



# ACTIVITY SAFETY FOCUS 2024





Why care about safety?





## Principles



### CAP Core Values

Integrity  
Volunteer Service  
Excellence  
Respect

### CAP Safety Principles

Learning  
Fairness  
Accountability  
Flexibility

### Key Assumptions

Every safety significant occurrence is an opportunity to learn and improve

The quality of safety outcomes is improved when we engage with others to incorporate different perspectives

Factors that lead to negative safety outcomes are never simple and never just one thing

## Behaviors



### Curiosity

Be willing to learn and seek to understand by asking questions

### Cooperation

Work together to improve operational and safety outcomes

### Openness

Share information and feedback that helps members grow and improve

### Reflection

Ask, "What worked? What didn't work? What could we improve?"

### Assertiveness

Speak up when something isn't right; don't wait for someone else to do it

## Results



### Safety Performance

Improved safeguards  
Reduced errors  
Proactive safety risk management

### Operational Readiness

Effective response to changes  
Improved agility in meeting challenges  
Sustained availability of resources

### Organizational Credibility

Reduced costs  
Public trust and confidence  
Sustained service capability

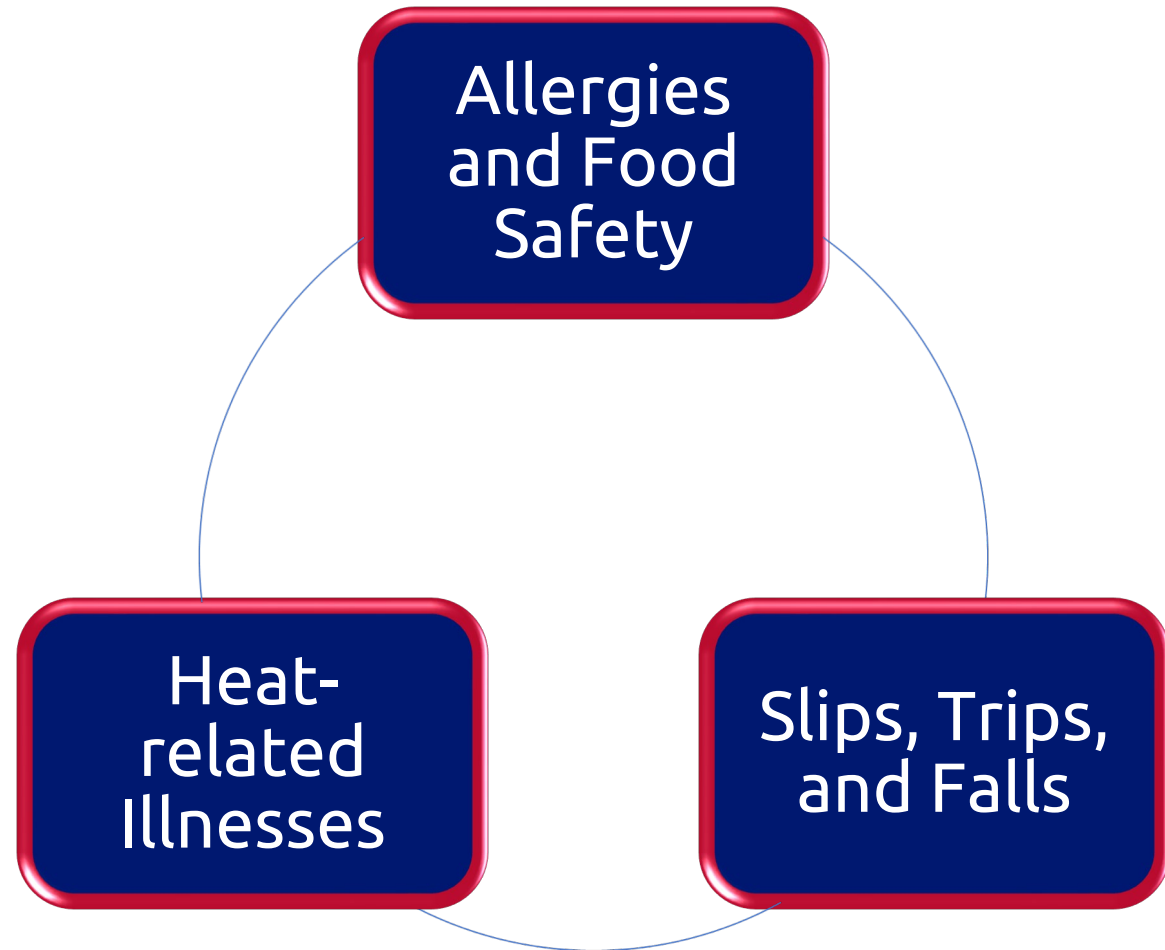
### Member Wellbeing

Reduced stress  
High confidence for personal safety  
High engagement





## 2024 Primary Focus Areas





# #1. Allergies and Food Safety



## Known pre-existing conditions

- Food allergies / dietary restrictions can be life-threatening without proper handling – **EXTREMELY HIGH INITIAL RISK**
- Activity Directors, Encampment Commanders, and Safety Officers are responsible for planning for known allergies

## Risk Management Planning

- It is IMPERATIVE food safety be included in the risk management plan, including effective mitigation and supervision
- Risk Transfer – food vendors MUST be made aware of known allergies and MUST be able to accommodate
- CAPF 160(I): CAP Member Health History – MUST be reviewed and included in risk management planning

## Real-time Risk Management

- NEVER ignore information provided by participants about their allergies or other pre-existing conditions
- NEVER ignore feedback provided by a participant about possible food-related hazards





## #2. Slips, Trips, and Falls



### Uneven Surfaces

- Walking/running leading to sprains or falling
- Slow down and keep “Eyes on the path”
- Evaluate surfaces, mark hazards

### Weather related conditions

- Snow, ice
- Proper footwear
- Clear walking surfaces

### Footwear

- Impact, compression, and puncture are the most common types of foot injury.
- Adequate ankle/foot support for surface, type of activity
- Proper tread, sole (slippery conditions)

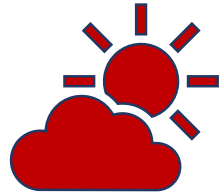
### Clutter/Housekeeping

- Cords/cables
- Furniture/equipment location
- Wrinkled carpet, loose/unsecured area rugs/mats
- Keep walking areas clear; secure cords/cables; secure rugs/mats

### Obstructed View

- Walking while carrying objects that are difficult to see over





## #3. Heat-Related Illness



### Dehydration

- Water provision/availability
- Regular breaks and reminders to hydrate
- Pre-existing conditions, medications can exacerbate effects

### Loss of Consciousness

- Inadequate hydration/nutrition
- Standing for long periods
- Pre-existing conditions, medications (blood pressure, diabetes, etc.)
- Can result in serious injuries (concussion, other head wounds)

### Other things to consider

- Schedule outdoor / high-exertion activities in the cooler parts of the day
- Encourage participants to speak up sooner if they experience early signs of illness





## Recommended Additional Topics







# Activity Safety Risk Management



## Planning

- Include all sub-activities in risk assessment (sports, food service, transportation, etc.)
- Conduct assessment throughout planning process (vs. all at the end)
- Assign roles to mitigation supervision

## Staffing

- Safety officer requirements – acquire a trained safety officer at the beginning of the process
- The activity SE should have either previously served as an activity SE or possess a Technician level in the Safety Specialty track.
- Ensure adequate adult participation to address mitigation supervision responsibility

## Real-time Risk Management

- Daily briefings on safety hazards, expectations of participants
- Go/No-Go thresholds based on adequate mitigation/supervision needs

## After-Action Reviews

- What worked?
- What happened that wasn't expected?
- How did the unexpected get addressed?





## Activity Go/No go Decision-making

- Can the risk be mitigated to the lowest acceptable level, especially when things don't go as expected? If not, what modifications are necessary to ensure adequate risk management?
- Are there enough participants to support adequate risk mitigation? If not, what modifications are necessary, so members are not exposed to unnecessary risk?
- Are the right resources available to support the activity (food service, health services, etc.)? If not, are there other options available? "Doing the best we can with what we have" may be exposing members to unnecessary - and unacceptable - risk.





## Pre-existing Conditions

Common sense goes a long way toward preventing most personal injuries.

Be sure to consider any pre-existing conditions and exercise good safety judgment by knowing what you're capable of and staying within the bounds of your limitations.





# Safety Notification and Reporting

- [https://www.gocivilairpatrol.com/media/cms/Encampment\\_and\\_Activity\\_Safety\\_Repo\\_2F9E12C8DEA8E.pdf](https://www.gocivilairpatrol.com/media/cms/Encampment_and_Activity_Safety_Repo_2F9E12C8DEA8E.pdf)
- CAPSIS Demo





## Other Activity Resources

- [Activity Safety Resources | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](https://www.gocivilairpatrol.com)
- National Volunteer Safety Staff

