



ENVIRONMENTAL NEWSLETTER

Volume 12, Issue 2

Spring 2016

Environmental Public Health Event Calendar

Food Safety Training Classes
10 am to 12 pm
Apr 5, May 10, June 7, Jun 21
2 to 4 pm
Apr 21, May 19, Jun 2, Jun 16

Holden City Hall Class

Aug 4 10 am - 12 pm and 2-4 pm

ServSafe 8 hour class

May 17 8am to 5pm

Call 660-747-6121 ext. 258 to register

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JCCHS Public Health Calendar

Immunization Clinics for all ages
Mondays thru Friday 8am-5pm

Satellite WIC Clinics available in Holden. Call 660-747-2012 for details.

Home Health and Hospice Services available 7 days a week and 24 hours every day. Call 660-747-6121 for more information.

JCCHS offers CPR, use of an AED and First Aid training for Child Care Workers and the general public. Call 660-747-6121 for more information.

STD/HIV testing by appointment
660-747-6121 .

Springtime Cleanup

An important part of mosquito control around your home is making sure that mosquitoes don't have a place to lay their eggs. Because mosquitoes need water for two



stages of their life cycle, it's important to monitor standing water sources. A good time to do this is during your springtime cleanup .

- Get rid of standing water in rain gutters, old tires, buckets, plastic covers, toys or any other container that holds water where mosquitoes can breed.
- Empty and change the water in bird baths, fountains, wading pools, rain barrels and potted plant trays at least once a week to eliminate potential mosquito habitats.
- Drain temporary pools of water or fill with dirt.
- Keep swimming pool water treated and circulating.

Repeat this process in mid to late summer to ensure a mosquito free fall.

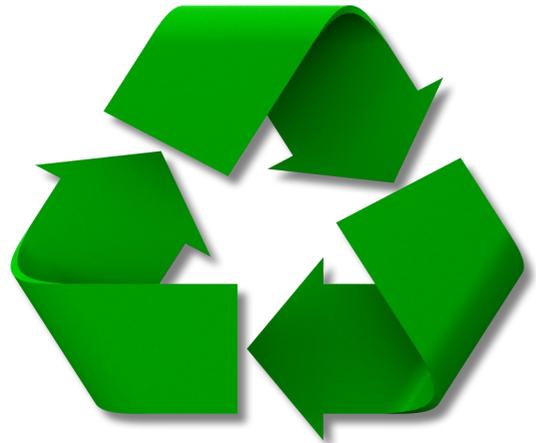
If you have a lot of materials stored on your property that can catch water consider selling , recycling, reuse/ or repurpose the material.

Residents should compost or shred vegetation and use that as mulch or brush rather than burn it. If burning is done in a city, check with your city hall to obtain a information on restrictions and permits. Residents of the county should check with The Johnson County Dispatch Center 660-747-2265 and check for a Red Flag Warning/ Burn Ban .

TIRES CANNOT BE BURNED. Make arrangements to dispose of old tires through a local tire dealer.

Plastics, newspapers, cardboard, glass, metal cans can be recycled at the Johnson County Sheltered Workshop 607 N. Ridgeview Dr. Warrensburg (660) 747-7990.

Recycling is good for the environment while providing income and jobs to our local community .



House Hold Hazardous Waste Collection

April through October on the first and third Tuesday of the month from 9 am to 1 pm. By **appointment only** at 335 E. North Street, Warrensburg.

Call Debbie Brackman with the Pioneer Regional Planning Commission **660-463-7934** or **816-616-8311** to make an **appointment!**



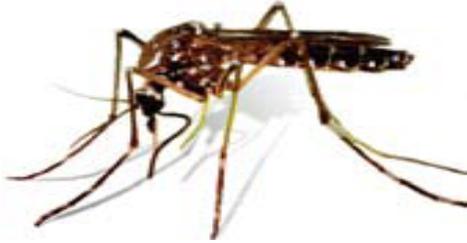
Accepted Items: Oil-Based paints, Acid, Adhesives & Glues, Aerosol Cans, Ammonia, Antifreeze, Art/Hobby Paints, Bases (Chemicals), NiCad & NiMH batteries, Rechargeable Batteries, Car batteries, Bleach, Brake Fluid, Capacitors, Caulk, Car Wax/Cleaners, Charcoal lighter fluid, CFCs & HCFCs, Disinfectants, Drain Opener, Fabric Dyes, Fertilizer, Fingernail Polish/Removers, Flea Collars, Furniture Polish/Waxes, Small Gas Cylinders, Gasoline, Insecticides, Insect Repellant's & Poison, Kerosene & Fuel Oils, Lead, Lighter Fluid, Lubricating Oils, Mothballs, Motor Oil, Organic Solvents, Oven Cleaner, Tub/Tile Cleaner, Varnish, Windshield Wiper Fluid, Wood Preservatives, Wood Stain, Paint Stripper, Pesticides, Pet Sprays/Dips, Photographic Chemicals, Propane Cylinders, Rat/Mouse Poison, Septic Tank Cleaners, Shoe Polish/Wax, Spa Care Chemicals, Spot Removers, Swimming Pool Chemicals, Toilet Bowl Cleaners, Transmission Fluid, Fluorescent Tubes, light bulbs, Bulbs, CFL's and



Items Not Accepted: **NO LATEX PAINT** (latex paint is not a hazardous waste and can be dried out and then discarded in normal trash). Ammunition, Asbestos, Commercial Waste, Explosives, Medical/Bio- Waste Needles, Smoke Detectors, Tires, Yard Waste, Mercury, Infectious or biological wastes (no needles or diabetic supplies), Radioactive Waste, Unknown Substances, Appliances, Electronics, Glass.

If you do not see a certain material on either of these lists or have any other question, please feel free to contact:
Debbie Brackman at 660-463-7934 or 816-616-8311 you will need to **schedule an appointment** for drop off.

Avoiding Mosquito Borne Diseases



Mosquitos are pesky enough but some mosquitos in Missouri transmit disease's such as West Nile Virus, St. Louis Encephalitis, and Dengue. While no local transmission of Chikungunya or Zika virus has occurred, and hopefully never will, we do have the species of mosquito that is capable of transmitting these viruses.

The Key to avoiding a Mosquito Borne Disease is not to get bit.

Apply insect repellent on exposed skin and clothing when you go outdoors. Use an EPA-registered insect repellent such as those containing DEET, picaridin or oil of lemon eucalyptus on exposed-skin. Products with a higher percentage of DEET as active ingredient generally give longer protection. Use Permethrin repellent on clothing you wear outdoors and on equipment such as tents, hammocks and camp chairs. *Don't use permethrin on your skin.*

For details on when and how to apply repellent, see www.cdc.gov/westnile, and look for **Insect Repellent Use and Safety** in the **Questions and Answers** pages.

Cover up. Wearing long sleeve shirts, long pants, hats and socks sprayed with repellent while outdoors can further help prevent mosquito bites.

Avoid mosquitoes. Many mosquitoes bite between dusk and dawn. Limit time outdoors during these hours, or be sure to use repellents and protective clothing.

Mosquito Proof your Home

Screens. Keep mosquitoes outside by fixing or installing window and door screens.

Drain standing water. Don't give mosquitoes a place to breed. A small amount of standing water can be enough for a mosquito to lay her eggs.

Look weekly for possible mosquito breeding places. Empty water from buckets, cans, pool covers, flower pots and other items. Throw away or cover up stored tires and other items that aren't being used. Clean pet water bowls weekly. Check if rain gutters are clogged. If you store water outside make sure it's covered up. Encourage your neighbors to do the same.

Inspect animal water troughs for mosquito larvae. They appear a small wriggling swimming insects. Empty and clean the trough or treat it with *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* Bti. Bti can also be used in areas subject to flooding, farm ponds and lagoons. Most local hardware and Farm Supply stores sell Bti.

Any container or area that has standing water in it for more than 7 days should be emptied, cleaned or treated with Bti.

Pick up trash. A single plastic cup throw out on the side of the road and filled with rain water is capable of growing thousands of mosquito larvae.





JOHNSON COUNTY
COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES
Home Health • Public Health • Hospice

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Please call, email or drop by to give us your up to date contact information.

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What is in that cooler?

Springtime brings good weather and with that outdoor activities. Staying hydrated during your outdoor activities is important but just how safe is that water or sports drink in that jug?

The Food and Drug Administration has issued the following guidance as a result of outbreaks of Norovirus and Hepatitis involving beverage dispensers/coolers. One Norovirus outbreak resulted in the death of a teenage boy. Information on these diseases can be found at the Center for Disease Control web site at www.cdc.gov.

These guidelines convey good public health practices and are consistent with MO Food Code.

Water and Ice

* Water and Ice must be from an approved water supply that is tested to ensure it is safe.

Beverage

* Juice, drink mixes, flavorings and alcohol must be from approved sources. Juices must be Pasteurized.

Beverage Dispensers

* The dispenser should be certified for sanitation by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) or accredited certification program.

* The spigot should be a gravity flow design to prevent contamination during use.

The dispensers should be cleaned and sanitized at least once every 24 hours using the wash-rinse-sanitize method. The compartments of the sink should be of sufficient size to allow immer-



sion of the container. For containers too large to be immersed in the three-compartment sink, a clean and sanitized in-place procedure can be used. This includes use of a clean & sanitized bucket with wash cloth for the detergent cleaning step, followed by rinsing the container at least three times with water, and finally, spraying the inside of the container and spigot with a sanitizer solution (1 tsp bleach/gallon of water).

* Provide an area to allow proper air-drying of dispensers. Containers shall not be stored on the floor at any time.

Pay special attention to cleaning

and sanitizing the dispenser nozzle.

Dispenser Filling

* The dispenser should be filled in an area free of environmental contaminants such as dust and insects.
* The dispenser should not be placed on the floor while filling.

* The dispenser should be filled in a room with smooth, dry, easily cleanable floors, walls and ceilings. The dispenser should be kept away from chemical storage or other contaminants.

* If a water hose is used to fill the dispenser it should be certified or classified for sanitation by NSF or other accredited certification program (garden hoses are not approved) and not stored on the ground or capable of being submerged into a drain.

* Hoses should be used exclusively for drinking water dispenser filling and not to fill other equipment or tanks (pesticide, herbicide, battery containers).

* Backflow devices **are** required to protect the water supply.

* Wash hands with soap and water prior to handling water and ice.

* Ice must be dispensed with an ice scoop. No bare hand contact with ice.

