution centers are in your area, mark them on a map.



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TARGET SITES FOR SCAVENGING

Determining the best places to scavenge relies on the resources you need for survival. Depending on your bug out location, you should begin mapping out areas that could potentially have the items you need for sustained living. Listed below are some of the most common and uncommon places you can find valuable materials.

Remember, if a scavenging spot is abundant in materials, you may be competing against other groups.

→ Common Locations

- Gas Stations
- Big block stores (Walmart, Target, etc)
- Malls
- Grocery stores
- Hardware stores
- Restaurants

→ Uncommon Locations

- Abandoned vehicles
 - Tires: Can be used to construct walls, soles of shoes, planters
 - Electrical wiring, fuses etc
 - Seat fabric
 - Batteries
- Landfill/Dump
 - Everything and anything can be found here
- Mail Distribution Centers (USPS, FedEx, UPS)
- Farmers Market
- Pharmacy
 - Antibiotics, Medical Supplies, Pain Killers, Peroxide, etc.
- Vending Machines
- Offices
 - Most offices have kitchenettes, pantries, snacks in desks, water bottles, paper (tinder), first aid kits, etc.
- Processing Factories (Where meats and crops are prepared/packed)

Quick Tips: Assessing Target Sites

- ★ *When SHTF and basic areas have already been raided, one of the easiest targets are simply abandoned tractor trailers. Carry bolt cutters and a box knife. Open the trailer door and do a quick scan of the items. Use the knife to check in boxes to see if the items would be of survival value, if not move on to the next trailer.*
- ★ *Consider office buildings that have their own cafeteria. Schools, colleges, and hotels often have food storages for their cafeteria or breakfast service. They are not likely to be high value targets to the unknowing.*
- ★ *Avoid high population centers. Try to target areas that wouldn't attract others.*



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PRIOR PLANNING

Before stepping out of your bug out location for a scavenging trip there is considerable planning that must take place to ensure you and your group come back alive. Going out to conduct a hasty scavenge will result in loss of valuable time, resources, or even lives.

Having clear guidance and direction for each member of your group will ensure you accomplish your objective and gather the items you deem necessary for survival.

The goal is to identify a location with resources, plan routes to and from, scout, set up overwatch, send in team to scavenge, evac back to BOL.

- Have a Clear Objective:
 - Identify locations where your resources should be found
 - What are your “go and no-go” criteria?
 - What is the risk versus the reward?
- Determine External Threats:
 - What are the common threats in the area?
 - Are there competing scavengers/groups?
 - What are the potential capabilities of competitors?
 - What happens if you have a soft compromise? Hard compromise?
- Analyze Time, Terrain and Weather:
 - How far do you have to travel?
 - How difficult is the terrain to navigate?
 - What is the weather during your travel?
 - What time of day are you conducting the scavenge?
 - Do you have the equipment to travel to your destination?
 - What are your avenues of approach to the destination?
- Organize Your Group:
 - How many people do you need?
 - How many vehicles do you need?
 - What supplies, ammunition, fuel and other necessary items do you need to accomplish the task.
 - Do you have the appropriate skill sets going out?
 - Do you have a standby element to react if your group gets in a bad situation?
- Calculate Second and Third Order Effects
 - What is the fallout if the resources are not at the location?
 - Will there be revenge or retribution from other groups?
 - How far is your group willing to go to obtain resources (ethically and morally)?



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ACTIONS ON THE OBJECTIVE

You and your group have determined the exact location you want to scavenge. You have done the prior planning and determined the location was worth the risk. Now what? If your plan is to walk directly up to the scavenging location, you're wrong. Extreme caution needs to be taken as you enter the scavenging area. Depending on your group's size, equipment and tactical skill level listed below are actions you should take prior to scavenging a location. The recommended minimum persons required to safely scavenge a medium size site is 6.

- **Staging Area:** You have made the journey to the scavenging sight, but you need to make sure the coast is clear before fully committing your group. Utilizing a staging area right outside the scavenging location is crucial to ensure your group is fully prepared and have taken the proper steps to ensure everyone's survival. You never know if an ambush or other hazard is waiting for you. This is where you want to prepare your group and attempt to resolve any last minute issues. Below are considerations for your staging area.
 - Staging area should be out of sight/sound from scavenging site
 - Prepare equipment: ladders, bolt cutters, entry equipment, backing in trailer/truck, etc
 - Security: Assign scouts, assign overwatch, assign scavenging team (main element).
 - **Scout Team:** investigates site to gather intel and ensure area is secure. *(Minimum of 3 persons, initial duty, upon complete of scouting, this team can become scavenging team)*
 - **Overwatch Team:** secures perimeter, watches egress and entry points, communicates to others. *(Minimum of 3 persons, full time duty, triangulates site with view of all angles)*
 - **Scavenging Team:** is responsible for searching, retrieving, and loading goods. *(Minimum of 2 persons)*
- **Send Scouts:** The last thing you want to do is send your entire group into a potential ambush. Sending scouts sacrifice the minimum number of personnel for the safety of the group. The scouts' responsibility is to clear the area of potential threats. They need to make the judgement call whether it is worth the risk to bring the main element into the scavenging location. The area could be a dry hole and not worth any further time and energy.
 - Minimum amount of group members possible
 - Check for booby traps, IEDs or other hazards
 - Do a primary scan of the area to make sure resources are at the location
 - Communicate and receive the main element
 - Keep over watch in position for continued situational awareness
- **Scavenging:** The scouts have deemed the area safe and worth bringing in the main element. It's time to acquire the materials you deem necessary for survival.
 - Search for items of value, focus on S-HVI
 - Retrieve and load/carry goods from site to staging area or directly to BOL/Homestead
 - Keep over watch in position until main element and goods have departed the area
 - Overwatch maintains rear security to ensure main element is not followed back to BOL/Homestead



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OTHER COLLECTION METHODS

BUYING

It is unknown how feasible this would be in a SHTF/TEOTWAWKI) situation. Currency may have little or no value in an economic collapse, and credit card machines will likely be offline. That said, gold or silver always have value— consider keeping these resources in measured, small amounts useful for buying supplies.

- Bear in mind that carrying around gold or silver, etc, in the form of coins or bars may be risky.
 - Coins are noisy, may attract unwanted attention
 - Bars/ingots are very heavy, may adversely impact mobility

MARAUDING/STEALING

This is a controversial, delicate subject. While it will doubtless happen, as SHTF brings out the worst side of desperate people, participation in these activities becomes a moral dilemma.

- Expect it and plan to defend against it. Practice Operational Security by not letting others know details about your homestead location, supplies, defenses, etc.
 - Prepare by Target Hardening your homestead. Follow our guide here.
- Do it yourself. In an event where a hostile group has stolen from you or others. This could present an acceptable occurrence of a raid on an unfriendly group to recoup stolen items or act as a "Robin Hood" sort.

INDENTURE

The practice of providing services in exchange for goods or shelter. This could include signing a contract to work for a group or person for a set period of time under an agreed upon set of conditions. The indentured worker would provide the service and receive money, food, shelter, or other supplies on a periodic or end of covenant basis.

- Example of Covenant: Indentured J. Smith harvests crops and provides nightly security for 4 months. Employer S. Johnson provides daily shelter, 3 meals, water, for 4 months and at end of covenant; pays J. Smith by providing 25% of harvest, pickup truck, 100 gallons of gasoline.



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FORAGING

One of the most primitive means to gain sustenance. This is simply finding food in the wild. Berries, plants, herbs, mushrooms, nuts, etc.

- Make a positive identification to ensure items are edible.
 - Before SHTF, download a foraging app, take photos of safe to eat plants in your area, buy a few foraging books
 - Know what parts of the the plant or food is actually edible and know how to cook/prepare it.
- Avoid contaminated areas. For example, don't forage near waste treatment facilities or downstream of them.
- Wash everything even if you can eat it raw.
- Tips for determining what you can and can't eat.
 - Just because an animal eats it doesn't mean humans can
 - Milky Sap always means don't eat it.
 - Almost all white fruits are poisonous
 - There are plenty of resources in urban environments. Often you can find mulberries, dandelions, or pecan trees along a busy road or alleyway.
- Carry essential tools and supplies when foraging.
 - Resealable Bags, Trowel or small shovel, serrated knife, folding camp saw, foraging field books or phone with app/photos.
- Alternative Foraging. It's not all about food. You can collect fire tinder and kindling too.
 - Tree Bark, Deciduous Leaves, Dead Grass/Stalks, Cottonwood Fluff, etc.



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ANALYSIS OF ITEMS

Summary: Regardless of whether you are scavenging, bartering, or using another means to attain supplies or services; your primary goal is to increase your S-HVI so that you can thrive rather than just survive. These will allow you to power your homestead, communicate, defend property, treat illness, and harvest your own food. Your secondary goal is to attain standard HVI. In some cases this may take priority if your initial supplies are low and immediate food or other essentials are needed to survive. Finally, NE-HVI can be sought to help bring relief and increase morale. It all boils down to your individual needs. Use this checklist and guide as a starting point but tailor its execution to your household's requirements. Below are examples of what items fall under each of the 3 categories.

Sustainment HVIs - These items offer a long term value by providing means for sustaining survival and recovery but do not necessarily offer immediate survival aid.

- ☐ Solar Panels & Accessories - Controller, Wiring, Inverter
- ☐ 12v Vehicle/Marine Batteries
- ☐ Ammunition Case Manufacturing Equipment - Loading, Casing, Priming
- ☐ Water Purification Filter Devices
- ☐ Portable Radios - FRS (Walkie Talkie), GMRS, Ham
- ☐ Perimeter alarm devices
- ☐ 4 Way Water Valve Key, Silcock.
- ☐ Solar panels, 50+Watts with built in solar controller and battery storage. (optional inverter). Can be used for simple 12v charging of smartphones, flashlights, batteries, radio, etc.
- ☐ Gas Generator, 1500+ starting watt
- ☐ Siphon Pump, fuel cap bypass
- ☐ Emergency hand crank NOAA/AM/FM radio/flashlight
- ☐ Gasifier / Gasification Equipment
- ☐ NBC Gas Mask with filter cartridge
- ☐ Log Splitters
- ☐ Cast Iron Cookware/Dutch Oven
- ☐ Grain Mill
- ☐ Pain Medication, Antihistamine, Prescriptions, Antibiotics
- ☐ Sunscreen, potassium iodide, anti-diarrheal, first-aid manual, cotton balls, swabs, additional pain/fever meds, burn relief gel, rubbing alcohol, peroxide, suture kit
- ☐ Farming/Gardening Tools
- ☐ Canning Supplies
- ☐ Livestock, Horse, Canine



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Non-Essential HVIs - Items not needed for immediate survival or long term sustainment.

- ☐ Cash
- ☐ Toilet Paper
- ☐ Cigarettes/e-Cigs/Refill Cartridges/Tobacco
- ☐ Marijuana
- ☐ Portable DVD player (12v)
- ☐ Alcohol
- ☐ Chocolate/Candy
- ☐ Books, Magazines, crossword puzzles
- ☐ Portable Personal Fans
- ☐ Hand Warmers

Standard HVIs - Items that all parties may find of value and can aid in immediate survival needs.

Food/Water

- ☐ Freeze Dried Meals
- ☐ MREs
- ☐ Personal Water Filter (Lifestraw/Sawyer/Berkey)
- ☐ Water Purification Tabs
- ☐ #10 Cans
- ☐ Beans/Rice
- ☐ Salt/Spices
- ☐ Flour/Cornmeal
- ☐ Honey/Sugar
- ☐ Yeast/Baking Soda & Powder

Shelter

- ☐ Mylar survival blankets
- ☐ Foam sleeping pad
- ☐ Hammock (summer 65f+ nights)
- ☐ Sleeping Bags (winter, rated for expected temps)
- ☐ Nylon camping tarp
- ☐ Personal Blanket (poncho liner, wool blanket, sheet)
- ☐ 2-man tent (or larger depending upon your party size, or opt for multiple tents if using BOV).
- ☐ Cordage: 550 cord, yarn, fishing line, rope etc.
- ☐ Concertina / Dannert / Barbed Wire
- ☐ Camo Net
- ☐ Mosquito Net
- ☐

Cold Weather Gear

- ☐ Personal heating devices such as hand warmers or butane/lighter fluid powered warmers.
- ☐ Portable propane heater and 3x propane tanks or 1 large propane tank.
- ☐ Coat, Jacket, Poncho, or Hoody (seasonal selection)



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Firecraft

- ☐ Stormproof Matches in Waterproof Case
- ☐ Bic Lighters/Butane Lighters (
- ☐ Camp stove such as a rocket stove powered by wood.
- ☐ Propane camp Stove
- ☐ Firewood
- ☐ Butane lighters, Fire Striking Rods (Ferrocenium)
- ☐ Fatwood/Tinder Materials
- ☐ Firewood and instant fire fuelogs.
- ☐ Eyewear/Contacts and fluids

Toiletry

- ☐ Feminine Sanitary Products (if applicable)
- ☐ Hand sanitizer
- ☐ Toothbrush
- ☐ Sunglasses, eye glasses
- ☐ Dish soap (dawn)
- ☐ Bleach
- ☐ Quick Dry Towels, Paper Towels, Wet Wipes, Shampoo and Body Soap.

CLOTHING

- ☐ Socks
- ☐ Outfit for each member; pants, shirt, underwear, socks
- ☐ Boots
- ☐ Gloves
- ☐ Hat
- ☐ Ponchos

TOOLS

- ☐ Survival knife (Fixed blade, full tang, single edge, 7"-11")
- ☐ Multi-tool (Gerber or Leatherman)
- ☐ Machete or Axe
- ☐ Folding camp saw
- ☐ Prybar
- ☐ Hammer
- ☐ Shovels
- ☐ Pick Ax
- ☐ Sledge Hammer
- ☐ Ladders
- ☐ Bolt Cutters
- ☐ Toolkit with; hammer, nails, screwdrivers, zip ties , wirecutter, electrical tape, scissors. Binoculars. Additional survival knife. Set of knives for carving, cutting foods, fish/game prep, etc.
- ☐ LED headlamp
- ☐ LED (500+ lumen) compact waterproof flashlight with backup batteries



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- ☐ 3x tea candle or 1x large candle
- ☐ Red lens flashlight.
- ☐ LED spotlight, additional personal flashlights, lantern (fuel or battery), and batteries.
- ☐ Chem light sticks
- ☐ *Smartphone (Faraday protected, GPS enabled, offline maps, offline survival guides, etc)
- ☐ Small pad and paper
- ☐ Pencil/Pencil Sharpener *Sharpie, Pen
- ☐ Whistle
- ☐ Compass
- ☐ Flare gun w/ 4+ flares.

MEDICAL

- ☐ Tourniquet
- ☐ Trauma dressing
- ☐ Bandages
- ☐ Antibiotic ointment
- ☐ Alcohol swabs
- ☐ SAM splint/Gauze
- ☐ NPA
- ☐ Trauma shears

CONSUMABLES

- ☐ Duct tape
- ☐ Zip lock bags
- ☐ Large contractor grade garbage bag
- ☐ Bandana or handkerchief
- ☐ Paracord 1000' military spec 550
- ☐ Emergency fishing kit
- ☐ Emergency sewing kit
- ☐ Micro supply kit (needles, safety pins, magnet, ziplock bags, metal wire, etc)



BARTERING AND SCAVENGING FOR SHTF: A guide on the collection, trade, and analysis of value on supplies and good.

Download at superesstraps.com

RESOURCES

BUGGING OUT

Superesse has developed an Emergency Response System to help assess your situation and react in concert with your support group. The ICERS plan (In-Case-of-Emergency Response Plan) is a downloadable and editable template in PDF and Word format.

Download at www.superesstraps.com/products/icers

ELG: EMERGENCY LOADOUT GUIDES

There are 6 guides available for packing your bugout bag, using your K9's loadout during SHTF, prepping your vehicle for emergencies, and more. Download the series at www.superesstraps.com/collections/resources

PREPPING AND SURVIVAL GUIDES

Checkout our digital library of topical guides for converting your phone into a survival tool, contingency communications, fishing during the apocalypse, hardening your home during SHTF, siphoning fuel, and more. View them all at www.superesstraps.com/collections/resources

GEAR

SUPERESSE GEAR

You have access to our customer discount of 25% off all our survival straps, patch kits, carryall bags, hanks, and more. Use promo code "GETANOTHER" at checkout. Choose from a collection of wearable gear and micro tin kits that can be used to outfit your Emergency Loadouts.

SUMMARY

This is a working document. Content such as gear suggestions, tips, packing ideas, and other info will be updated as we deem fit. You'll receive email notifications along with a download link.

COLLABORATORS

This guide was built by a group of like minded individuals pooling our own life experiences, training, and expertise to develop an actionable manual for a subtopic within the prepping and survival category. Thanks to the following individuals for their contributions:

@zerodisastersurvival @prepared_american @3rdmonkey_defense @textbook_survival