

EMERGENCY DISASTER EVENT PREVENTION STRATEGIES POLICY AND PROCEDURE

Emergency Disaster/Event Prevention Strategies

- At least one member of your rental party must carry American Red Cross First Aid & CPR certification, or equivalent.
- Know where all emergency equipment, first aid kits, fire extinguishers, walkie-talkie's, telephones, and airhorns are in all areas of camp
- Keep an accurate count of campers.
- Review safety procedures with campers and new Camp Host or on-site O.N. volunteers
- Carry a flashlight with you in the evening & nighttime.
- Ensure that fires are completely out before leaving a unit or going to bed.
- Campers always use buddy system
- Camp Host or on-site O.N. volunteers use buddy system at night.
- No two emergencies are the same. While the steps and suggestions outlined in these policies/procedures represent the camp's guidelines, your own good judgment should be the final authority until you can contact assistance. The safety and well-being of the campers and Camp Host or on-site O.N. volunteers ALWAYS comes first.
- Group leaders must ensure that all group members are aware of and understand emergency plans.
 - For large groups (50+ people), safety drills are required if staying more than 2 nights. Drills are to be held within the first 24 hours of each session.
 - The safety of campers and Camp Host or on-site O.N. volunteers depend on everyone performing their job efficiently. To avoid confusion during an emergency, learn your responsibilities well
- Review emergency exit with campers. Ensuring they know where to exit from their sleeping area and where to assemble when they hear the emergency alarm.

When the Emergency Alarm Sounds:

- Stop all activities, assemble all campers in a buddy line and count to be sure all the campers and Camp Host or on-site O.N. volunteers are present. All people, if possible, should have shoes on their feet, and if at night, flashlights.
- Proceed quickly and quietly to the designated emergency area. Walk on the side of the road facing traffic. Leave room for vehicles to pass.
- Upon arrival, do another head count and report the number of campers and staff to the person in charge. Keep the campers quiet and calm and wait for further instruction.
- The Hobbs basement, Mary E Marshall Lodge basement, Timbercrest Latrine, and Valhalla House basement operate as storm shelters and may be used for such purposes by all campers in case of emergency, regardless of prior reservation status.

Major injuries and accidents:

If you are the primary Camp Host or on-site O.N. volunteer at the scene:

- Count to ten and evaluate the overall situation. Do not rush or panic.
- Take charge. Be firm and clear with your instructions to campers and Camp Host or on-site O.N. volunteer. Use a calm tone of voice.
- The Camp Host or on-site O.N. volunteer member with the highest level of appropriate certification is delegated the responsibility to aid the injured party. Give priority

attention to caring for the needs of the victim. The person rendering first aid must enter the information in the health log within 12 hours of the incident.

- Delegate another Camp Host or on-site O.N. volunteer member to ensure the safety of other campers by taking them away from the immediate scene and organizing singing, games or other activities. Retain one staff member at the scene of the accident with the victim.
- Contact the Health Supervisor as soon as possible. Provide a clear description of the emergency and your location.
- Notify the Group Leader and Camp Host (or Registrar when host is not available) or other administrative staff in the camp office. If someone else answers the call, tell them: "This is an emergency; I must talk to the Camp Host." Do not discuss the situation with them.
- Begin collecting the facts. What happened? How? When? Where? Witnesses? Where was the staff? Campers? What could the victim have done to prevent the injury?
- Once the health supervisor/Camp Host arrives at the scene, summarize the situation and answer questions. The health supervisor or Camp Host will take charge.
- Prepare accident reports within 24 hours.
- In the case of a critical accident, serious injury, harm or fatality: Keep a responsible adult at the scene of the accident or emergency to see that nothing is disturbed until medical aid or the law-enforcement authorities arrive.

AED Use

- AEDs is in the Health Center and clearly marked
 - Follow instructions on device for use

DEFINITIONS

Automated External Defibrillator (AED): An Automated External Defibrillator (AED) is used to treat victims who experience sudden cardiac arrest (SCA). It is only to be applied to victims who are unconscious and not breathing normally. The AED will analyze the heart rhythm and advise the operator if a shockable heart rhythm is detected. If a shockable rhythm is detected, the AED will charge to the appropriate energy level and advise the operator to deliver a shock.

Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA): Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) is a condition that occurs when the electrical impulses of the human heart malfunction causing a disturbance in the heart's electrical rhythm called ventricular fibrillation (VF). This erratic and ineffective electrical heart rhythm causes complete cessation of the heart's normal function of pumping blood, resulting in sudden death. The most effective treatment for this condition is the administration of an electrical current to the heart by a defibrillator, delivered within a short time of the onset of VF.

VOLUNTEER RESPONDER RESPONSIBILITIES

- Anyone can, at their discretion, provide voluntary assistance to victims of medical emergencies. The extent to which these individuals respond shall be appropriate to their training and experience. These responders are encouraged to contribute to emergency response only to the extent they are comfortable. The emergency medical response of these individuals may include Chest Compressions, AED or medical first aid.

- When at all possible, the health supervisor should be the one to operate/administer use of the AED

RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

1. Call 9-1-1 & send someone to notify Camp Host
2. Start Chest Compressions
3. If an automated external defibrillator (AED) is immediately available, grab it or send someone to retrieve it and bring it to you. Apply the AED electrode pads to the person's bare chest as shown on diagrams on the pads.
4. Follow the voice and/or visual prompts. If a person is in a heart rhythm that needs to be shocked, the AED will automatically shock the heart. This electrical therapy can restore a normal heart rhythm if it is used quickly enough. Do not be concerned about harming the victim. AEDs are safe and effective and can only help. AEDs will not shock someone who does not need to be shocked. 9-1-1 medical dispatchers can provide additional guidance.
5. Post-Use review

INTERNAL POST-EVENT DOCUMENTATION, REVIEW & AED MAINTENANCE

1. Following each deployment or use of an AED, (if a response team member or volunteer responder uses an AED), a review shall be conducted to learn from the experience. The AED Program Coordinator or designee shall conduct and document the post-event review. All key participants in the event shall participate in the review.
2. Replace used pads to place unit in a "ready" mode.

- [Fire Policy & Procedure](#)
- [Dangerous Weather](#)
- [Lost Camper](#)
- [Lost Camper at Waterfront](#)
- **Communicable disease and foodborne illness outbreak, including reporting and notification to the health department.** Note: A list of reportable communicable diseases can be found in appendix A to ch. DHS 145. For more information on diagnosis and symptoms of foodborne illness refer to ch. ATCP 75 Appendix s. 2-201.11 (A) (1) and (2).
- Acknowledgement of Reporting Requirements in regards to Death, Illness, or Injury stated in [ATCP 78.29](#).

Approved by the Board of Our Nawakwa, Inc. on the day of JULY 25, 2024.

Amended _____. Chair, Our Nawakwa, Inc. Board of Directors