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What Should You Know About Zika? Zika virus is spread to people primarily through the bite of an infected type of mosquito. The most common symptoms of Zika are fever, rash, joint pain, and conjunctivitis (red eyes). The illness is usually mild with symptoms lasting for several days to a week after being bitten by an infected mosquito. People usually don't get sick enough to go to the hospital, and they very rarely die of Zika. For this reason, many people might not realize they have been infected. However, Zika virus infection during pregnancy can cause a serious birth defect called microcephaly, as well as other severe fetal brain defects. Once a person has been infected, he or she is likely to be protected from future infections. **No local mosquito-borne Zika virus disease cases have been reported in US**, but there have been travel-associated cases. Zika virus outbreaks have occurred in areas of Africa, Southeast Asia, the Pacific Islands, Brazil, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has prepared information on preventing the spread of Zika infections. Read more [HERE](#).

New 2016 Risk Summit Workshops Announced. Check out the [2016 Risk Summit program](#); new speakers and workshops have just been announced! Join the Nonprofit Risk Management Center in Chicago this September to participate in 'gamified' workshops such as: [Risk Management Jeopardy!](#); [PASSWORD: Mitigating Cyber Threats from Within](#); [The Price Is Right: Guess the Cost of Claims](#); and [Apples to Apples: Sorting Employees, Volunteers & Independent Contractors](#). Also, the Plenary Speaker has been announced. Dee Bradley Baker is one of Hollywood's top voice actors, lending his voice to literally hundreds of television shows, movies and video games. His unique ability to replicate an incredible range of animal and creature sounds make him one of the most sought after voice actors in Hollywood. Dee will present the 2016 Risk Summit plenary, *This Is the Voice: Risks & Rewards of Becoming a Top Voice Actor*. Read more about the [2016 Risk Summit](#).

Camps need to be prepared for lice. It starts with health screening as campers arrive and continues with good health practices during camp, but even with good practices in place lice can become a problem. One of the most commonly asked questions from camps each year is about lice according to the American Camp Association (ACA). Because of this the ACA has developed resources to help camps and recommends these five tips from the lessons learned during years of helping camps: Be Informed; Have a lice control policy; Screen for lice; Lice infestations need to be treated quickly and Communication is critical. Read more from the ACA [HERE](#) and from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [HERE](#).

Flammable and combustible substances should be properly stored in order to prevent accidents and incidents at facilities. A flammable/combustible is any substance that is easily ignited, burns intensely, or has a rapid rate of flame spread. For regulatory convenience, flammable and combustible liquids are defined together as any liquid with a flash point below 140° F. Staff should identify and inventory these various products and ensure they are properly stored or disposed of. Each product usually has its storage information listed on container labels or in the [Safety Data Sheet](#). Sample storage guidelines, based on criteria from various standards and codes, are available in the [Online Resource Library](#). Read more [HERE](#).

Did you see this in the last E-news:

Are you ready for thunderstorms? Thunderstorms can occur at any time of year, however the warm, humid conditions of the summer make the development of thunderstorms a greater risk. Thunderstorms may occur singly, in clusters or in lines. The most severe thunderstorms can affect one location for an extended period of time. Thunderstorms produce lightning and lightning strikes can be fatal. Lightning kills more than 70 people and injures at least 300 others each year in the United States according to the National Weather Service (NWS). The [WeatherBug](#) mobile app can be useful for outdoor activities since it utilizes a network of reporting stations and can alert users to proximate lightning activity. "[Lightning Safety When Working Outdoors](#)" is a new resource from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) that provides information about lightning hazards and protective measures that can be taken to ensure safety. Read more [HERE](#). More information on emergency preparedness, including how to respond to proximate lightning activity, is available in the [Online Resource Library](#).

Camps should look to prevent the casual transfer of illnesses. Every year, some of the most common calls received on the American Camp Association ([ACA](#)) Camp Crisis Hotline pertain to communicable diseases at summer camps. The potential for the spread of communicable diseases at camp means that camps must continue to pay diligent attention to control strategies. [Norovirus](#) is a fairly common issue for summer programs. A recent report from the Centers for Disease Control ([CDC](#)) suggests that, while Norovirus is often called the "Cruise Ship" virus, it is more often spread by food service workers and casually at meals. One great way to help prevent the spread of Norovirus and other diseases is regular handwashing. Handwashing by food workers is essential; other staff and campers should also wash their hands prior to each meal. Sanitizers and/or washing stations should be available at your dining facilities. Other tips on preventing the spread of communicable diseases are available from the ACA article: "[Ten Promising Practices of a Healthy Camp](#)". More camp safety resources are available in the [Online Resource Library](#).