



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFRASTRUCTURE

ON-SITE RANGER: Camp Ransburg's Ranger, Keith Korn resides in the house on the left as you enter Camp Ransburg property off of East Waldrip Creek Road. If you need assistance, you may either contact him by telephone (812-837-9423) or by knocking on the front door of his residence.

OUTDOOR WARNING SIRENS: Camp Ransburg is covered by Monroe County outdoor tornado warning sirens. When you hear a steady tone, it means that a tornado has been sighted in Monroe County or the National Weather Service has issued a tornado warning.

CELLULAR PHONE COVERAGE: Cellular coverage at Camp Ransburg is generally good throughout camp.

NEAREST HOSPITAL: The nearest Emergency Room is at IU Health – Bloomington. It is about 12-miles from Camp Ransburg.

NEAREST FIRE STATION: Fire coverage for Camp Ransburg is provided by the City of Bloomington. The nearest Fire Station is approximately 12-miles away.

POLICE JURISDICTION: Monroe County Sheriff's Department has jurisdiction over Camp Ransburg. For police emergencies, call 911; for a non-emergency, call Dispatch at (812)-349-2781.

EMERGENCY RESPONSES

SEVERE WEATHER: Participants at Camp Ransburg events will be notified by the Monroe County outdoor warning sirens in the event of approaching severe weather. When activated, the sirens will deliver a three-minute audible continuous alert. Groups staying at Camp Ransburg are also encouraged to have and monitor a NOAA Weather Radio as a back-up to the Monroe County outdoor warning sirens.

Response: When indicated, you should seek shelter immediately. In the event of approaching thundershowers, take shelter in the Dining Hall or other covered shelters. In the event of approaching tornadoes, go to the lowest points in camp denoted by RIDGE POLES (see map). Remain there until you are given the all clear.

FIRE EMERGENCY: In the event that a fire gets out of control, evacuate the area and go to your Troop identified assembly point on Camp Ransburg. Do not fight the fire unless it is small and you have appropriate firefighting equipment.

Response: Immediately call 911 for local Fire Department assistance in extinguishing the blaze, and notify the Camp Ranger at 812-837-9423. Remain out of the area near the fire until you are given the all clear.

MEDICAL OR ACCIDENTS: In the event of a medical incident or accident, provide appropriate first aid. If bodily fluid spills are present, keep individuals away from the area of the spill until it can be cleaned.

Response: If not life threatening, but the injury still requires immediate medical follow-up, transport to the nearest Emergency Room (see map and directions). If the injury is life threatening, call 911 for EMT response and ambulance for transport. Notify the Camp Ranger at 812-837-9423.

LOST SCOUT: It is possible that a member of your group may become lost or disconnected from the rest of the group while at Camp Ransburg.

Response: Do not panic. All members of the Troop should go to your Troop identified assembly point on Camp Ransburg. Notify the Camp Ranger at 812-837-9423, reporting all known information about the lost Scout. Assist in the search as directed. Follow directions.

SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE: If you become aware of suspected child abuse during your stay at Camp Ransburg, immediately remove the child from the situation.

Response: Do not panic. Follow established Boy Scout policy and immediately notify the Crossroads of America Scout Executive, Joseph Wiltrout at 317-8137057. Also notify Indiana Child Protective Services at 800-800-5556. Follow directions provided by the Scout Executive and Indiana Child Protective Services.

SITE HAZARDS (*spring, summer, fall*)

POISONOUS PLANTS: Two poisonous plants (Poison Ivy and Poison Sumac) are relatively common at Camp Ransburg. Contact with either plant can lead to a very itchy skin rash caused by urushiol oil or toxicodendrol which are produced by these plants. **Poison Ivy** (photo at left below) is characterized by its trifoliate leaf. The two opposite leaflets will have very little or no petiole and the terminal leaflet will be extended from the two opposite leaflets. Poison ivy can grow as a vine or low shrub. It will climb trees, power line poles, fences or just about anything available to climb.

A shrub or small tree, **poison sumac** (photo at right below) can be more toxic than poison ivy. Plants can grow from six to 20 feet tall. The compound leaves have seven to 13 leaflets with smooth margins and the leaflets are elliptic to oblong. Flowers are green and approximately 1/16 of an inch in diameter.



Joseph LaForest, Univ. Ga., Bugwood.org



U.S. Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Response: Immediately wash exposed skin with soap and warm water. Remove contaminated clothing. Apply cool compresses for 15 to 30 minutes at a time. Apply topical calamine lotion to reduce itching. Get medical help if rash covers a large part of the person's body, if the person develops blisters on the skin, or if the exposed person can't sleep.

MOSQUITOES, SPIDERS AND TICKS :

Camp Ransburg is also home to a number of species of mosquitoes and ticks, and is within the home range for both Brown Recluse and Black Widow spiders. The Brown Recluse spider (photo at left below) is marked by an upside down fiddle on its cephalothorax; the Black Widow spider (photo at right below) is marked with a red hourglass on the underside of its abdomen. Both spiders usually live in locations that are not frequently disturbed, such as wood piles, boxes inside shelters, etc.



Lisa Ames, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org



University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

Both of these spiders can inject humans with toxic venom. Mosquitoes and ticks can potentially transmit a number of diseases to humans.

Response: If bitten by either a Brown Recluse or Black Widow spider, immediately seek medical assistance. Make it a habit to always check for attached ticks and remove them immediately as described in the Scout Handbook. If bitten by a mosquito do not scratch the bite.

POISONOUS SNAKES: There are two poisonous snakes (Northern Copperhead and Timber Rattlesnake) that are occasionally found in Fayette County, Indiana. The **Northern Copperhead** (left below) is a moderately sized, stout-bodied, venomous snake that typically measures 24 to 36 inches in total length. Its head is reddish-brown in color and its body is tan. The body is marked with 15 to 19 mahogany lateral bands with darker edges that are wide on the sides and narrow on the back. The color pattern of the **Timber Rattlesnake** (right below) is highly variable, with ground coloration ranging from yellow and brown, to gray or black. All Timber Rattlesnakes do, however, possess dark, often chevron shaped, cross bands along the dorsal surface. This venomous snake is a large stout-bodied snake that can reach lengths of 50 to 60 inches. They also possess a rattle on their tail.

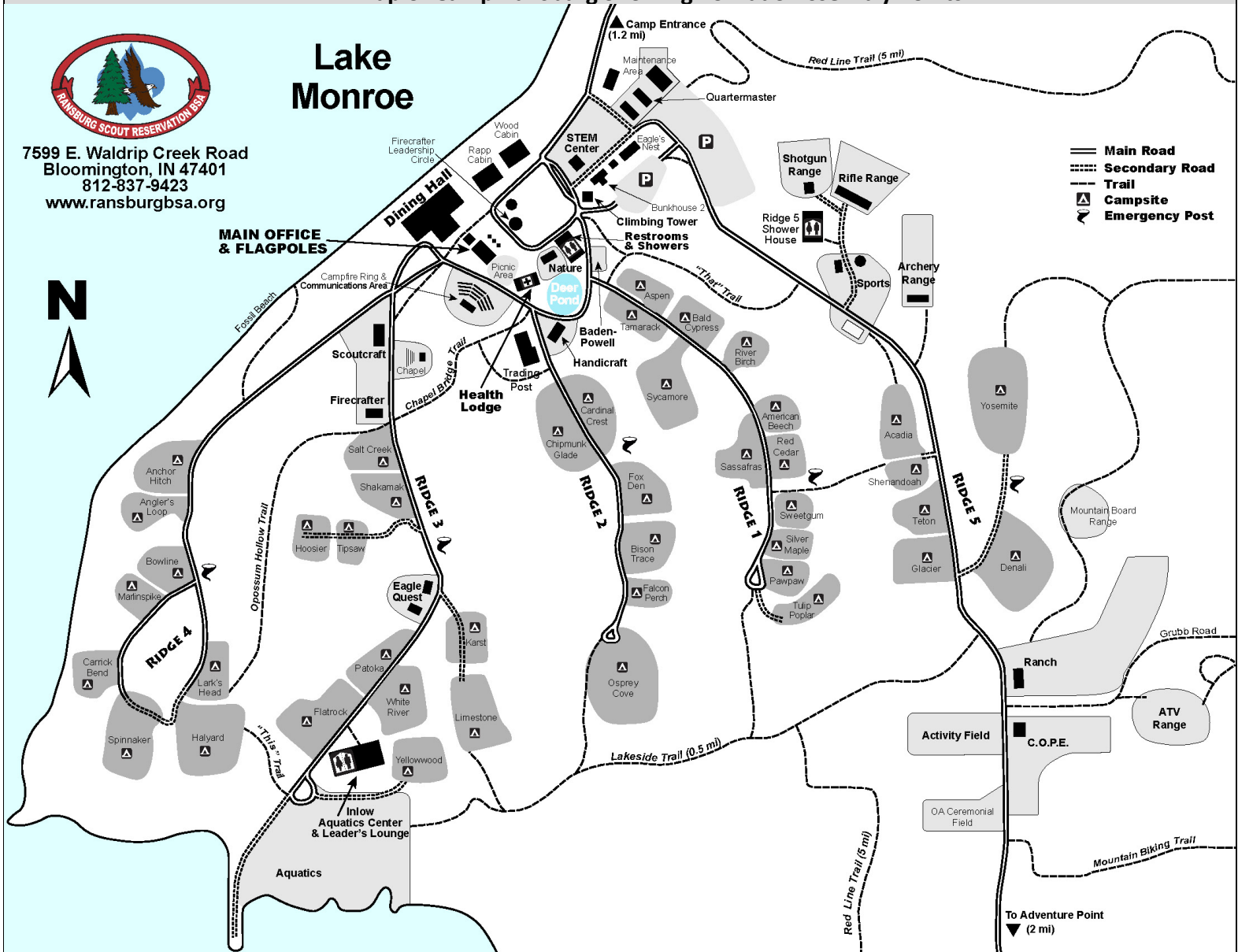


Arnold T. Drax, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



James Henderson, Golden Eagle Images, Bugwood.org

Response: If bitten by a suspected Northern Copperhead or Timber Rattlesnake, seek immediate medical attention.



Last Revised: DMC - 12/19/14