



ACTIVITY SAFETY FOCUS 2023





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

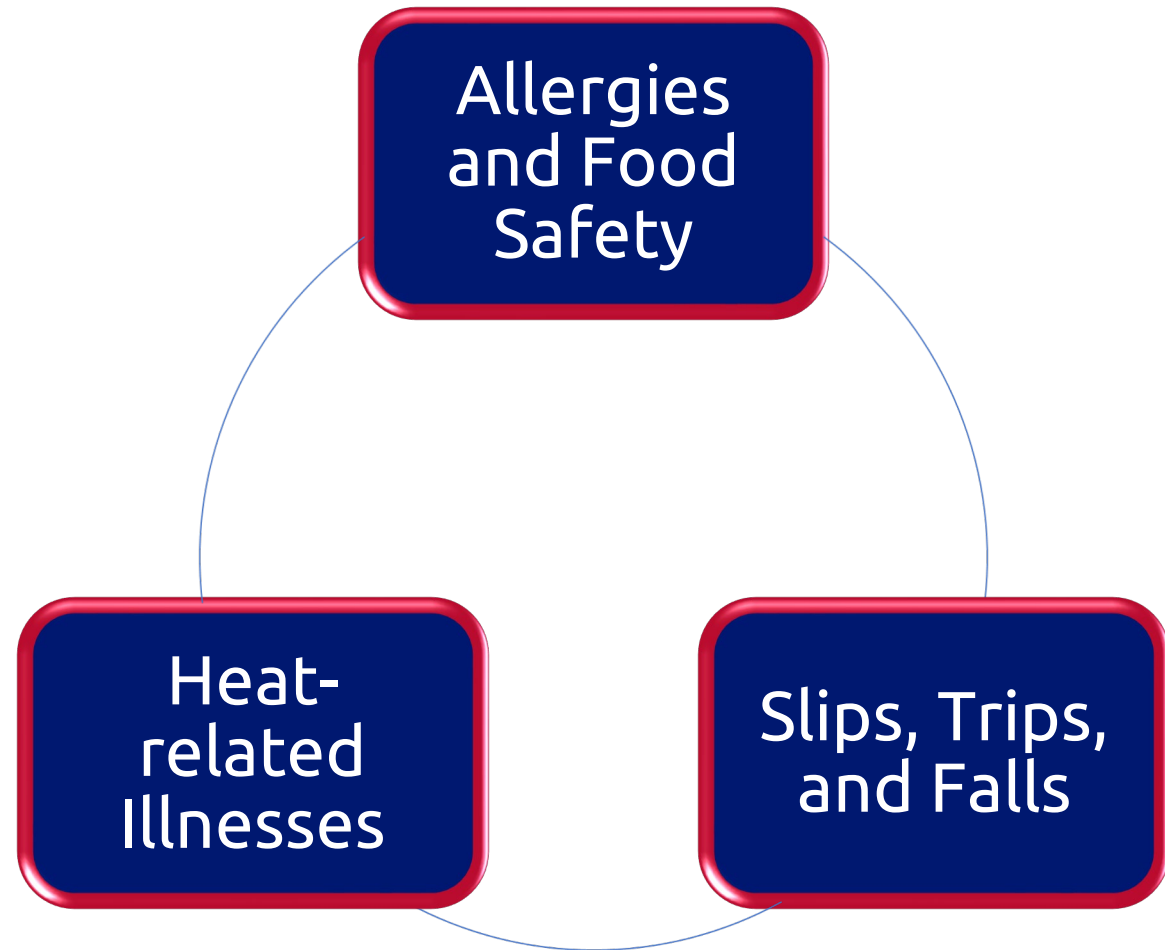
Member Wellbeing

Reduced stress
High confidence for personal safety
High engagement





2023 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)

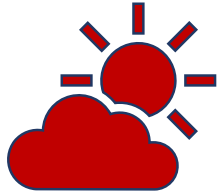
Clutter/Housekeeping

- 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.





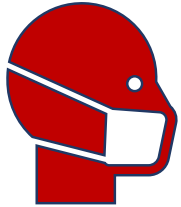
Pre-existing Conditions



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.





Communicable Diseases





Safety Notification and Reporting

- 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://gocivilairpatrol.com)
- National Volunteer Safety Staff

