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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. A solar eclipse occurs when the moon blocks any part of the sun. The whole continent will experience a partial eclipse lasting 2 to 3 hours. Halfway through the event, anyone within a roughly [70-mile-wide path](#) from Oregon to South Carolina will experience a brief total eclipse, when the moon completely blocks the sun's bright face for up to 2 minutes 40 seconds. 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. A solar eclipse is one of nature's grandest spectacles. 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](#).

Emergency Planning: Accommodating for People with Disabilities. When preparing or reviewing your emergency plans, it's important to involve people with disabilities in identifying needs and evaluating effective emergency management plans. Issues that have the greatest impact on people with disabilities include: notification, evacuation, areas of refuge, access to their mobility devices or service animals, and access to information. In planning for emergencies, you should consider the needs of people who use mobility aids such as wheelchairs, scooters, walkers, canes or crutches, or people who have limited stamina. Plans should also include people who use oxygen or respirators, people who are blind or who have low vision, people who are deaf or hard of hearing, people who have a cognitive disability, people with mental illness, and those with other types of disabilities. Additional support and information is available at [ADA.gov](#) and from the US Department of labor ([DOL](#)). Click [HERE](#) to view our updated Emergency Planning Guide for Non-profits located in the [Safe-Wise Online Resource Library](#).

Takata Air Bag Recall Expanded. The Japanese firm ([Takata](#)) is recalling an additional 2.7 million airbags, it said in a notice posted on the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration ([NHTSA](#)) website on July 10, 2017. The new recall will apply to vehicles produced by Ford, Mazda and Nissan. The company's faulty inflators, which can blast shrapnel into drivers and passengers, have resulted in the recall of tens of millions of vehicles and been linked to more than a dozen deaths worldwide. Consumers can find complete information about the [Takata air bag inflator recalls here](#). Click [HERE](#) to check on all safety recalls by Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) on the NHTSA website.

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. Help teach the building blocks of preparedness – Be Informed, Make a Plan, Build a Kit and Get Involved. Know the emergency plan for your children's schools and child care facility. Practice evacuation plans and other emergency procedures with children on a regular basis. Learn different ways to help children cope during and after an emergency. Make sure children have emergency contacts memorized or written down in a secure place. Teach kids when and how to call important phone numbers like 911. Click [HERE](#) for more ways to involve kids in safety and preparedness.

Blog: Click [HERE](#) for our latest blog: **Accommodating for People with Disabilities.**

Did you see this in the last E-news?

Nidec Issues Pool Motor Recall. [Nidec Motor](#), in cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission ([CPSC](#)), recently announced a recall of certain swimming pool motors sold between 2010 and 2016. The pump control cover can be improperly grounded, posing an electrical shock hazard. "Emerson" or "EcoTech EZ" is printed on top of the control box and the model number is printed on the rating plate located on the side of the pump. Click [HERE](#) for more information including a list of model numbers the recall applies to.

Water Safety USA Announces 2017 Safety Message. [Water Safety USA](#), a consortium of [14 national governmental and non-governmental organizations](#) that provide drowning prevention and water safety programs, has selected its water safety message to promote for 2017. The message is "[Designate a water watcher—supervision could save a life.](#)" The alliance urges parents and guardians to choose one adult to take on the role of keeping a close eye on children and adolescents swimming or playing in and around water. Water Safety USA also stresses that this person is not a substitute for a lifeguard, but a second set of eyes to supervise and add a layer of prevention. Click [HERE](#) for a PDF of the safety message.