

The question from the month of July; According to the "Protect Yourself" article in the June Safety Bulletin, how many minutes before sun exposure should you apply sunscreen?... At least 20 minutes before sun exposure. The winner for the drawing is **Josh Nanninga**, he will receive a \$20 prize. The August question is now on the Facilities website.



Get your answers in before August 22nd to be eligible for the next prize drawing!

Self Inspection Checklist

Self-inspection is essential if you are to know where probable hazards exist and whether they are under control. Each month there will be a featured topic. This month is General Work Environments.

GENERAL WORK ENVIRONMENT

- Are all worksites clean, sanitary and orderly? Are work surfaces kept dry and appropriate means taken to assure the surfaces are slip resistant?
- Are all spilled hazardous materials or liquids, including blood and other potentially infectious materials, cleaned up immediately and according to proper procedures?
- Is combustible scrap, debris and waste stored safely and removed from the worksite promptly?
- Is all regulated waste, as defined in the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens standard (29 CFR 1910.1030), discarded according to Federal, state and local regulations?
- Are accumulations of combustible dust routinely removed from elevated surfaces including the overhead structure of buildings, etc.?
- Is combustible dust cleaned up with a vacuum system to prevent suspension of dust particles in the environment?
- Is metallic or conductive dust prevented from entering or accumulating on or around electrical enclosures or equipment?
- Are covered metal waste cans used for oily or paint-soaked waste?
- Are all oil and gas-fired devices equipped with flame failure controls to prevent flow of fuel if pilots or main burners are not working?
- Are paint spray booths, dip tanks, etc., cleaned regularly?
- Are the minimum number of toilets and washing facilities provided and maintained in a clean and sanitary fashion?
- Are all work areas adequately illuminated?
- Are pits and floor openings covered or otherwise guarded?
- Have all confined spaces been evaluated for compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146? (Permit required confined spaces.)

see the full self inspection checklist on the facilities website:

<http://www.k-state.edu/facilities/training/safetymanual/OSHA-SBH-Self-Inspection.pdf>

Arboviral Disease Surveillance in Kansas

Arboviral diseases are those that are spread from arthropods, such as mosquitoes and ticks to humans. West Nile virus is the leading cause of arboviral disease in the United States and Kansas. Infection with West Nile virus ranges from febrile illness to neuroinvasive disease, such as meningitis or encephalitis, and can cause death. From 1999 – 2015 there were a total of 43,937 cases and 1,911 deaths in the United States from West Nile virus; 533 cases of WNV and 19 deaths have occurred in Kansas. There is no available vaccine to prevent human infection. Personal protection measures to reduce exposure to mosquito bites is the primary method of West Nile virus disease prevention. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment works with partners to estimate the risk of human disease to help guide prevention efforts for both communities and individuals.

West Nile Virus Risk Level and Surveillance Results

West Nile virus is the most common mosquito borne disease in Kansas and the United States. Several species of mosquitoes are responsible for transmission of arboviruses but *Culex* species are the primary vector for West Nile virus in Kansas and the United States. In 2017 the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, with funding from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, expanded the mosquito surveillance from 1 to 3 counties (Reno, Sedgwick, and Shawnee). In addition, we collect mosquito surveillance data from 4 additional partners throughout the state. We use this data to develop weekly risk levels from mid-May through mid-October, and they serve as a proxy for West Nile virus transmission risk for the entire state.

The risk of acquiring WNV infection depends on various factors including time of year, number and location of infected *Culex* species of mosquitoes, and the number of days with sufficient heat. The risk of WNV transmission is lower in the spring but rises through the early and midsummer months and usually reaches peak transmission during July, August, and September.

In 2017 WNV risk levels have been developed for Kansas based on the following criteria:

- Presence of *Culex* spp. of mosquitoes
 - Human cases of WNV reported to KDHE
 - Increase in the number of *Culex* spp. mosquitoes
 - Historical data indicators for the weeks of increased WNV human cases.
- Regardless of the West Nile virus risk level for your area, there is no such thing as being 'risk-free'. Take precautions when you are out in areas where mosquitoes are present.

Kansas West Nile Virus (WNV) Weekly Surveillance and Transmission Risk Report Week Ending July 14, 2017 (Week 8)

West Nile virus Transmission Risk Level* by Region



Highlights for this Week:

The West Nile virus risk level increased from moderate to high for the east region and increased from low to high for the central and west regions.

West Nile virus (WNV) positive mosquitoes were identified this week in Sedgwick and Shawnee counties.

One human case of WNV was identified in Barton County. One WNV human case investigation is in progress.

No veterinary cases of WNV were identified this week.

Source:
http://www.kdheks.gov/epi/arboviral_disease.htm

Other Mosquito Related Articles:
<https://www.cdc.gov/westnile/prevention/index.html>

Key to West Nile Virus Risk Levels in Kansas - 2017		
Risk	What it Means	What You Can Do
Minimal	The mosquito species that carries WNV has not been detected. This does <i>not</i> mean the risk is zero.	To Prepare: Mosquito-Proof Your Home: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep screens on windows and doors in good repair. • Use air conditioning if you have it. • Drain - Reduce number of mosquitoes around your home by emptying standing water from flowerpots, gutters, buckets, pool covers, pet water dishes, discarded tires, and birdbaths on a regular basis.
Low	The mosquito species that carries WNV has been detected. Infection with WNV is unlikely.	To Prevent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear mosquito repellent during high mosquito hours (dusk to dawn) • Wear long sleeves and long pants during high mosquito hours (dusk to dawn) • Use mosquito netting on baby carriages and playpens
Moderate	High numbers of mosquitoes that can spread WNV have been detected. Infection with WNV is likely or has already occurred.	To Prevent: add to previous level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear mosquito repellent continuously • Wear long sleeves and long pants when weather permits • Dump standing water twice weekly
High	1) Mosquitoes have tested positive for WNV OR 2) this week has been identified as a 'high risk' WNV infection week based on historical human cases. Many people may get infected with WNV in your area.	To Prevent: add to previous level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People over 50 or those who are immune compromised may consider adjusting outdoor activity to avoid peak mosquito hours (from dusk to dawn).

Always know your risk – check risk level regularly at http://www.kdheks.gov/epi/arboviral_disease.htm