



Thank you for sending your student to IP's Summer Performing Arts Camps. We are looking forward to an exciting summer and have drafted rules for campers and staff to follow in order to make this experience safe and fun. We have also included safety tips and protocols to make your student's experience the best!

Summer camper rules

- **Students are temperature checked everyday as they enter camp**
- No Sharing of Food and drink. Lunches are recommended to be sent in disposable bags. It is also recommended to clean reusable water bottles daily
- No Sharing of any personal hygiene products (ie hairbrushes, contact solution, make-up)
- No Sharing of any personal items, devices or musical scripts (ie clothing, phones, ipods, tablets, pens, pencils, toys, scripts from the show)
- As per our yearly policy, Students should not bring any extra personal items from home to camp to prevent the spread of germs (ie toys, games, sketchbooks).
- No birthday treats will be allowed this year.
- **Masks for students of all ages are optional.** Kids can be fidgety, touching their faces when wearing the mask. We want to prevent as much touching of the face as we can. If you want your student to wear a mask, then you are allowed to do so. Please send your camper with a mask if that's what you want.
- **Masks will not be worn during performances.**
- Hand washing will be enforced extra carefully this year. After eating, bathroom, and touching objects we are unsure of. Sanitizing stations will be placed around camp. Children will wash hands before and after each activity.
- Hand Washing is the preferred method of cleaning. If soap and water are not accessible, hand sanitizer will be set up around the room for use.
- Students are not allowed to touch each other and must respect social distancing precautions when possible.
- Students must sneeze/cough into their elbow

- If a camper is not feeling well, please do not send them to camp. Please inform staff of illness and we will help take precautions
- If a camper becomes ill at camp, we will isolate them from other students and inform the parents/guardians of the situation.
- Students must practice proper distancing from teaching staff

IF YOU WANT YOUR STUDENT TO WEAR A MASK :

Is there a “right way” to wear a cloth face covering?

Yes. Place the cloth face covering securely over the nose and mouth and stretch it from ear to ear. Remember to wash your hands before and after you wear it and avoid touching it once it's on your face. When back inside, avoid touching the front of the face covering by taking it off from behind. Cloth face coverings should not be worn when eating or drinking. Wash the cloth face coverings after each wearing.

What kind of cloth face covering is best?

Homemade or purchased cloth face coverings are fine for most people to wear. For children, the right fit is important. Pleated face coverings with elastic are likely to work best for kids. Adult cloth face coverings are usually 6x12 inches, and even a child-sized 5x10 inch covering may be too large for small children. Try to find the right size for your child's face and be sure to adjust it for a secure fit.

Due to very limited supply now, professional grade masks like N-95 masks should be reserved for medical professionals on the front lines who have increased risk of exposure to coronavirus.

Caution: you may need to reconsider the use of cloth face coverings if:

The face coverings are a possible choking or strangulation hazards to your child.

Wearing the cloth face covering causes your child to touch their face more frequently than not wearing it.

Key Times to Wash Hands

You can help yourself and your loved ones stay healthy by washing your hands often, especially during these key times when you are likely to get and spread germs:

- Before, during, and after preparing food
- Before eating food

- Before and after caring for someone at home who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea
- Before and after treating a cut or wound
- After using the toilet
- After [changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet](#)
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- After touching an animal, animal feed, or animal waste
- After handling pet food or pet treats
- After touching garbage

During the COVID-19 pandemic, you should also clean hands:

- After you have been in a public place and touched an item or surface that may be frequently touched by other people, such as door handles, tables, gas pumps, shopping carts, or electronic cashier registers/screens, etc.
- Before touching your eyes, nose, or mouth because that's how germs enter our bodies.

Follow Five Steps to Wash Your Hands the Right Way

Washing your hands is easy, and it's one of the most effective ways to prevent the spread of germs. Clean hands can stop germs from spreading from one person to another and throughout an entire community—from your home and workplace to childcare facilities and hospitals.

Follow these five steps every time.

1. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
2. Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
3. Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice.
4. Rinse your hands well under clean, running water.
5. Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

Handwashing Misconceptions

1. Water temperature is not important. Clean cold and warm water work equally well.

2. Antibacterial soap is not more effective than regular soap: Bar soap and liquid soap are equally effective.
3. Soap and water are more effective than alcohol-based hand sanitizer if hands are visibly dirty or greasy.
4. If water is available but soap and hand sanitizer are not, rubbing your hands together under water and drying them off with a clean towel or letting them air dry can remove some germs. Only use this method as a last resort.

Use Hand Sanitizer When You Can't Use Soap and Water

You can use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available. Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to get rid of germs in most situations. If soap and water are not readily available, you can use an alcohol-based [hand sanitizer](#) that contains at least 60% alcohol. You can tell if the sanitizer contains at least 60% alcohol by looking at the product label.

Sanitizers can quickly reduce the number of germs on hands in many situations. However,

- Sanitizers do not get rid of all types of germs.
- Hand sanitizers may not be as effective when hands are visibly dirty or greasy.
- Hand sanitizers might not remove harmful chemicals from hands like pesticides and heavy metals.

Caution! Swallowing alcohol-based hand sanitizers can cause alcohol poisoning if more than a couple of mouthfuls are swallowed. [Keep it out of reach of young children and supervise their use.](#)

How to use hand sanitizer

- Apply the gel product to the palm of one hand (read the label to learn the correct amount).
- Rub your hands together.
- Rub the gel over all the surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry. This should take around 20 seconds.