

NSD Monday Morning Meeting



May 7, 2007



Safety messages from TABL

SAFETY NOTE

Develop an Earthquake Preparedness Plan

San Francisco commemorated the 101st anniversary of the 1906 earthquake last week, which is a good reminder that families should develop an emergency earthquake plan. Know exit routes from buildings and neighborhoods. Agree on a common contact living outside of the Bay Area who everyone will call. It is often easier to reach people out of the immediate area. Maintain a "go bag" in cars or near an exit with supplies such as food, water, ID copy, flashlight, batteries, telephone contact list, and maps. Ensure sufficient "duck, cover, and hold" space is available under desks. Fasten bookshelves, machinery, computers and other heavy items to a strong surface. Go [here](#) for more information.

SAFETY NOTE

Use Caution Outdoors To Avoid Tick Bites



Now that warmer weather is here and outdoor activity is increasing, ticks can become problems for both humans and pets. In the U.S., ticks cause Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. To prevent tick bites, wear light-colored clothing (allowing you to see the ticks easily), avoid tick-infested areas, and use chemical repellent with DEET or permethrin. More information can be found [here](#).

SAFETY NOTE

Avoiding Rattlesnakes While Out on the Trail

As temperatures warm, rattlesnakes come out of hibernation. Most remain inactive and out of sight, but become more visible when migrating in the spring and fall. To prevent snakebites in both humans and pets, become familiar with local species. Keep rattlesnakes out of home and garden by removing potential rodent and snake nesting sites. While hiking, keep pets on a leash, stay on trails and avoid areas of tall grass, rocks or woodpiles. More information can be found [here](#).



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See safety slides from Jan 8 and Jan 22 MMM



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Preventing Tick Bites



- Avoid “tick-y” (“tick-lish?”) areas:
 - Wooded and bushy areas with high grass and a lot of leaf litter
 - Take extra precautions in May, June, and July. This is when ticks that transmit Lyme disease are most active
 - If you do enter a tick area, walk in the center of the trail to avoid contact with overgrown grass, brush, and leaf litter
 - Ask your local health department and park or extension service about tick infested areas to avoid
- Keep ticks off your skin:
 - Use insect repellent with 20% - 30% DEET on *adult skin* and clothing to prevent tick bite
 - Permethrin is another type of repellent. It can be purchased at outdoor equipment stores that carry camping or hunting gear. Permethrin kills ticks on contact! One application to pants, socks, and shoes typically stays effective through several washings. Permethrin should not be applied directly to skin.



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- **Keep ticks off your skin:**

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Committee on Environmental Health has updated their recommendation for use of DEET products on children in 2003, citing: "Insect repellents containing DEET (N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide, also known as N,N-diethyl-3-methylbenzamide) with a concentration of 10% appear to be as safe as products with a concentration of 30% when used according to the directions on the product labels." AAP recommends that repellents with DEET should not be used on infants less than 2 months old.

- from CDC website.



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Preventing Tick Bites



- Check Your Skin and Clothes for Ticks Every Day!
 - Remove ticks from your clothes before going indoors. To kill ticks that you may have missed, wash your clothes with hot water and dry them using high heat for at least one hour.
 - Perform daily tick checks after being outdoors, even in your own yard. Inspect all parts of your body carefully including your armpits, scalp, and groin. Remove ticks immediately using **fine-tipped tweezers**.
 - If a tick is attached to your skin for less than 24 hours, your chance of getting Lyme disease is extremely small. But just to be safe, monitor your health closely after a tick bite and be alert for any signs and symptoms of tick-borne illness. **Typical symptoms include fever, headache, fatigue, and a characteristic skin rash called erythema migrans.**

Info from CDC website



Rattlesnakes



[Info from California Poison Control System]

- In northern California, the Northern Pacific rattlesnake is the only native venomous species
- Using the snake's color or pattern is **NOT** a reliable method of identification. Looking for the characteristic rattle on the tail is a good method, but sometimes these rattles are lost. Rattlesnakes have a powerful body, thin neck and a well defined triangular or arrow shaped head. Their eyes are hooded and the pupils of the eyes are oval (like a cat) rather than round. In comparison, non-poisonous snakes have round pupils in their eyes. A non-poisonous snake tends to look more like a snake a child rolls out of clay: the head, neck and body have more-or-less the same diameter. They do not share the distinct skinny neck of the rattlesnake. This is true only of snakes native to California and does not apply to exotic snakes or snakes imported into California from elsewhere.

Be safe, be smart: Leave snakes alone and avoid a bite.



First Aid - Rattlesnakes

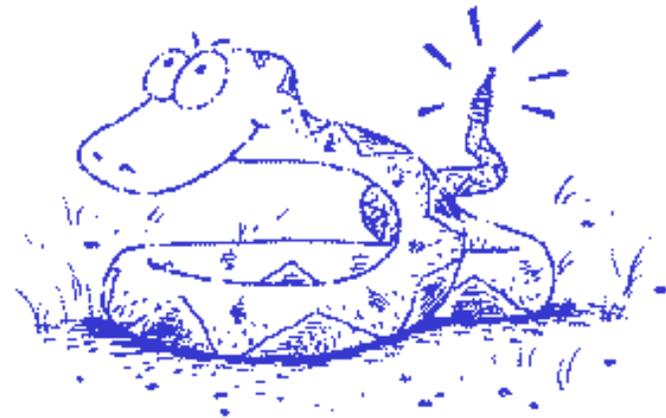


[Info from California Poison Control System]

What do I do for initial first aid?

Because most Californians live in rattlesnake country, a snakebite emergency plan should be developed before it is needed. If you are less than one hour from the nearest emergency room, initial treatment is relatively simple:

- Try to calm the victim.
- Gently wash the area with soap and water.
- Apply a cold, wet cloth over the bite.
- Transport to the nearest emergency facility for further treatment.





First Aid - Rattlesnakes



[Info from California Poison Control System]

What should NOT be done after a rattlesnake bite?

Several DON'Ts are very important to remember:

- DON'T apply a tourniquet.
- DON'T pack the bite area in ice.
- DON'T cut the wound with a knife or razor.
- DON'T use your mouth to suck out the venom.
- DON'T let the victim drink alcohol.
- DON'T apply electric shock.

The preceding treatments will NOT help the victim and are dangerous. Applying ice or a tourniquet can block circulation, which can result in gangrene and eventual loss of the limb due to amputation. Cutting the wound can cause excessive bleeding. Because human mouths are full of bacteria, sucking the venom from the wound can cause infection, making treatment more difficult.



First Aid - Rattlesnakes



[Info from California Poison Control System]

Have an emergency plan

If you will be more than one hour from an emergency facility, your emergency snakebite plan becomes more complicated. You need to know the following information:

- Where is the nearest hospital emergency room?
- How long will it take 9-1-1 emergency responders to arrive on the scene?
- How close will you be to a fire department, park ranger, highway patrol, sheriff or Coast Guard station?

If you will be a great distance from emergency assistance, you should:

- Always hike or camp with a buddy who will be able to go for help.
- Take along a portable phone.
- Notify people where you will be and check in with them.

If you are going to be in the wilderness, it is a good idea to carry a Sawyer Extractor® snakebite kit. These snakebite kits can be bought at most sporting goods stores. Each kit contains a syringe-like device that exerts one atmosphere of reverse pressure. The device extracts the venom from the wound without the complications or bleeding or wound contamination. It is important to know that the Sawyer Extractor® removes less than half the venom injected into the wound. Using a Sawyer Extractor® kit is definitely NOT a substitute for treatment in an emergency room. Read the kit directions BEFORE a snakebite occurs.



Seminars

(May 7, 2007 - May 20, 2007)

- UCB Physics colloquium (4:30 PM, I LeConte):

May 7, 2007

4:30 pm

1 LeConte Hall

Colloquia

From The Big Bang To COBE , The Nobel Prize, And James Webb Space Telescope

Dr. John C. Mather



Seminars

(May 7, 2007 - May 20, 2007)

- Heavy Ion Tea:

- Wednesday, May 9, 2007 (70-191 Conference Room) 3:30pm
 - **The QCD Transition at Non-Vanishing Temperatures**
 - *Zoltan Fodor* (University of Wuppertal and UC San Diego) [Abstract](#)
-

Note: date and
location

- NSD Colloquium:

- May 7, 2007, 2:00 p.m, Pers. Hall

Feng Yuan (BNL): A New Spin on the Proton: the
Perspective from RHIC



Seminars

(Apr 23, 2007 - May 6, 2007)

- INPA Journal Club (12 noon, 50-5026)

11 May	Steven Dazeley (LLNL) on double chooz
18 May	Eddie Baron (University of Oklahoma) Supernovae (tentative title) Abstract TBA



Seminars

(Apr 23, 2007 - May 6, 2007)

- PD RPM (4 PM, 50A-5132):

Kam-Biu Luk (LBL)

Date: Thursday, May 10, 2007

Time: 4 P.M.

Location: **50B-4205**

Title: "Status of Daya Bay"

[Abstract](#)

Craig Hogan (U. of Washington)

Date: Thursday, May 17, 2007

Time: 4 P.M.

Location: 50A-5132

Title: TBA

Abstract: TBA



Seminars

(Apr 23, 2007 - May 6, 2007)

- Nuclear Engineering Colloq.

Colloquiums held in room 3105 Etcheverry Hall
Refreshments served from 3:45, Speaker 4:00 - 5:00 P.M.

May 7

Dr. Alex
Friedman, LBL

"Heavy Ion Fusion Science"

- Other

<< Tuesday, May 08, 2007 >>

George C. Pimentel Lecture: Nanowire, Nanoscience and Emerging Nanotechnologies
Seminar | May 8 | 4-5 p.m. | [Latimer Hall](#), Pitzer Aud./120

Speaker/Performer: Professor Charles Lieber, Harvard University
Sponsor: [Chemistry, Department of](#)



Next m^3

Date & Time: May 21, 2007, 9:00 AM

Mathis Wiedeking: Structure Studies of
Neutron-rich Nuclei at the 88”

Future meeting dates and talks are listed in:
http://neutrino.lbl.gov/~snoman/NSD_MMM

Speaker/meeting coordinator suggestions:
Alan Poon, awpoon@lbl.gov, x2467



Today's m^3

Joanna Kiryluk

Status of IceCube