



## WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL 2026 SAFE SUMMARY

**League Location:** Jamison, PA

**League ID:** 2382120

# WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL 2026 SAFE SUMMARY

Dear Volunteers, Parents/Guardians, and Players:

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL is committed to providing a safe, welcoming environment where every player, volunteer, and family feels supported. Safety is an important part of every season, and we believe it is a shared responsibility that helps everyone enjoy the game with confidence and peace of mind.

As part of Little League SAFE, our league has confirmed the steps we take to protect children, prepare volunteers, and maintain safe facilities and playing conditions. From equipment checks and emergency planning to strong child protection practices and volunteer training, our goal is to create a positive, fun, and secure experience for every participant.

Thank you for being part of a community that puts kids first and works together to help ensure a safe, memorable Little League season.

Sincerely,

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL Board of Directors

# LEAGUE LEADERSHIP AND CONTACTS

Keeping contact information up to date helps volunteers know exactly who to reach when questions or safety concerns arise.

## Primary Contacts

### **Kevin McEvoy**

League President

[pres.wtb@gmail.com](mailto:pres.wtb@gmail.com)

[\(215\)345-8427](tel:(215)345-8427)

### **Ryan Oniskey**

League Safety Officer

[roniskey@belcherroofing.com](mailto:roniskey@belcherroofing.com)

[\(215\)290-6229](tel:(215)290-6229)

### **JEFF KLAUS**

District Administrator

[jeffklaus@comcast.net](mailto:jeffklaus@comcast.net)

### **JOSEPH BAGNICK**

District Safety Officer

[JBagnick@hotmail.com](mailto:JBagnick@hotmail.com)

**Best Practice:** Share a simple "Who to Contact" list with managers, coaches, and volunteers so everyone knows where to go for help during the season.

# CHILD PROTECTION

Little League requires every chartered league to follow a set of core child protection policies to help keep children safe. Protecting players is our highest priority, and these policies ensure volunteers understand their responsibilities both on and off the field.

**Your league has confirmed that all of the following policies are in place:**

## **1. Annual Background Checks**

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL confirms that all volunteers with regular contact with players complete annual background checks through J.D. Palatine (JDP), as required by Little League Regulation I(c) 8 and 9. Anyone with a disqualifying offense is prohibited from participating in any Little League activity. Background check laws vary across the country, and any additional requirements that apply to your league can be found at <https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/child-protection-program/state-laws-background-checks-leagues/>. Your league is responsible for understanding and complying with any applicable state laws regarding background checks.

## **2. Annual Abuse Awareness Training**

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL requires all volunteers to complete the Little League Abuse Awareness Training each year before assuming any duties. This training helps volunteers recognize, prevent, and respond to misconduct and abuse. Little League Abuse Awareness Training can be found at <https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/abuse-awareness-training-course/>

## **3. Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse**

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL acknowledges that all volunteers are mandatory reporters under federal law and must report suspected child abuse, including sexual abuse, to the proper authorities within 24 hours. Reports should also be shared with the League President and District Administrator. State reporting requirements vary, and any laws that apply to your league can be found at <https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/child-protection-program/state-specific-information-child-abuse/>. Your league is responsible for understanding and complying with any applicable state laws.

## **4. Non-Retaliation Policy**

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL has adopted a policy that prohibits retaliation against anyone who makes a good-faith report of suspected abuse or misconduct. This ensures volunteers feel safe coming forward with concerns.

## **5. One-on-One Interaction Policy**

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL has adopted the Little League One-on-One Interaction Policy, which requires that all interactions between adults and minors be observable and interruptible by another adult. This reduces opportunities for misconduct while still supporting positive mentoring relationships.

**Best Practice:** Reinforce child protection expectations clearly and consistently so volunteers know what to do and who to contact.

- Review expectations with all volunteers at the start of each season.
- Make reporting steps clear and easy to follow.
- Keep child protection policies easily accessible.

## **Additional information provided by your league:**

### Section V: WTB Bulldogs Code of Conduct

#### All Participants (parents, coaches and volunteers):

When attending a WTB event (i.e. games, practices, etc.).

1. I will encourage sportsmanship by demonstrating a positive and supportive attitude at all times with any coach, parent, player, participant, official, or any other attendee.
2. I will remember that children participate to have fun, and that the game is for the youth, not the adults.
3. I will teach my child that giving one's best effort is more important than winning.
4. I will not engage in any behavior that would endanger the health, safety, or wellbeing of any coach, parent, player, participant, official, or any other attendee.
5. I will not use, nor will I be under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs.
6. I will not use profanity or any other offensive or aggressive language.
7. I will treat every coach, parent, player, participant, official and every other attendee with respect.
8. I will not engage in verbal or physical threats, abuse, or to become involved in a fight or scuffle, or retaliate, with any coach, parent, player, participant, official, or any other attendee.
9. I will never ridicule or yell at my child or any other participant for making a mistake or losing a game.
10. I will report any abuse or suspected abuse to authorities immediately.
11. I will not retaliate against a "good faith" report of abuse or suspected abuse.
12. I will refrain from coaching my child or other players, unless I am one of the official coaches of the team.
13. I will never step on the field during the course of the game.
14. I will be responsible for the behavior of all my family members (including children, whether they are playing in the game or not, spouses, parents, grandparents, etc) attending an event. I will ensure that they behave in accordance with the Bulldog Code of Conduct.
15. I will inform my family members (including children, whether they are playing in the game or not, spouses, parents, grandparents, etc) that they are subject to the Bulldog Code of Conduct and to the consequences for failing to comply.
16. I understand that WTB is entirely run by volunteers and will fulfill my volunteer obligations each season to ensure that players and participants have a safe and fun experience.

#### Coaches

While serving as a WTB coach

1. I will behave in a manner that demonstrates that I recognize and support the fact that this is a community-based, youth sports organization for the benefit of all the players and their families. My primary goal is to help the players have fun while teaching them good sportsmanship, teamwork and the game of baseball.
2. I fully understand that my win/loss record or any other statistics, as a WTB baseball coach is not what is important. Players having a positive experience and their willingness to return next season are what define "success" as a coach in youth sports organizations.
3. I will do my best to provide a safe environment for all players to practice and compete, while teaching them how to play the game and have fun.
4. I will support the efforts of all players equally, no matter their athletic ability or talent level.
5. I will not allow my team to run up the score or otherwise intentionally or unintentionally embarrass other teams, players, or spectators.
6. I will support and abide by all the rules, including any playing time requirements, pitch count requirements, or other rules established for player safety and fair play.
7. I will counsel and appropriately discipline players for unsportsmanlike conduct including trash talking and taunting.
8. Follow all Little League Rules

Anyone who fails to behave in accordance with the Bulldog Code of Conduct while attending, coaching, officiating, or participating in a youth sports event will be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to the following, in any order or combination, at the sole discretion of the WTB Board of Directors:

1. Verbal warning.
2. Written warning.
3. Suspension or immediate ejection from an event.
4. Suspension from multiple events.
5. Season suspension or multiple season suspension.
6. Referral to law enforcement authorities.

Note: The most severe disciplinary action may be taken after the first infraction and shall be at the sole, unrestricted discretion of the WTB Board of Directors.

**Child Protection Resources:**

- Little League Abuse Awareness Training (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/abuse-awareness-training-course/>)
- Full Little League Child Protection Program (<https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/child-protection-program/>)
- State-Specific Background Check Laws (<https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/child-protection-program/state-laws-background-checks-leagues/>)
- State - Specific Mandatory Reporting Laws (<https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/child-protection-program/state-specific-information-child-abuse/>)
- J.D.Palatine(JDP) Background Checks (<https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/child-protection-program/local-league-background-check-information/>)
- USA Baseball – Abuse Awareness Resources (<https://usabdevelops.com/page/4834/base>)
- U.S.Center for SafeSport – Reporting and Education (<https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/child-protection-program/safesport-resources-parents/>)
- ChildHelp National Child Abuse Hotline (1-800-4-A-CHILD)

# EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Being prepared for unexpected situations helps keep players, volunteers, and families safe. The information below highlights the emergency procedures and contacts in place during all league activities.

## Emergency Contacts

- In any emergency situation, volunteers should immediately **call 911**
- Poison Control is also available nationwide at **1-800-222-1222**

## Local Emergency Contacts

- **Police Department:** 2153436102
- **Fire Department:** 2153439971
- **EMS:** 2153483343
- **Local Hospital:** 2157102000

## Emergency Action Plan

Emergencies can happen when you least expect them. A clear and accessible EAP helps volunteers respond quickly, communicate effectively, and take the right steps to keep players and families safe.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL has an Emergency Action Plan in place. Regularly reviewing this plan with volunteers and players helps ensure everyone knows how to respond quickly and confidently during an emergency.

## **Additional information provided by your league:**

- Emergency Plan

Emergency contact information for local first responders and other key WTB officials is provided in this safety manual. Additionally, the Emergency Contact information page from this safety manual will also be posted in Snack Stand 1 and Snack Stand 2 throughout the season and will be updated accordingly. A working cell phone provided by a coach/manager or other adult member of WTB will be required at all times, during practices, games or other WTB-associated events.

The most important help that you can provide to a victim of a medical emergency, is to call for professional medical help right away. If you need to make a call to an emergency service provider (such as 9-1-1), make the call as quickly as you can, preferably from a cell phone while remaining near the victim and stay calm. If it is not possible, send someone else to make the call from a nearby phone.

Make sure that you or the other caller, follow these important steps:

1. First dial 9-1-1;
2. Give the dispatcher the necessary information.
  - Answer any questions that he or she might ask. Dispatchers may ask:
    - The exact location or address of the emergency. Include the name of the city or town, nearby intersections, landmarks, etc., as well as the field number and location of the particular facility, i.e., Guinea Lane Park 2045 Guinea Lane, Warwick Township – Field 2
    - The telephone number from which the call is being made?
    - The caller's name?
    - What happened – for example: a baseball-related accident, bicycle accident, fire, fall, etc.
    - How many people are involved?
    - The condition of the injured person – for example: unconscious, chest pains, severe bleeding, etc.
    - What help is being given – for example: first aid, CPR, AED usage etc.
3. Do not hang up until the dispatcher hangs up. The dispatcher may be able to tell you how to best care for the victim.
4. Continue to care for the victim until professional help arrives.
5. Appoint someone to go to the street and look for the emergency responders and flag them down if necessary. This saves valuable time. You may have multiple emergency units responding. Remember, every minute counts!

Knowing what to do and who to call in the unfortunate event of an emergency can save lives! That is why it is important for WTB community members to be knowledge of this plan and receive appropriate training for reasonable emergency situations that could occur at the field, during a game/practice, or any other WTB associated event.

## WEATHER GUIDELINES AT THE BALLFIELD

"If you can hear it, clear it. If you can see it, flee it."

WTB will keep an airhorn in Snack Stand 1 that will be sounded in the event of severe weather emergencies that require the clearance of all fields. If you hear an airhorn (single blast) – SEEK SHELTER IMMEDIATELY and AWAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTION (from coach or game/league official) on whether games/practices are able to resume.

Note: The airhorn is NOT a toy and false alarms (pushing the trigger without the need to evacuate the fields) must not happen. Only an adult volunteer may sound the air horn in the event of an emergency. Please read all air horn instructions before use and never sound near or around one's ear).

### Lightning Safety

Not wanting to appear "overly cautious" many people wait far too long before reacting to a storm threat. The safety recommendations outlined here are based on lightning research and the lessons learned from the unfortunate experiences of thousands of lightning strike victims.

Most experts recommend that outdoor athletic events should be postponed when the thunderstorm approaches from a distance of six miles. We are not meteorologists or weather experts, so the best way to gauge the distance of a thunderstorm is to measure the elapsed time from the flash to bang. A count of five seconds equals one mile, so a count of thirty seconds equals a distance of six miles. If you count less than 30 seconds between a flash and a bang, the storm is "close enough" to be a threat. In most cases if you hear thunder or see a flash of lightning, you should make your way to a safe haven and await further instruction. Since all fields may or may not face an incoming storm – if you hear the airhorn blast, that means GET OFF THE FIELD IMMEDIATELY, SEEK SHELTER and AWAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

If the snack stand is not open (possible during practice only nights or "light" game nights/days), or you see or hear thunder/lightning at or near the field - Coaches/Umpires and League officials should determine when a game/practice scrimmage or other outdoor activity needs to be postponed due to weather safety concerns. The following weather conditions warrant a stoppage of play and movement to a safe location:

1. If lightning is observed.
2. If thunder is heard.
3. If the time between lightning and corresponding thunder is 30 seconds or less.
4. If the skies look threatening and the weather forecast predicts that a storm is in the area.
5. If there are any types of weather-watches in the area

If you are caught outside in the storm and cannot get to a haven such as building structure or vehicle...

- Go to a low-lying, open place away from trees, poles, or metal objects. DO NOT hide under bleachers.
- Be a very small target. Squat low to the ground. Place your hands on your knees with your head between them. Make yourself the smallest target possible.
- DO NOT lie flat on the ground. This will make you a larger target!

- If you feel your hair stand on end in a storm, drop into the tuck position immediately. This sensation means electric charges are already rushing up your body from the ground toward an electrically charged cloud.

If someone is struck by lightning...

- People struck by lightning carry no electrical charge and can be handled safely.
- Immediately call for help...9-1-1.
- The injured person has received an electrical shock and may be burned, both where they were struck and where the electricity left their body. Check for burns in both places. Being struck by lightning can also cause nervous system damage, broken bones and loss of hearing or eyesight.
- Give first aid. If breathing has stopped begin rescue breathing. If the heart has stopped beating, begin CPR and find a WTB volunteer that is trained to utilize the AED devices, if necessary.

When can activities be resumed?

Because electrical charges can linger in clouds after a thunderstorm has passed, experts agree that people should wait at least 30 minutes after the storm (after audible thunder or visible lightning) before resuming activities. Additionally, the field of play must be re-evaluated if weather such as heavy rains or high winds caused any damage or unplayable field conditions during the storm.

#### Field Status

Field status updates (open or closed) will be posted on WTB's website found here: Location (warwickbulldogs.com). Parents/Guardians may also opt in to receive text message alerts about field statuses.

#### **Emergency Preparedness Resources:**

- Little League Lightning & Severe Weather Safety Guidelines  
(<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/staying-safe-from-lightning-at-the-field/>)

# FIRST AID & INJURY PREVENTION

A prepared volunteer is better equipped to respond when injuries or medical situations occur. Below is an overview of the first aid training, equipment, and safety practices in place for the season.

## First Aid Training

First aid training helps volunteers respond effectively when injuries or emergencies happen. These trainings reinforce skills such as:

- Treating minor injuries
- Managing bleeding and nosebleeds
- Recognizing potential fractures or serious injuries
- Identifying head-injury symptoms
- Responding to heat-related illness
- Treating allergic reactions
- Knowing when to call 911

First aid training requirements for WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL:

- Little League First Aid Awareness Training: **Required**
- Formal First Aid Certification: **Recommended**
- CPR Certification and AED Use Training: **Recommended**

## First Aid Kits

Accessible first aid supplies help volunteers respond quickly when an injury occurs. Keeping first aid kits stocked and easy to reach helps volunteers respond quickly during games and practices. Every team in WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL has a first aid kit available at games and practices.

### Recommended First Aid Kit Contents:

- Adhesive bandages (various sizes)
- Sterile gauze pads and rolled gauze
- Antiseptic wipes
- Instant cold packs
- Elastic wraps
- Tweezers and disposable gloves
- Nosebleed supplies (gauze, tissues)
- Small splint or finger splint
- CPR mask or face shield
- Allergy/sting relief wipes
- Cold Packs
- Tape and scissors

**Best Practice:** Each team should receive its first aid kit at the start of the season. First aid kits should travel with the team and be kept in an easy-to-reach spot during both games and practices.

## Concussion Awareness

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL has confirmed that it follows required concussion training and has a protocol in place for recognizing and responding to potential head injuries during practices and games. Little League encourages all volunteers to follow the "When in doubt, sit them out" approach so players are removed from play immediately if a concussion is suspected.

### Common signs and symptoms of a possible concussion include:

- Headache or pressure in the head
- Dizziness or balance problems
- Confusion, memory issues, or appearing "out of it"
- Nausea or vomiting
- Blurred vision or sensitivity to light or noise
- Behavior that seems unusual for the player

State concussion laws vary across the country. Some apply only to school athletics, while others apply to all youth sports organizations. State-specific information can be found at: <https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/concussions-youth-athletes/>. Your league is responsible for understanding and complying with any applicable state laws.

### **Best Practice:** If a concussion is suspected, volunteers should follow these steps:

- Remove the player from play immediately
- Ensure the player is monitored by an adult
- Refer the player to a licensed health care professional for evaluation
- Do not allow return to play on the same day
- Require written medical clearance before the player resumes practices or games

## Access to Automated External Defibrillators (AED)

AEDs can play a lifesaving role during sudden cardiac emergencies, and clear access helps volunteers respond quickly when every second matters.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL has reported that it has AEDs available at all league facilities.

### **Best Practice:** AEDs are most effective when:

- Volunteers know the exact location of each device
- Devices are accessible during practices and games
- Batteries and pads are checked and replaced as needed
- Multiple volunteers are trained in basic AED use

State laws addressing AED access and sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) training can vary across the country. Some requirements apply only to school facilities or interscholastic athletics, while others extend to youth sports organizations or municipal fields. State-specific requirements for AEDs can be found at:

<https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/state-laws-on-automated-external-defibrillators/>

State specific requirements for SCA training can be found at: <https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/state-laws-on-sudden-cardiac-arrest-training/>.

Your league is responsible for understanding and complying with any applicable state laws.

## **Additional information provided by your league:**

### **FIRST AID SCENARIOS & RESPONSE**

#### **Cuts/Scrapes (bleeding)**

Wear Nitrile gloves when attending to a bleeding player. Wash or disinfect hands prior to attending to player.

- o Stop the bleeding. Minor cuts and scrapes usually stop bleeding on their own. If needed, apply gentle pressure with a clean bandage or cloth and elevate the wound until bleeding stops.
- o Clean the wound. Rinse the wound with water. Keeping the wound under running tap water will reduce the risk of infection. Wash around the wound with soap. But don't get soap in the wound. And don't use hydrogen peroxide or iodine, which can be irritating. Remove any dirt or debris with a tweezers cleaned with alcohol. See a doctor if you can't remove all debris.
- o Apply an antibiotic or petroleum jelly. Apply a thin layer of an antibiotic ointment or petroleum jelly to keep the surface moist and help prevent scarring. Certain ingredients in some ointments can cause a mild rash in some people. If a rash appears, stop using the ointment.
- o Cover the wound. Apply a bandage, rolled gauze or gauze held in place with paper tape. Covering the wound keeps it clean. If the injury is just a minor scrape or scratch, leave it uncovered.
- o Change the dressing. Do this at least once a day or whenever the bandage becomes wet or dirty.
- o Get a tetanus shot. Get a tetanus shot if you haven't had one in the past five years and the wound is deep or dirty.
- o Watch for signs of infection.

If bleeding is heavy or wound is a deep laceration

- Cover wound with sterile gauze.
- Apply direct pressure to the wound. If dressings become soaked with blood, apply new dressings over the old dressings, and continue to do so until medical attention can be rendered.
- Elevate injured part above the level of the heart, if possible, if you don't suspect a fracture.
- Send immediately for medical assistance if bleeding is uncontrolled.
- While waiting for medical assistance, you may need to apply pressure at a pressure point. For wounds of the arm or hands, pressure points are located on the inside of the wrist (radial artery – where a pulse is checked) or on the inside of the upper arm (brachial artery). For wounds of the legs, the pressure point is at the crease of the groin (femoral artery). Steps 1 and 2 should be continued with use of the pressure points.
- The final step to control bleeding is to apply a pressure bandage\* over the wound.

\*Note the distinction between a dressing and a bandage. A dressing may be a gauze square applied directly to a wound, while a bandage, such as rolled gauze or an ace bandage, is used to hold a dressing in place. Pressure should be used in applying the bandage. After the bandage is in place, it is important to check the pulse to make sure the circulation is not interrupted. When faced with the need to control major bleeding, it is not important that the

dressings you will use are sterile. Use whatever you have at hand and work fast! A slow pulse rate, or bluish fingertips or toes signal a bandage may be impeding circulation.

## Shock

Definition: Shock is failure of the cardiovascular system to keep adequate blood circulating to the vital organs of the body, namely the heart, lungs and brain. It is common with many injuries regardless of their severity. The first hour after an injury is most important because it is during this period that symptoms of shock appear. If shock is not treated, it can progress to cause death.

### Signs/Symptoms:

- Confused behavior.
- Very fast or very slow pulse rate.
- Very fast or very slow breathing.
- Trembling and weakness in the arms or legs.
- Cool and moist skin.
- Pale or bluish skin, lips and fingernails.
- Enlarged pupils.

### First Aid:

A good rule to follow is to anticipate that shock will follow an injury and to take measures to prevent it before it happens. If shock is observed follow these steps below:

1. Putting a victim in a lying-down position improves circulation.
2. If the victim is not suspected of having head or neck injuries, or leg fractures, elevate the legs.
3. If you suspect head or neck injuries, keep the victim lying flat.
4. If the victim vomits, turn on their side.
5. If victim is experiencing trouble breathing, place them in a semi-reclining position.
6. Maintain the victim's body temperature, but do not overheat.

## Head Injuries (Concussion)

Causes: Direct impact or blow to the head or jaw.

### Signs/Symptoms:

- Dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, nausea, blurred vision and slurred speech.
- Loss of balance, confusion, memory loss and disorientation.

- Pupils unequal in size and do not constrict when subjected to light.

Prevention: Wearing of helmets and mouthpieces when there is a risk of trauma to the head/face. Also, please use common sense when evaluating head injuries, and do NOT allow a parent or child to influence a coach's decision to allow a player to continue to participate in a game or practice after suffering a head injury. For more information, please refer to: HEADS UP to Youth Sports: Online Training | HEADS UP | CDC Injury Center

First Aid:

- If any of above symptoms are present and persist, immediately call for medical assistance.
- Immediately remove the athlete from the game or practice.
- Athlete cannot return to competition until released by a physician.

Asthma

Causes:

- Allergic reaction to dust or molds.
- Exposure to cold environments.
- Adverse response to strenuous exercise.

Signs/symptoms:

- Tightness of chest.
- Inability to breathe.
- Wheezing, trouble exhaling.

Prevention:

- Be aware of athletes who may have asthma.
- Remind them, and their parents, to bring their medication.
- Give athletes with asthma frequent rests after exertion.

First Aid:

- Reassure the athlete and place them in a comfortable position.
- Ask, "Do you have any asthma medication?"
- Assist with administering medications.
- Monitor athlete for improvement.
- Send for emergency medical assistance, if the athlete does not improve.

- Begin CPR if necessary.

## Eye Injuries

### First Aid:

- Floating objects in the eye (example: dust, dirt, debris, insects, eye lash etc) which can be visually identified as "not embedded" in the eye, can be flushed from the eye with water or first aid solution (eye wash bottles). If the object cannot be removed in this manner, the victim should immediately seek medical attention.

- Never attempt to remove objects embedded in the eye! First Aid care for these injuries consists of bandaging BOTH eyes and seeking professional care promptly! An inverted paper cup covered with a bandage is appropriate for serious eye injuries while the victim is transported to the hospital. Eye patches or large bandages/gauze pads maybe used to cover the eye until the injured person can seek medical attention.

## Heat Emergencies

There are three types of heat emergencies you may be required to treat.

### 1) Heat Stroke

Definition: This is the most serious type of heat emergency. It is life threatening and requires immediate and aggressive treatment! Heat stroke occurs when the body's heat regulating mechanism fails. The body temperature rises so high that brain damage and death may result unless the body is cooled quickly.

#### Signs/symptoms:

- The victim's skin is hot, red and usually dry.
- Pupils are very small.
- The body temperature is very high, sometimes as high as 105 degrees.
- Confusion.
- Difficulty walking or talking.

### First Aid:

- Summon professional help immediately.
- Get the victim into a cool place.
- Cool the victim as quickly as possible in any manner possible. Place the victim into a bathtub of cool water, wrap in wet sheets or towels, and place in an air-conditioned room.
- Do not give victim anything by mouth.

### 2) Heat Exhaustion

Definition: Heat exhaustion is less dangerous than heat stroke. It is caused by fluid loss, which in turn causes blood flow to decrease in vital organs, resulting in a form of shock.

Signs/symptoms:

- Cool, pale, moist skin.
- Heavy sweating.
- Dilated pupils (wide).
- Headache.
- Nausea and/or vomiting.
- Dizziness.
- Body temperature will be near normal.
- Increase pulse.
- Cramps in the abdomen or limbs.

First Aid:

- Get the victim out of the heat and into a cool place.
- Place in the shock position, lying on the back with feet raised.
- Remove or loosen clothing.
- Cool by fanning or applying cold packs or wet towels or sheets.
- If conscious, give water to drink every 15 minutes.
- Note: Heat Exhaustion can progress to heat stroke if left untreated.

### 3) Heat Cramps

Definition: Heat cramps are muscular pain and spasms due to heavy exertion. They usually involve the abdominal muscles or legs. It is generally thought this condition is caused by loss of water and salt through sweating.

Signs/symptoms:

- Muscle cramps
- Lightheadedness
- Weakness
- Nausea and vomiting
- Headache

First Aid:

- a. Get victim to cool place.

b. If they can tolerate it, give one-half glass of cool water every 15 minutes.

Note: Heat cramps can usually be avoided by increasing fluid intake prior to and during activity in hot weather. Drinking fluids (water and electrolytic liquids) prior to playing outside in hot weather and throughout the game/practice is recommended.

#### Insect Bites

Definition: Insect bites and stings can be life threatening to people with severe allergies to the insect's venom.

Signs/symptoms of allergic reaction:

- Pain.
- Swelling of the throat.
- Redness or discoloration at the site of the bite.
- Itching.
- Hives.
- Decreased consciousness.
- Difficulty or noisy breathing. \*\*Be aware of which children on your team are reported to have bee sting allergies, and if they require an Epi-pen should they be stung. Reminder that players with Epi-Pens must have a parent/guardian present at all times, as only they can administer medication.

#### First Aid:

- Be alert for signs of allergic reaction or shock and seek medical attention as quickly as possible for these victims!

\*\*If the victim has an epi-pen have parent or his/her responsible adult/guardian administer the epi-pen. If conscious, the athlete can administer it himself.

- If a stinger remains in the victim, you may try to remove it carefully with tweezers or by scrapping it with the edge of a credit card. Be careful not to squeeze the stinger, as this will inject more venom.
- Once a stinger has been removed, the wound should be washed well with soap and water. Cold compresses will help relieve pain and swelling.
- Keep the stung area lower than the heart to slow circulation of the venom

#### Unconscious Person

#### FirstAid:

- o Send for immediate emergency medical assistance.
- o Do not move unless absolutely necessary. Assume head or neck injured until ruled out.
- o Stabilize athlete's head and neck.

- o Monitor airway, breathing, circulation and provide CPR if necessary.

#### Diabetes (Insulin Shock)

History: Know which of your athletes are diabetic and monitor for hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). This information should be disclosed on player medical data forms and kept on file.

#### Signs/symptoms:

- Dizziness, headache, hunger, weakness.
- Perspiration, pale cold skin, rapid pulse, confusion, disorientation which may progress to unconsciousness.

#### First Aid:

- o Give complex carbohydrates such as, crackers, fruit, sugar, candy, soda or fruit juice.
- o Send for emergency medical personnel if athlete does not recover within minutes.

#### Fractures, Sprains, Strains & Dislocations

Fractures, sprains, strains and dislocations may be hard for the lay person to tell apart. For this reason, first aid treatment of any of these conditions is handled as though the injury was a fracture.

#### Signs/symptoms

- "grating" sensation of bones rubbing together.
- Pain and tenderness.
- Swelling.
- Bruising.
- Inability to move the injured part.

#### First Aid: "R.I.C.E."

- o Rest: Reduce or stop using the injured area for 48 hours.
- o Ice: Apply a cold pack, ice bag or a plastic bag filled with crushed ice on the injured area for 20 minutes at a time.
- o Compression: Compression of an injured ankle, knee or wrist may help reduce swelling. Use elastic wraps, special boots, air casts or splints. Have athlete ask his or her doctor which is best.
- o Elevation: Keep the injured area elevated above the level of the heart.
- o Immobilize the effected body part

Severe injuries such as obvious fractures and dislocated joints, or if there is prolonged swelling and/or prolonged severe pain, require professional medical care.

#### Knocked out permanent tooth/teeth

## First Aid:

- o Rule out possible head injury or concussion.
- o If concussion present, treat concussion first.
- o Place wet gauze over the tooth socket and have the athlete bite down and put pressure on area to control bleeding.
- o Find tooth and place tooth in the best possible transport medium available and immediately see a dentist without delay. Preferably within 30 minutes to have the best chance for success.
- o Handle the tooth by the crown portion of the tooth only. Do not touch or handle the root. Do not place tooth in gauze, tissue or tap water for transport to dentist.
- o The best transport medium in order of preference are:
  - Cold whole milk.
  - Saline Solution.
  - Saliva of victim or other adult.

Prevention: Athletic face/mouth protective devices (face masks worn for catchers); face cages on batting helmets; and custom-fit mouth guard worn during athletic participation. Coaching on collision avoidance – appropriate baserunning and sliding – calling for the ball/communication. Avoid drills or games that put players in danger for running into each other or other fixed objects.

## Additional First Aid Supplies

Additional first aid supplies will be stored in Snack Stand 1, with monthly inventory checks and restocking as needed.

### **First Aid & Injury Prevention Resources:**

- First Aid Kit Checklist (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/first-aid-kits-an-items-list/>)
- Little League First Aid Awareness Training (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/first-aid-awareness-training-course/>)
- CDC Heads Up – Concussion Resources (<https://www.cdc.gov/heads-up/>)
- State-Specific Concussion Laws (<https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/concussions-youth-athletes/>)
- State-Specific AED Laws (<https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/state-laws-on-automated-external-defibrillators/>)
- State-Specific SCA Training Laws (<https://www.littleleague.org/player-safety/state-laws-on-sudden-cardiac-arrest-training/>)

# EQUIPMENT SAFETY

Safe, well-maintained equipment helps prevent injuries and supports a positive playing experience. The information below reflects how playing equipment is inspected and monitored throughout the season.

## Batting Helmets

All batting helmets must be NOCSAE-certified and free of cracks, dents, or deteriorating padding.

- Helmets are inspected at the start of the season and as needed
- Damaged or ill-fitting helmets are removed from use immediately
- Non-OEM (non-manufacturer) modifications are prohibited
- Properly fitted, undamaged helmets play an important role in preventing head injuries

## Catcher's Gear

Catcher's equipment must be complete, well-maintained, and properly fitted for each player. A full set includes:

- Helmet with full face mask
- Dangling throat guard (required)
- Chest protector
- Leg guards

## Equipment Inspections

At WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL, equipment director carry out regular equipment inspections throughout the season. These checks help identify items that should be repaired or removed from use.

- Unsafe or excessively worn equipment should be removed immediately
- Routine inspections help ensure players are always using equipment that will keep them safe from injury

**Best Practice:** Teach players to do quick self-checks of their helmets and gear before practices and games.

Helping players look for cracks, loose padding, or missing pieces builds good habits and supports a shared culture of safety.

## Additional information provided by your league:

WTB will ensure that equipment is inspected regularly so that defective, damaged, or worn equipment can be removed and replaced promptly. Any defective equipment noticed after distribution to teams should be identified during the pre-use inspection conducted by the coach/umpire. If a piece of equipment is rendered unusable or unsafe, the equipment should be removed from the game/practice and returned to the snack stand or the player's personal belongings, but may not, under any circumstance return to the field of play. Additionally, the Equipment Director and Safety Director should be notified of any league-provided equipment that has been rendered unusable or unsafe so that a replacement can be provided.

## Equipment Safety Resources:

- Equipment and Facility Check-Ups (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/make-regular-equipment-facility-check-ups-a-year-round-endeavor-for-your-league-or-district/>)

# FACILITY SAFETY

Safe, well-maintained facilities help create a positive experience for players, families, and volunteers. Your league has shared the steps it takes to help keep playing conditions safe throughout the season.

## Seasonal Facility Inspection

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL completes a thorough review of all fields and facilities at the beginning and end of each season. This inspection helps the league:

- Identify needed repairs
- Document safety concerns
- Plan for maintenance or improvements
- Confirm that fields and common areas are ready for use

## Ongoing Facility Checks

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL conducts regular in-season checks to help ensure facilities remain safe and ready for play. These checks typically look for:

- Loose or damaged fencing
- Worn or broken bases
- Slick, uneven, or poorly drained surfaces
- Broken or unstable bleachers
- Lighting or electrical concerns
- Hazards in dugouts, walkways, or spectator areas

## Field Safety

Before every game and practice, fields and dugouts should be reviewed to ensure safe playing conditions. These quick checks help volunteers:

- Spot hazards early
- Prevent injuries
- Address small issues before they become larger concerns
- Confirm that field equipment, playing surfaces, and dugout areas are safe and ready for use

At WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL, coach or manager carry out field and dugout safety checks before games and practices.

## Annual Little League Facility Survey

Each year, leagues complete the Little League Annual Facility Survey, which records the condition of each field, identifies maintenance or safety needs, and documents key details about layout, features, and emergency equipment.

A report generated from WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL's completed facility survey is included with this SAFE Summary.

**Best Practice:** Create a simple, shared inspection checklist for coaches and volunteers to use before games and practices. Consistent use of the same checklist helps ensure issues are spotted early and reported quickly.

**Additional information provided by your league:**

Guinea Lane Park is part of the Parks and Recreational Department of Warwick Township. As such WTB has a permit agreement with the township to operate the leagues activities at this complex during the season. In general, and due to this engagement, there are upkeep and maintenance responsibilities performed by the township (ex: grass cutting) and other responsibilities performed by WTB (trash clean up following events; bathroom sanitation throughout the season, etc.) With that in mind, WTB will work with the Township to ensure a safe environment for all participants.

Grass must be kept trimmed for games and practices.

Pitcher's mound(s) and areas near home plate(s) and base paths must be kept free of holes or other dangerous conditions.

Inspection of fields by both the home and away Managers and the umpires prior to the commencement of any games. Coaches/managers and umpires should report any unsafe condition to the fields/equipment director and the safety director.

First, Second and Third bases will be marked by white canvas or rubber covered and securely attached to the ground; however they must be able to disengage from their anchor point to prevent injury. The use of a double first base is permissible at all levels of play.

Maintain an adequate supply of tools and equipment to keep the field and snack stand areas in proper repair and in a clean, sanitary, and safe condition.

Keep fields and surrounding areas free of garbage and debris. Teams are responsible for cleaning their respective dugout/bench area at the end of each game.

Separate receptacles for the collection of common and recyclable trash are available near fields and the snack stand area.

Keep fences, and their outfield covers, in good repair to prevent injuries.

Annually perform and submit the Little League Facility Survey.

For more information about facility safety at WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL, or to report a concern, please contact: Township & WTB

**Facility Safety Resources:**

- Day to Day Safety Checklist (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/the-safest-little-league-experience-comes-from-doing-common-tasks/>)
- Pre-Season Facility Checkup (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/conduct-a-facilities-safety-check-before-the-season-starts/>)

# CONCESSION STAND SAFETY

Concession stands add to the game day experience, but they also involve equipment, heat sources, and food handling, all of which require clear safety procedures. The information below summarizes how WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL helps maintain a safe concession operation throughout the season.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL has confirmed that its concession stand(s):

- Follow all applicable local health and safety regulations
- Provide volunteers with guidance in safe food handling and equipment use
- Maintain a working fire extinguisher that is readily available
- Keep first aid supplies in the concession stand
- Do not allow minors to work in or remain inside the concession stand during operating hours

**Best practice:** Post simple safety reminders inside the concession stand so volunteers can quickly review expectations before each shift, including:

- Handwashing steps
- Safe food temperatures
- Equipment shut-off procedures
- Location of the fire extinguisher
- Emergency contact information

### **Additional information provided by your league:**

The Concession Stand is maintained by volunteers. It is the responsibility of each coach to obtain at least one adult volunteer from their team to help work the Concession Stand during a particular scheduled game at Guinea Lane Park. The Volunteer Coordinator and Snack Stand Director will develop a schedule for all listed snack stand volunteers to be communicated at the beginning of each season. The Concession Stand Safety Procedures should be reviewed with each volunteer prior to their first shift.

The person in charge of the overall responsibilities for the day-to-day operation of the Concession Stand will be properly educated and familiar with safe food handling and preparation procedure(s), as required by the Board of Health and any other Federal, State and/or Local regulatory agency or department, which includes the safe use, care and inspection of any equipment. He/she will train and assist other volunteers on proper food handling techniques/procedures and other guidelines. All volunteers in the concession stand must wash their hands prior to the start of their shift and before handling any food item.

### **12 Steps to Safe and Sanitary Food Service Events**

The following information is intended to help you run a healthful concession stand. Following these simple guidelines will help minimize the risk of food borne illness.

1. **Menu.** Keep your menu simple, and keep potentially hazardous foods (meats, eggs, dairy products, protein salads, cut fruits and vegetables, etc.) to a minimum. Avoid using precooked foods or leftovers. Use only foods from approved sources, avoiding foods that have been prepared at home. Complete control over your food, from source to service, is the key to safe, sanitary food service.
2. **Cooking.** Use a food thermometer to check on cooking and holding temperatures of potentially hazardous foods. All potentially hazardous foods should be kept at 41oF or below (if cold) or 140oF, poultry parts should be cooked to 165oF. Most food borne illnesses from temporary events can be traced back to lapses in temperature control.
3. **Reheating.** Rapidly reheat potentially hazardous foods to 165oF. Do not attempt to heat foods in crock pots, steam tables, over Sterno units or other holding devices. Slow-cooking mechanisms may activate bacteria and never reach killing temperatures.
4. **Cooling and Cold Storage.** Foods that require refrigeration must be cooled to 41oF as quickly as possible and held at that temperature until ready to serve. To cool foods down quickly, use an ice water bath (60% ice to 40% water), stirring the product frequently, or place the food in shallow pans no more than 4 inches in depth and refrigerate. Pans should not be stored one atop the other and lids should be off or ajar until the food is completely cooled. Check the temperature periodically to see if the food is cooling properly. Allowing hazardous foods to remain at room temperature for too long has been the number ONE cause of food borne illness.
5. **Hand Washing.** Frequent and thorough hand washing remains the first line of defense in preventing food borne disease. Please Lather your hands for 20 seconds per the CDC recommendation. The use of disposable gloves can provide an additional barrier to contamination, but they are no substitute for hand washing!
6. **Health and Hygiene.** Only healthy workers should prepare and serve food. Anyone who shows symptoms of disease (cramps, nausea, fever, vomiting, diarrhea, jaundice, etc.) or who has open sores or infected cuts on the hands should not be allowed in the food concession area. Workers should wear clean outer garments and should not smoke in the concession area. The use of hair restraints is recommended to prevent hair ending up in food products.

7. Food Handling. Avoid hand contact with raw, ready-to-eat foods and food contact surfaces. Use an acceptable dispensing utensil to serve food. Touching food with bare hands can transfer germs to food.

8. Dishwashing. Use disposable utensils for food service. Keep your hands away from food contact surfaces, and never reuse disposable dishware. Ideally, dishes and utensils should be washed in a four- step process:

- a. Washing in hot soapy water;
- b. Rinsing in clean water;
- c. Chemical or heat sanitizing; and
- d. Air drying.

9. Ice. Ice used to cool cans/bottles should not be used in cup beverages and should be stored separately. Use a scoop to dispense ice; never use the hands. Ice can become contaminated with bacteria and viruses and cause food borne illness.

10. Wiping Cloths. Rinse and store your wiping cloths in a bucket of sanitize (example: 1 gallon of water and 1/2 teaspoon of chlorine bleach). Change the solution every two hours. Well sanitized work surfaces prevent cross-contamination and discourage flies.

11. Insect Control and Waste. Keep foods covered to protect them from insects. Store pesticides away from foods. Place garbage and paper wastes in a refuse container with a tight-fitting lid. Dispose of wastewater in an approved method (do not dump it outside). All water used should be potable water form an approved source.

12. Food Storage and Cleanliness. Keep food stored off the floor at least six inches. After your event is finished, clean the concession area and discard unusable food.

#### Clean Hands for Clean Foods

Since the staff at concession stands may not be professional food workers, it is important that they be thoroughly instructed in the proper method of washing their hands. The following may serve as a guide:

- Use soap and warm water.
- Rub your hands vigorously for at least 20 seconds as you wash them.
- Wash all surfaces including the backs of hands, wrists, between fingers and under fingernails.
- Rinse your hands well.
- Dry hands with a paper towel.
- Turn off the water using a paper towel, instead of your bare hands.
- Wash your hands in this fashion before you begin work and frequently during the day, especially after performing any of these activities.
- After touching bare human body parts other than clean hands and clean, exposed portions of arms.
- After using the restroom.

- After caring for or handling animals.
- After coughing, sneezing, using a handkerchief or disposable tissue.
- After handling soiled surfaces, equipment or utensils.
- After drinking, using tobacco, or eating.
- During food preparation, as often as necessary to remove soil and contamination and to prevent cross-contamination when changing tasks.
- When switching between working with raw food and working with ready-to-eat food.
- Directly before touching ready-to-eat food or food-contact surfaces.
- After engaging in activities that contaminate hands.

#### Top Six Causes of Food Transmitted Illness

From past experience, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) list these circumstances as the most likely to lead to illness. Check this list to make sure your concession stand has covered these common causes of food borne illness.

- Inadequate cooling and cold holding.
- Preparing food too far in advance for service.
- Poor personal hygiene and infected personnel.
- Inadequate reheating.
- Inadequate hot holding.
- Contaminated raw foods and ingredients.

For more information about concession stand safety at WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL, or to report a concern, please contact: Snack Stand Director

#### Concession Stand Safety Resources:

- Concession Stand Safety (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/concession-stand-safety-tips-12-steps-to-safe-sanitary-food-service/>)
- Concession Stand Safety Checklist (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/concession-stand-inspection-checklist/>)

# TRAINING & EDUCATION

When volunteers are trained and prepared, it helps to prevent injuries, respond to emergencies, and create a positive experience for everyone involved. This section highlights the volunteer trainings that WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL requires and encourages.

## **Abuse Awareness Training**

Little League requires all volunteers who undergo a background check to complete Abuse Awareness Training each year. WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL confirms that all required volunteers complete Abuse Awareness Training each season.

## **Safety Awareness Training (Little League University)**

Safety Awareness Training helps volunteers understand common safety risks, recognize unsafe situations, and take proactive steps to prevent injuries.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL requires Safety Awareness Training for: League Officers/Board Members, Managers and Coaches, Umpires, All Other Volunteers.

## **First Aid Awareness Training (Little League University)**

First Aid Awareness Training helps volunteers recognize injuries, respond appropriately, know when to call 911, and take steps to prevent medical emergencies.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL requires First Aid Awareness Training for League Officers/Board Members, Managers and Coaches, Umpires, All Other Volunteers.

## **Diamond Leader Training (Little League University)**

Diamond Leader Training supports coaches and volunteers in creating a positive team environment focused on player well-being, sportsmanship, communication, and healthy culture.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL requires Diamond Leader Training for League Officers/Board Members, Managers and Coaches.

## **Additional Trainings Offered or Encouraged**

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL has indicated that it offers or requires the following additional trainings:

- Coaching Skills & Game Fundamentals Training
- Formal First Aid Certification
- CPR Certification
- AED Use Training
- Concession Safety Training
- Emergency Response Training
- Little League Prepare Training (Little League University)
- Little League Play Training (Little League University)
- Little League Umpire Training (Little League University)

**Best practice:** Share a simple training plan at the start of the season outlining required courses, who must complete them, and suggested deadlines. Clear expectations help volunteers stay on track.

**Additional information provided by your league:**

In addition to the required First Aid Training, at least one adult member of each team at each level of play (in-house and travel) and league Board Members will be trained in Adult/Child CPR and the appropriate use the AED.

Concession Stand Safety information will be posted and communicated to all volunteers who assist with food handling or food preparation at WTB's Snack Stand locations.

Emergency Contact information for local first responders (police, fire, and EMT) and Board Members responsible for elements of ASAP will be listed in this manual and posted at the concession stands.

Umpires and Team Managers (head coach or assistant coach) will be required to walk-the-field and inspect all equipment (league and player owned) prior to any WTB sanctioned practice/game. Only acceptable and approved sports equipment will be used during practices and games.

Comprehensive background checks will be performed on all coaches/assistant coaches, volunteers and board members, as part of the Child Protection Program.

Mandatory Abuse Awareness Course will be provided to all coaches/assistant coaches, volunteers and board members.

Placement of Warning/Safety Signs in the dugout areas of each field to communicate safety expectations and to minimize injuries to players, coaches, and spectators.

WTB's Safety Director will use a Newsletter to communicate information to the WTB Community. Additionally, the Safety Director will distribute other safety fliers throughout the season (via website, social media, and/or hard copies) with information about relevant safety topics such as heat stress awareness, lightning safety, concussion safety, traffic and parking/lot safety, equipment safety, mental and emotional wellbeing topics, and more.

WTB League Safe and Code of Conduct will be shared with league participants including all coaches, parents, and volunteers at the beginning of each season. A copy of this manual will be available in hard copy at the Snack Stand 1 and an electronic copy will be filed on WTB's website.

It is expected that all players, coaches, managers, parents, volunteers, and Board Members will act responsibly and in accordance with our safety standards and other WTB guidelines. WTB's Board of Directors is committed to enforcing this Safety Manual and is proof that WTB is dedicated to our cause of providing an enjoyable, memorable and safe environment for all members of the Bulldog Community.

**Training and Education Resources:**

- Little League University (LLU) Trainings Overview (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/training/>)
- Little League Abuse Awareness Training (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/abuse-awareness-training-course/>)
- Little League Safety Awareness Training (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/safety-awareness-training-course/>)
- Little League First Aid Awareness Training (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/first-aid-awareness-training-course/>)

# ACCIDENT INSURANCE & INCIDENT REPORTING

Accidents can happen at any time, and being prepared helps leagues support families and volunteers when they do. Understanding and documenting injuries ensures everyone gets the help they need and allows the league to strengthen safety practices for future seasons.

## How to Submit an Accident Claim

If a player or volunteer requires medical treatment after a league-sanctioned activity, families should follow these steps:

1. Download the Accident Claim Form from LittleLeague.org.
2. Provide the claimant's full information, including parent or guardian details if the claimant is a minor.
3. Complete all sections of the form. Missing information causes delays.
4. Include primary insurance information. If the claimant has no insurance, written employer verification is required.
5. Attach itemized medical bills that include dates of service, procedure codes, diagnosis codes, and charges.
6. For dental injuries, submit bills to the primary medical and dental insurer first, then include the insurer's Explanation of Benefits.
7. Have a league official (President, Safety Officer, etc.) complete and sign the League Statement section.
8. Completed claim forms and supporting documents must be mailed. Email and fax submissions cannot be accepted.

Questions about the claim process may be sent to [AccidentClaim@LittleLeague.org](mailto:AccidentClaim@LittleLeague.org).

## Incident Tracking

WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL documents all injuries and incidents that occur during league activities.

- Reports are completed using the official Little League Incident Tracking Form.
- A designated league officer is responsible for collecting and reviewing each report.
- Reviewing incident information throughout the season helps the league identify trends, address hazards, and strengthen safety practices.

**Best practice:** Monitor incident reports and near-miss situations regularly during the season. Tracking both helps identify emerging patterns, field conditions, equipment problems, or other safety concerns, so the league can take proactive steps to prevent injuries and improve the overall safety of the program.

### **Additional information provided by your league:**

In the event of an emergency, call 911 immediately and follow the dispatcher's instructions. Once emergency personnel arrive at the scene or the emergency has de-escalated, please file a report by following the procedures below.

For all other accidents, please prevent the situation from worsening by responding within your training and capabilities to do so and file a report by following the procedures below.

\*How to Make the Report – Incidents/Accidents can be reported by informing the WTB President and/or Safety Director immediately (or within 24 hours) via email or phone. Please try to be as specific and detailed as possible concerning any accident/incident. However, at a minimum, the following information must be provided, if possible (keep in mind that the safety and the well-being of anyone involved in an incident/accident is of paramount concern to WTB, and as such, it is imperative that discretion be utilized, always, when attempting to obtain any of the below information):

- Name, address, and phone number of the individual involved.
- Date, time, and location of the incident.
- Detailed description of the incident or occurrence.
- Any witness(es) to the incident/accident;
- A description of the nature and/or extent of the injury/ies alleged to have been sustained;
- Whether first-aid was rendered at the scene;
- Whether 911 was called; and
- Name and phone number of the person reporting incident.

### Non-Retaliation For Reporting Abuse

In accordance with the Little League Child Protection Program, WTB has a zero-tolerance policy for retaliation of a "good faith" report of abuse.

### Good Samaritan Laws

The "Good Samaritan Laws" give legal protection to people who provide emergency care to ill or injured persons. Good Samaritan laws were developed to encourage people to willingly help others in emergency situations without fear of repercussion. When citizens respond to an emergency, and act as a reasonable and prudent person would under the same conditions, Good Samaritan immunity generally prevails. This legal immunity protects you, as a rescuer, from being sued and found financially responsible for any injury/ies a victim may sustain. For example, a reasonable and prudent person would:

- Move the victim only if the victim's life was endangered.
- Ask a conscious victim for permission before giving care.
- Check the victim for life-threatening emergencies before providing further care.

- Summon professional help by calling 911.
- Continue to provide care until highly trained personnel arrive.

Pennsylvania's Good Samaritan Law can be found below:

#### Statutes of Pennsylvania Title 42

##### § 8332. Emergency response provider and bystander good Samaritan civil immunity.

(a) General rule.--Any person, including an emergency response provider, whether or not trained to practice medicine, who in good faith renders emergency care, treatment, first aid or rescue at the scene of an emergency event or crime or who moves the person receiving such care, first aid or rescue to a hospital or other place of medical care shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of rendering such care, except in any act or omission intentionally designed to harm or any grossly negligent acts or omissions which result in harm to the person receiving emergency care or being moved to a hospital or other place of medical care.

To report an incident, or for more information about filing an accident claim, please contact: President or Safety Officer

#### Accident Reporting Resources:

- Little League Incident Tracking Form (<https://www.littleleague.org/downloads/incident-injury-tracking-form/>)
- AIG Accident Claim Form (<https://www.littleleague.org/downloads/accident-claim-form/>)
- How to File an Accident Claim (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/how-to-submit-an-accident-insurance-claim/>)
- Little League Insurance Program Overview (<https://www.littleleague.org/university/articles/little-league-insurance-programs/>)

# LITTLE LEAGUE RULES & SAFETY BEST PRACTICES

Creating a safe, enjoyable playing environment begins with following Little League's official safety rules and reinforcing practices that protect players, volunteers, and families. WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL has confirmed that it meets all required safety standards.

## Little League Safety Rules

Little League's official safety rules are designed to prevent injuries and establish consistent expectations across the program. These rules help ensure safe play during practices and games.

Leagues must enforce the following:

- On-deck batters are not permitted in the Majors Division and below
- Batters, base runners, and player base coaches must wear helmets at all times
- Catcher's gear must include a dangling throat guard
- Metal cleats are prohibited in the Majors Division and below
- Disengageable bases are required on all baseball and softball fields
- Head-first sliding while advancing is not permitted in the Majors Division and below
- Pitch count limits and required rest days must be followed in all baseball divisions
- Bats must meet current Little League standards
- Game balls must meet current Little League standards and be in good condition

## Safety Best Practices

In addition to official rules, many leagues adopt extra safety practices that strengthen routines, reinforce expectations, and create a positive environment for players, families, and volunteers.

Common safety best practices include:

- Keeping dugout and field gates closed during play
- Using a double first base on baseball and softball fields
- Reminding players not to throw equipment or swing bats near others
- Reviewing lightning and severe weather procedures with coaches and umpires
- Ensuring each team has emergency contact information available at practices and games
- Leading age-appropriate warm-ups and stretching to reduce injury risk
- Marking spectator areas clearly and keeping them separate from the field
- Encouraging volunteers, parents, and players to model sportsmanlike and respectful behavior
- Sharing safety reminders with families (emails, signage, or meetings)
- Posting safety signage in common areas (e.g., "No Climbing Fences," "Foul Ball Awareness," "AED Located Here")

## **2026 FACILITY SURVEY REPORT**

This report provides an overview of the information submitted by WARWICK TOWNSHIP BASEBALL LL through the Little League Annual Facility Survey. The survey helps document the condition of each field, identify safety or maintenance needs, and track important facility details such as fencing, bleachers, lighting, emergency equipment, and field use.

The information in this summary reflects the league's responses for each field and is intended to support planning, safety awareness, and ongoing facility improvements throughout the season.

# GUINEA LANE FIELD 4

2045 Guinea Ln  
Jamison, PA 18929

Facility survey last updated 2/11/2026

## Field Dimensions

Left Field	Center Field	Right Field	Backstop	Outfield Fence Height
180 ft.	180 ft.	180 ft.	12 ft.	5 ft.

## Left Field Foul Territory

Home Plate	Third Base	Foul Pole
20 ft.	25 ft.	0 ft.

## Right Field Foul Territory

Home Plate	First Base	Foul Pole
20 ft.	25 ft.	0 ft.

## General Details

Parking Capacity	101 or more
Bleacher Capacity	None/NA
Ownership	Municipality
Maintenance Responsibility	Municipality/League

## Emergency Equipment

Safety Features	Dugout fencing, Disengageable bases
Emergency Equipment Available	First aid kit

## Field and Playing Area

Field is Fenced	Permanent
Fence Material	Chain-link
Basepath Material	Soil
Baseline Marking Material	Spray Paint
Infield Surface	Grass
Playing Features	Permanent pitching mound, Foul poles, Backstop

## Lighting

Lights Installed	No
Pole Type	
Underground Wiring	
Light Poles Grounded	
Date Electrical System Last Inspected	
Date Light Levels Last Tested	
Light Levels Meet Little League Standards	

## Field Usage

Field Used for Tournament Play	No
Scheduling Limitations	Night Games No Lights

## Bleachers

Material	Metal
Annual Inspection	
Safety Railing	
Handrails	
Overhead Screens	