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Reminder: *Safety Insights* will return to semimonthly publication in September.

An updated Model Aquatic Health Code has been released. The Model Aquatic Health Code [MAHC](#) offers national guidance that can be voluntarily adopted by state and local jurisdictions to minimize the risk for illness and injury at public aquatic facilities through facility design, construction, operation, maintenance, and management. Recent updates reflect input from state and local public health colleagues, aquatics professionals, and other stakeholders who joined the Council for the Model Aquatic Health Code ([CMAHC](#)). An important change in the 2016 MAHC recommends that when hyper-chlorinating to inactivate *Cryptosporidium* and in response to diarrheal incidents in the water, concentrations of chlorine stabilizer not exceed 15 ppm. Previous recommendations for hyper-chlorinating permitted cyanuric acid concentrations of up to 50 ppm. Current hyper-chlorination and fecal incident response recommendations, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC](#)) are aligned with the MAHC and are available [HERE](#).

New online safety presentations available for Grades K-5. The NetSmartz team is excited to announce the debut of updated presentations for grades K-5; just in time for Back to School. The new presentation format will allow leaders to interact more with younger students; engaging them in conversations between animated video clips. Two presentations are now available to help students learn. A primary presentation appropriate for grades K-2 and an intermediate presentation appropriate for grades 3-5 will make the lessons applicable and relevant to more students. Find more information [HERE](#).

5 Questions to Re-Focus Your Risk Function is the title of a recent article by Melanie Lockwood Herman from the Nonprofit Risk Management Center ([NRMC](#)). Herman discusses using a framework of five important questions in considering the risk management strategies of organizations. Herman relates that "In my experience, some teams become bogged down in the risk function's confounding details". Organizations can miss the essential purposes of risk management when leadership is "buried" in the details of tasks. Herman encourages leaders to "Be sure to take a step back and re-focus on the big picture of your risk function before you get tangled in the weeds". The article goes on to discuss five important questions to consider when reviewing your risk management program: "What is our Mission?"; "Who is our Customer?"; "What does the Customer Value?"; "What are our Results?"; and "What is our Plan?". Read more [HERE](#).

It's Better to Miss One Game than the Whole Season according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The CDC has developed the [*Heads Up: Concussion in Youth Sports*](#) initiative to offer information about concussions and to help ensure the health and safety of young athletes. The *Heads Up* initiative provides important information on preventing, recognizing, and responding to a concussion for coaches, parents and athletes. A concussion is an injury that changes how the cells in the brain normally work. The potential for concussions is greatest in athletic environments where collisions are common. Concussions can occur, however in any organized or unorganized sport or recreational activity. As many as 3.8 million sports and recreation related concussions occur in the United States each year.

Did you see this in the last E-news:

Read the *Behind the Wheel at Work* e-newsletter. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) Center for Motor Vehicle Safety recently released the third issue of [*Behind the Wheel at Work*](#), a quarterly e-newsletter covering work-related motor vehicle safety topics. This issue features information on the Center's relaunched Website, the difference between fatigued and drowsy driving, why using a seat belt is good for business, how truck drivers' sleep patterns are linked to driving performance, and other road safety topics.

An emergency care plan should be prepared for all participants in programming that have food allergies. The Food Allergy Research & Education Center (FARE) recommends using their [Food Allergy & Anaphylaxis Emergency Care Plan](#), which outlines recommended treatment in case of an allergic reaction, is signed by a physician and includes emergency contact information. This document presents critical information including allergen(s), symptoms and treatment instructions in an easy-to-follow format—critical in an anaphylactic emergency. The document also allows the user to upload a photo. The plan is also available in [Spanish](#). The plan should be used for youth and adults enrolled in day, resident and family camp programs as well as child care, afterschool and any other program where the organization assumes the responsibility for an individual's care.

More resources are available in the [Online Resource Library](#).

This Month's Topics:

New Model Aquatic Health Code Updates
Online Safety for Youth
Reviewing Your Risk Management Program
Concussion Prevention in Youth Sports
Behind the Wheel Safety Newsletter
Food Allergy Action Plan