

Parent Information Sheet

Age 3 Soccer

A3 (Age 3) Soccer

Meeting Day: Mondays

Meeting Times: 5:45-6:30pm or 6:30-7:15pm on Thursday or Saturdays are potential makeup days.

Uniforms: We provide jersey, shorts, and socks.

At each meeting session, the child and parent(s) of the designated team(s) will participate together in drills that the instructor will demonstrate. After the instructor demonstrates the skill drill, the child and parent will then practice the specific skill together, until the instructor moves onto the next skill. During the season we will focus on skills such as dribbling, passing, and shooting. Each practice session will build on the last session, teaching the child different skills that introduce them to the game.

Additional Information:

*The participant must have shin guards prior to the first practice.

* **Parents Meeting on Monday, September 12.** Your child's team and Parent Meeting time will be posted on Monday, August 22 by 6:00pm on our website, www.bullochrec.com.

Season Schedule: (Teams and times will be added after registration)

Monday, September 12th – 6:00pm Parent Meeting and Uniform Handout – Mill Creek Soccer Complex

Monday, September 19th – All Practices at Brooklet

Monday, September 26th – All Practices at Mill Creek

Monday, October 3rd – All Practices at Brooklet

Monday, October 10th – World Cup Final Day at Mill Creek

Complex Addresses

Brooklet Soccer Park BR 411 Parker Ave, Brooklet GA

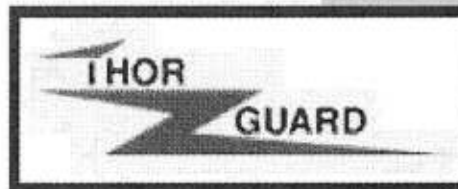
Mill Creek Park MC 1388 Hwy 24 East, Statesboro, GA

Thor Guard Lightning Prediction System

“A Proactive Solution for Lightning Safety”

How it Works

- * Sensors measure and analyze the electrostatic fields in the atmosphere
- * Predicts the possible occurrence of lightning 8 - 20 minutes before it could potentially strike



Operational Statistics

- * The system has a coverage area radius of 2.5 miles
- * It is 97% accurate within a 2-mile radius
- * System operates seven days per week, from 8am - 9:30pm in the months of March - November.

When a Threat is Detected

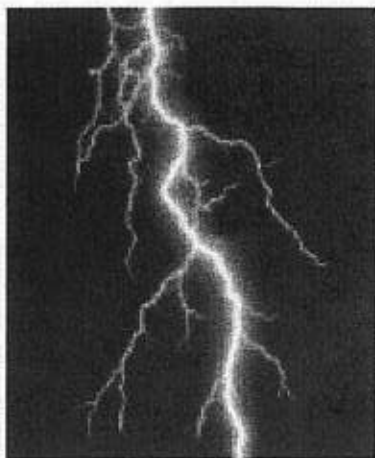
- * Warning horn will sound with an uninterrupted 15-second blast and a strobe light will flash when there is the potential for a lightning strike within the coverage area
- * Once a threat is detected, the system continuously updates data about energy in the air 50 times per second to see if the atmosphere still retains the potential energy necessary for a lightning strike
- * Upon hearing the horn blast and/or seeing the strobe light, park users must leave the park and seek appropriate shelter

What Qualifies as Appropriate Shelter

- * Inside buildings, hard-top vehicles or other lightning protected facilities and amenities
As a Last Resort: Seek low-lying areas or dense woods

What to Avoid

- * Open areas/isolated trees
- * Water
- * Metal
- * Wire Fences
- * Overhead wires/power lines
- * Elevated ground
- * Maintenance Machinery
- * Open top or soft top vehicles



When the Threat has Diminished

- * The horn will sound three short 4-second blasts and the strobe light will turn off
- * The horn signals that normal activity may resume

Thorguard Location

- * near pond at Mill Creek Regional Park

Other Non-covered Locations

- * Signal horns may not be at your site, but at a site within ear shot. If you hear the alarm, please leave the park immediately.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the Thorguard Lightning Prediction System, please contact the Statesboro-Bulloch Parks and Recreation Department at (912) 764-5637 or mail@bullochrec.com.

Please visit our website for more details: www.bullochrec.com.

Please enjoy your day at beautiful Mill Creek Regional Park!

Concussion

INFORMATION SHEET



CDC HEADS UP
SAFE BRAIN. STRONGER FUTURE.

This sheet has information to help protect your children or teens from concussion or other serious brain injury. Use this information at your children's or teens' games and practices to learn how to spot a concussion and what to do if a concussion occurs.

What Is a Concussion?

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury—or TBI—caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or by a hit to the body that causes the head and brain to move quickly back and forth. This fast movement can cause the brain to bounce around or twist in the skull, creating chemical changes in the brain and sometimes stretching and damaging the brain cells.

How Can I Help Keep My Children or Teens Safe?

Sports are a great way for children and teens to stay healthy and can help them do well in school. To help lower your children's or teens' chances of getting a concussion or other serious brain injury, you should:

- Help create a culture of safety for the team.
 - Work with their coach to teach ways to lower the chances of getting a concussion.
 - Talk with your children or teens about concussion and ask if they have concerns about reporting a concussion. Talk with them about their concerns; emphasize the importance of reporting concussions and taking time to recover from one.
 - Ensure that they follow their coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
 - Tell your children or teens that you expect them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- When appropriate for the sport or activity, teach your children or teens that they must wear a helmet to lower the chances of the most serious types of brain or head injury. However, there is no "concussion-proof" helmet. So, even with a helmet, it is important for children and teens to avoid hits to the head.



Plan ahead. What do you want your child or teen to know about concussion?

How Can I Spot a Possible Concussion?

Children and teens who show or report one or more of the signs and symptoms listed below—or simply say they just "don't feel right" after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body—may have a concussion or other serious brain injury.

Signs Observed by Parents or Coaches

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Forgets an instruction, is confused about an assignment or position, or is unsure of the game, score, or opponent
- Moves clumsily
- Answers questions slowly
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes
- Can't recall events *prior to or after* a hit or fall

Symptoms Reported by Children and Teens

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness, or double or blurry vision
- Bothered by light or noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Confusion, or concentration or memory problems
- Just not "feeling right," or "feeling down"

Talk with your children and teens about concussion. Tell them to report their concussion symptoms to you and their coach right away. Some children and teens think concussions aren't serious, or worry that if they report a concussion they will lose their position on the team or look weak. Be sure to remind them that *it's better to miss one game than the whole season.*



cdc.gov/HEADSUP

CONCUSSIONS AFFECT EACH CHILD AND TEEN DIFFERENTLY.

While most children and teens with a concussion feel better within a couple of weeks, some will have symptoms for months or longer. Talk with your children's or teens' healthcare provider if their concussion symptoms do not go away, or if they get worse after they return to their regular activities.

What Are Some More Serious Danger Signs to Look Out For?

In rare cases, a dangerous collection of blood (hematoma) may form on the brain after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body and can squeeze the brain against the skull. Call 9-1-1 or take your child or teen to the emergency department right away if, after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body, he or she has one or more of these danger signs:

- One pupil larger than the other
- Drowsiness or inability to wake up
- A headache that gets worse and does not go away
- Slurred speech, weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- Repeated vomiting or nausea, convulsions or seizures (shaking or twitching)
- Unusual behavior, increased confusion, restlessness, or agitation
- Loss of consciousness (passed out/knocked out). Even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously

Children and teens who continue to play while having concussion symptoms, or who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—have a greater chance of getting another concussion. A repeat concussion that occurs while the brain is still healing from the first injury can be very serious, and can affect a child or teen for a lifetime. It can even be fatal.

What Should I Do If My Child or Teen Has a Possible Concussion?

As a parent, if you think your child or teen may have a concussion, you should:

1. Remove your child or teen from play.
2. Keep your child or teen out of play the day of the injury. Your child or teen should be seen by a healthcare provider and only return to play with permission from a healthcare provider who is experienced in evaluating for concussion.
3. Ask your child's or teen's healthcare provider for written instructions on helping your child or teen return to school. You can give the instructions to your child's or teen's school nurse and teacher(s) and return-to-play instructions to the coach and/or athletic trainer.

Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Only a healthcare provider should assess a child or teen for a possible concussion. Concussion signs and symptoms often show up soon after the injury. But you may not know how serious the concussion is at first, and some symptoms may not show up for hours or days.

The brain needs time to heal after a concussion. A child's or teen's return to school and sports should be a gradual process that is carefully managed and monitored by a healthcare provider.

To learn more, go to [cdc.gov/HEADSUP](https://www.cdc.gov/HEADSUP)



Discuss the risks of concussion and other serious brain injuries with your child or teen, and have each person sign below.

Detach the section below, and keep this information sheet to use at your children's or teens' games and practices to help protect them from concussion or other serious brain injuries.

I learned about concussion and talked with my parent or coach about what to do if I have a concussion or other serious brain injury.

Athlete's Name Printed: _____ Date: _____

Athlete's Signature: _____

I have read this fact sheet for parents on concussion with my child or teen, and talked about what to do if they have a concussion or other serious brain injury.

Parent or Legal Guardian's Name Printed: _____ Date: _____

Parent or Legal Guardian's Signature: _____