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**National Safety Month.** The Occupational Safety and Health Administration ([OSHA](#)) joins the National Safety Council ([NSC](#)) and thousands of organizations across the country in recognizing June as National Safety Month. According to NSC, preventable deaths are at an all-time high in America. In fact, more than 130,000 people die needlessly every year – one every four minutes. As part of an effort to emphasize the importance of safety both on and off the job, NSC's [Keep Each Other Safe](#) campaign emphasizes the importance of safety and health at work, on the roads, and in our homes and communities. Visit the [National Safety Month website](#) to take the [Safe At Work pledge](#) and access downloadable materials, including a poster, tips sheets, and social media graphics. You can also register for a free [webinar](#) taking place on June 22.

**Are you prepared for Hurricane Season?** Hurricane season runs from June 1st through November 30th and forecasters at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ([NOAA](#)) Climate Prediction Center say the Atlantic could see another above-normal hurricane season this year. Organizations are encouraged to stay aware of weather forecasts, train employees on workplace severe weather plans, and keep emergency supplies on hand, including a battery-operated weather radio. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration ([OSHA](#)) provides resources on workplace preparedness and response for severe weather emergencies including hurricanes, floods and tornadoes, among others. Resources are available at the [National Hurricane Center's](#) Web page and OSHA's [Hurricane Preparedness and Response page](#). The [Emergency Preparedness](#) page from [Ready.gov](#) has great resources for including youth and other participants in your emergency planning.

**Heat Safety App for Outdoor Workers.** The Center for Disease Control's ([CDC](#)) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health ([NIOSH](#)), along with the U.S. Department of Labor's ([DOL](#)) Occupational Safety and Health Administration ([OSHA](#)) have introduced an improved updated app for smart phones and other mobile devices that can help workers stay safe when working outdoors in hot weather. The OSHA-NIOSH [Heat Safety Tool mobile app](#), for iOS and Android devices, determines heat index values – a measure for how hot it feels – based on temperature and humidity. This app puts life-saving information at the fingertips of both supervisors and workers to inform them when they need to take precautions to stay safe at the worksite. The app, an updated version of OSHA's original Heat Safety Tool, uses the device's geolocation capabilities to pull temperature and humidity data from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ([NOAA](#)) satellites to determine the heat index. The app shows the current risk level (minimal, low, moderate, high, or extreme) and forecasts the hourly heat index throughout the entire workday giving employers information they can use to adjust the work environment as needed to protect workers.

**SAVE THE DATE: 34th International Symposium on Child Abuse.** The 34<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Child Abuse will take place on March 19-22, 2018 in Huntsville, Alabama. It offers over 130 workshops and is one of the few conferences that addresses all aspects of child maltreatment, including, but not limited to physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, exposure to violence, poly-victimization, exploitation, intervention, trafficking, and prevention. Click [HERE](#) for more information from the [National Children's Advocacy Center](#).

**Blog:** Click [HERE](#) for our latest blog: **Do You Have What It Takes?**

**Did you see this in the last E-news?**

**Heat Illness can be Deadly.** According to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration ([OSHA](#)), in 2014 alone, 2,630 workers suffered from heat illness and 18 died from heat stroke and related causes on the job. According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's ([NOAA](#)) summer outlook, most of the country is favored to have a hotter than average summer in 2017. The good news is heat illnesses and deaths are preventable. Plan for emergencies and train workers on prevention of [heat illness](#) including heat cramps, exhaustion, and stroke as well as what to do in an emergency. Provide workers with water, rest and shade. Allow new or returning workers to gradually increase workloads and take more frequent breaks as they acclimatize, or build a tolerance for working in the heat. These same guidelines can be applied to your [youth sports](#) and summer camp programs as well. Click [HERE](#) to access OSHA's Protect Yourself Heat Stress Quick Card. Additional resources are available in our [Resource Library](#).

**Cryptosporidium Outbreaks on the Rise:** According to a new report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC](#)), outbreaks of this parasitic infection associated with swimming pools and water parks are on the rise, with twice as many outbreaks in 2016 as in 2014. The CDC received reports of at least 32 outbreaks caused by [Cryptosporidium](#) — also known as "Crypto" — linked to swimming pools or water playgrounds in the U.S. in 2016, compared with 16 outbreaks in 2014. The parasite can spread when patrons swallow water that has come into contact with feces, usually diarrhea, from an infected person. Swallowing just a mouthful of Crypto contaminated water can leave otherwise healthy people sick for up to three weeks. Symptoms include watery diarrhea, stomach cramps, nausea, or vomiting. Unfortunately, Crypto is not easily killed by disinfectants like chlorine and bromine, and can even survive up to 10 days in properly treated water. The CDC recommends closing a pool and treating the water with elevated levels of chlorine, called [hyperchlorination](#), when responding to a diarrheal incident in the water or a Crypto outbreak. The most important factors to the prevention of Crypto include: maintaining water quality and equipment; educating pool staff, swimmers and parents on proper hygiene; instituting disinfection guidelines like plans for [fecal incident response](#); posting and distributing [health information](#) and [signage](#); and finally developing an outbreak emergency response plan. Click [HERE](#) for more detailed information from the CDC on prevention and control of "Crypto".