

EACS February 2024 - COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY PLAN REVISIONS

Recommended for board approval to align with new provisions and update language for clarity

<p><u>Section 4:</u> Human Resources</p>	<p><i>Added:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An LGBTQ+ training was added to the list of yearly employee compliance training
<p><u>Section H:</u> A Safe and Orderly Environment Conducive to Learning at the School</p>	<p><i>Added:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opioid and Fentanyl Use and Overdose Prevention Procedures sub-section was added, to be in compliance with new bill SB 10. Below is the added content: <p>The purpose of this section is to protect the health and well-being of all of our students by having procedures in place to prevent and respond to the use and overdose of opioids and fentanyl.</p> <p>Excel Academy Charter Schools will use the following prevention strategies: Distribute safety advice to families regarding drug use and overdose prevention. Regularly assess the school climate and address gaps as needed. Providing training to staff who facilitate field trips, school events, and other student in-person events.</p> <p>Responding to Possible Overdose</p> <p>STEP 1: EVALUATE FOR SIGNS OF OPIOID OVERDOSE Signs of overdose, which often results in death if not treated, include: Unconsciousness or inability to awaken. Slow or shallow breathing or breathing difficulty such as choking sounds or a gurgling/snoring noise from a person who cannot be awakened. Fingernails or lips turning blue/purple.</p> <p>If an opioid overdose is suspected, stimulate the person: Call the person's name. If the person does not respond, call 911.</p> <p>STEP 2: CALL 911 FOR HELP An opioid overdose needs immediate medical attention. An essential step is to get someone with medical expertise to see</p>

the person as soon as possible. If no emergency medical services (EMS) or other trained personnel is on the scene, call 911 immediately. All you have to say is “Someone is unresponsive and not breathing.” Be sure to give a specific address and/or description of your location. After calling 911, follow the dispatcher’s instructions.

DO’S AND DON’TS WHEN RESPONDING TO OPIOID OVERDOSE

DO follow the instructions of the 911 dispatcher.

DO stay with the person and keep the person warm.

DON’T slap or forcefully try to stimulate the person; it will only cause further injury. If you cannot wake the person, the person may be unconscious.

DON’T try to make the person vomit drugs that may have been swallowed. Choking or inhaling vomit into the lungs can cause a fatal injury.