

June 2018 | Volume 12 Issue 6.1

**National Safety Month.** Join the National Safety Council ([NSC](#)) and thousands of organizations nationwide as they work to ensure No One Gets Hurt. Observed annually in June, [National Safety Month](#) focuses on reducing leading causes of injury and death at [work](#), [on the road](#) and in our [homes](#) and communities. With workplace fatalities on the rise, it is extremely important to put safety first on the job. Safety is everyone's responsibility, and you can show your commitment by taking the [Safe at Work pledge](#). The NSC also provide downloadable resources highlighting a different safety topic for each week in June: Week 1: Emergency Preparedness; Week 2: Wellness; Week 3: Falls; and Week 4: Driving. Click [HERE](#) to sign up, and get free access to posters, tip sheets and more to help spread safety messages with your co-workers, family and friends.

**Water Safety USA Announces 2018 Water Safety Message.** [Water Safety USA](#), a consortium of 14 national governmental and non-governmental organizations, announces the 2018 water safety message: "[Become Water Competent](#)." There are three key elements of water competence; 1. [Water smarts](#) include things like knowing your limitations, swimming in safe areas, knowing how to handle common water hazards, and wearing a life jacket while boating. 2. [Water skills](#) you should learn and be able to do include stepping or jumping into water over your head and returning to the surface, controlling breathing while floating or treading water and swimming at least 25 yards to safety, and exiting the water safely, for example. 3. [Helping others](#) involves skills like providing close supervision to anyone in your care, knowing the signs of drowning, knowing how to safely rescue others, and learning CPR. Click [HERE](#) to learn about additional aspects to becoming water competent.

**Rules for Proper Secondary Container Labeling** is the title of an April 2018 [article](#) from the Health & Safety Institute ([HSI](#)). The article states that when a chemical is transferred from its original container to another, the second storage device is referred to as a "secondary container" or "workplace container." Given the common practice of transferring chemicals from one container to another, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration ([OSHA](#)) has included requirements for proper secondary container labeling as part of the Hazard Communication Standard ([HCS](#)) to ensure workers are aware of the chemicals they are exposed to. Though hazardous chemical label requirements dictated by Global Harmonization Standard ([GHS](#)) have been made very clear, many are still confused as to how and if requirements for secondary container labels have changed, and if so, what those requirements are. Click [HERE](#) to read the full article.

**#NotHereAtCamp: Creating a Camp Community Safe from Sexual Harassment** is the title of a May 2018 American Camp Association ([ACA](#)) [article](#) by [Bob Ditter](#). The article states #MeToo. It's been a rolling, roiling story that's been unfolding for over a year: the riveting and, at times, explosive exposure of ongoing and often long-standing sexual abuse and harassment of both male and female victims by mostly men in various positions of power. So, don't be surprised if the idea of sexual harassment crosses your mind at camp this summer. To think that camp exists in some kind of bubble, where sexual interest is somehow left at the front gate, is, after all, naïve. Yes, I know most directors say, "Sex doesn't belong at camp!" And, of course, that's true when it comes to any sexual behavior, including gossip or talk, in front of or with campers, even if you as a staff member are the same age or near the age of some of the older campers. But what about nights out and time off? Even if you are at a single-sex camp, we all know you find ways to "meet up" with staff members from other camps. What then? Read the full article [HERE](#).

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

**Tick Season Is Here.** According to a recent [press release](#) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC](#)) illnesses from mosquito, tick, and flea bites have tripled in the U.S. Lyme disease is the most commonly reported vector borne illness in the US per the CDC. Tick-borne pathogens can be passed to humans by the bite of infected ticks. Ticks usually must be attached for 36-48 hours or more before an illness such as Lyme disease can be transmitted. Youth serving organizations should consider including tick information in their summer program [parent information](#) and remind parents after youth have been in areas prone to ticks such as wooded areas and grassy fields. Some camps post [signage](#) encouraging use of repellent and frequent tick checks. [Youth](#), parents and staff should be reminded to watch for ticks and seek assistance when [removal](#) is needed. Click [HERE](#) to learn how to reduce tick exposure. Check with your local health officials for more information and any specific regulations pertaining to summer camp and other outdoor programs.

**Responder Liaison & Go Bags.** An important, but often overlooked part of your organization's [emergency action planning](#) should be to create a partnership with your local law enforcement by assigning a responder liaison to work with emergency responders. The responder liaison should be knowledgeable with your facilities emergency and security procedures as well as floor plans. Your responder liaison should invite responders to your facility. Ensure your emergency action plans include a site assessment with all information you can provide to responders. This includes public address systems, security cameras, alarms, medical supplies, building maps, and primary and alternate ingress and egress routes and locations where your disabled, access and functional needs personnel may be sheltering in place. Identify a secondary staging area and coordinate that with first responders. Your responder liaison should also prepare a Go-Bag to hand off to first responders in an emergency. Your Go-Bag should minimally include: maps w/ floor plans, master keys, controlled access swipe cards, sharpies or large black grease pencils, tourniquets / quick clot kits, radios connected with site security and flashlights. More information on [Emergency Preparedness](#) can be found on our online [Resource Library](#).