

August 2017 | Volume 11 Issue 8.1

**Insect Repellent Safety.** For the safe use of pesticide products, always read and follow the product label before using the product. Follow these important tips to use repellents safely; Be sure you understand how much to apply. Apply repellents only to exposed skin and/or clothing. Do not use under clothing. Do not apply near eyes and mouth, and apply sparingly around ears. When using sprays, do not spray directly into face; spray on hands first and then apply to face. The Environmental Protection Agency ([EPA](#)) recommends not allowing children to handle these products, and do not apply to children's hands, as children frequently put their hands in their eyes and mouths. When using on children, apply to your own hands and then apply to the child. Never use repellents over cuts, wounds, or irritated skin. Do not spray in enclosed areas and avoid breathing spray products. Do not use it near food. Check the label to see if there are warnings about flammability, if so do not use around open flames. After returning indoors, wash treated skin and clothes with soap and water. Always store repellents safely out of the reach of children, in a locked cabinet. Look for an EPA registration number ([EPA Reg. No.](#)) on the insect repellent product label. This registration number means the company provided the EPA with technical information on the effectiveness of the product. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC](#)) recommends the use of products registered by the EPA. Additional information about safe use of insect repellents can be found at the [CDC](#) and [American Academy of Pediatrics](#) websites.

**Considerations for Aquatic Field Trips.** It is important to establish minimum criteria for using a third-party (not owned or operated by your organization) aquatic facility for field trips. Criteria should include choosing a safe location, getting parental consent, supervision, code compliance, obtaining an agreement and / or contract and a Certificate of Insurance, non-swimmer management, and use of a buddy system. These items should be reviewed during a tour of the proposed facility and discussions with on-site staff in advance of any field trip. Click [HERE](#) to view our recommendations for use of off-site third-party aquatic facilities document located in the [Safe-Wise Online Resource Library](#).

**OSHA Form 300A.** On Aug. 1, 2017 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration ([OSHA](#)) will launch a [web-based form](#) that will allow employers to electronically submit required injury and illness data from their completed 2016 OSHA Form 300A. The webpage will offer three options for submitting data, and includes information on reporting requirements, a list of frequently asked questions, and a link to request assistance with completing the form. OSHA published a [notice of proposed rulemaking](#) last month to extend the deadline for electronically submitting the data to Dec. 1, 2017. The proposed extension gives those affected sufficient time to familiarize themselves with the electronic reporting system, and provides the new administration an opportunity to review the new electronic reporting requirements prior to their implementation. Click [HERE](#) to view OSHA's July 14th news release.

**Summer Weather Hazards.** The Occupational Safety and Health Administration ([OSHA](#)) has resources to help protect workers from summer weather hazards. OSHA provides resources for [workplace preparedness and response to severe weather emergencies](#) that can arise during summer, including: [hurricanes](#), [wildfires](#) and [floods](#) as well as [severe heat](#). OSHA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ([NOAA](#)) encourage employers to be aware of weather forecasts, train workers on severe weather plans and keep emergency supplies, including a battery-operated [weather radio](#). Additional summer weather hazard resources can be found at [weather.gov](#), [FEMA.gov](#), [Ready.gov](#), as well as on our [Safe-Wise Online Resource Library](#). Be safe, be prepared and enjoy the summer.

**Blog:** Click [HERE](#) for our latest blog: **Don't Let Your "Guard" Down Now**

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

**How to View the 2017 Solar Eclipse Safely.** According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ([NASA](#)) on Monday, August 21, 2017, a [solar eclipse](#) will be visible (weather permitting) across all North America. Looking directly at the sun is unsafe except during the brief total phase of a solar eclipse ("[totality](#)"), when the moon entirely blocks the sun's bright face. The only safe way to look directly at the uneclipsed or partially eclipsed sun is through special-purpose solar filters, such as "eclipse glasses" or hand-held solar viewers. Homemade filters or ordinary sunglasses, even very dark ones, are not safe for looking at the sun. To date four manufacturers have certified that their eclipse glasses and handheld solar viewers meet the [ISO 12312-2 international standard](#) for such products: [Rainbow Symphony](#), [American Paper Optics](#), [Thousand Oaks Optical](#), and [TSE 17](#). Tips for safely viewing the solar eclipse include: Always supervise children using solar filters. Stand still and cover your eyes with your eclipse glasses or solar viewer before looking up at the bright sun. After glancing at the sun, turn away and remove your filter — do not remove it while looking at the sun. Do not look at the uneclipsed or partially eclipsed sun through an unfiltered camera, telescope, binoculars, or other optical device including taking selfies with a smartphone. Similarly, do not look at the sun through a camera, a telescope, binoculars, or any other optical device while using your eclipse glasses or hand-held solar viewer — the concentrated solar rays will damage the filter and enter your eye(s), causing serious injury. By following these simple rules, you can safely enjoy the view. Click [HERE](#) for printable safety information from [NASA.gov](#) located in the [Safe-Wise Online Resource Library](#).

**Children and Youth Preparedness Social Media Toolkit.** Ensure children are included in preparedness conversations. The Children and Youth Preparedness [Toolkit](#) available from [Ready.gov](#) has safety and preparedness messaging you can share on your social media channels. You can either copy these messages directly or customize them to reach your audience. Click [HERE](#) for more ways to involve kids in safety and preparedness.