

SELKIRK COLLEGE'S COVID-19 EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN

2020



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

.....	0
Table of Contents.....	1
SCOPE.....	2
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.....	2
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	3
RISK IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL.....	4
SAFE WORK PRACTICES.....	10
EDUCATION and TRAINING.....	13
HEALTH MONITORING.....	14
APPENDIX A: SELKIRK COLLEGE POSITION RISK CHART ASSESSMENT.....	15
APPENDIX B: CLEANING FREQUENCY AT SELKIRK COLLEGE.....	16
Appendix C: SAFE WORK PROTOCOLS FOR SHOPS/CLASSROOMS.....	18

SCOPE

This exposure control plan (ECP) applies to Selkirk College staff who could be exposed to the COVID-19 virus while doing their assigned work.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Selkirk College is committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace for all of our staff. A combination of preventative measures will be used to minimize worker exposure to the COVID-19 virus, including the most effective control measures available. Our work procedures will protect not only our employees, but also other workers and/or the public who enter our facilities, including our students. All employees must follow the procedures outlined in this plan to prevent or reduce exposure to the COVID-19 virus.

The purpose of this ECP is to protect employees from harmful exposures to the COVID-19 virus, to reduce the risk of infection in the event of an exposure, and to comply with the WorkSafeBC Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 5.54 and 6.3, *Exposure Control Plan*.

Selkirk College will strive to find ways to control or eliminate exposure to the COVID-19 virus by developing and implementing proper risk controls, establishing safe work practices, raising awareness, and providing education and training for our employees. Selkirk College will follow direction and controls as specified by the BCCDC (BC Centre for Disease Control), the BC Ministry of Health, and the Provincial or Interior Health Medical Health Officer while continuing to monitor and liaise with these authorities on changes that may impact the institution.

ACRONYMS

BCCDC – British Columbia Centre for Disease Control

ECP – Exposure Control Plan

MHO - Medical Health Officer

PHAC – Public Health Agency of Canada

PPE – Personal protective equipment

SWP – Safe work practice

WHO – World Health Organization

RESPONSIBILITIES

NOTE: These responsibilities may change as the situation evolves as directed by the Selkirk College COVID-19 Task Group, which is active during the pandemic period.

Selkirk College:

- Ensure that the materials (gloves, alcohol-based hand rubs, and washing facilities) and other resources (such as worker training materials required to implement and maintain the plan) are readily available where and when they are required. If due to supply chain disruption, Selkirk College becomes unable to obtain the necessary resources, Selkirk College will advise the appropriate emergency agency and re-evaluate this plan and the ability to continue to conduct activities that rely on those supplies for safe operation.
- Select, implement and document the appropriate site or scenario-specific control measures.
- Ensure that supervisors and employees are educated and trained to an acceptable level of competency.
- Ensure that employees use appropriate personal protective equipment – for example, gloves, gowns, eye protection, masks or respirators when required.
- Conduct a periodic review of the plan's effectiveness.
- Maintain records as necessary.
- Ensure that a copy of the exposure control plan is available to managers, supervisors and employees.
- Through the Task Force and Health & Safety, modify service models and levels, using a risk-based approach, unless otherwise ordered by national, provincial or local health authority.
- Ensure Managers/Supervisors follow the direction of the Task Force and Health & Safety.

Health & Safety:

- Ensure the exposure control plan is reviewed and updated as necessary.
- Support the development of supporting resources (such as Tool Box Talks, FAQs, posters, SWPs).
- Assist with the risk assessment process and consult on risk controls, as needed.
- Ensure a system for documenting instruction, training and fit testing is in place.

Managers:

- Assess the risk(s) related to the COVID-19 virus for the positions under their management.
- Ensure that awareness and information resources are shared with employees.

- Ensure and provide training, SWPs, PPE and other equipment as necessary.
- Ensure employees have been trained on the selection, care, maintenance and use of any PPE, including fit testing for those employees who may be issued a respirator.
- Direct work in a manner that eliminates and if not possible, minimizes the risk to employees.
- Ensure employees follow SWPs, use PPE.

Workers:

- Review information resources; ask questions and follow-up with supervisor to ensure understanding and adherence.
- Take part in training and instruction.
- Review and follow related SWPs.
- Selection, care, maintenance and use any assigned PPE as trained and instructed.
- Take part in fit testing if issued a respirator.
- Rely on information from trusted sources including Selkirk College, Interior Health, BCCDC, PHAC and WHO.
- Understand how exposure can occur and when and how to report exposure incidents.
- Report COVID-19 symptoms to manager, complete BC Self-Assessment Tool, contact 8-1-1 as appropriate and follow the directions of Interior Health and/or the Provincial MHO.

RISK IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL

COVID-19 virus

The COVID-19 virus is transmitted via larger liquid **droplets** when a person coughs or sneezes. The virus can enter through these droplets through the eyes, nose or throat if an employee is in close contact with a person who carries the COVID-19 virus. The virus is not known to be airborne (e.g. transmitted through the particles floating in the air) and it is not something that comes in through the skin. The COVID-19 virus can be spread by touch if a person has used their hands to cover their mouth or nose when they cough or sneeze.

Droplet Contact: Some diseases can be transferred by large infected droplets contacting surfaces of the eye, nose, or mouth. For example, large droplets that may be visible to the naked eye are generated when a person sneezes or coughs. These droplets typically spread only one to two metres and are too large to float in the air (i.e. airborne) and quickly fall to the ground. Influenza and SARS are two examples of diseases capable of being transmitted from

droplet contact. **Currently, health experts believe that the COVID-19 virus can also be transmitted in this way.**

Airborne transmission: This occurs when much smaller evaporated droplets or dust particles containing the microorganism float in the air for long periods of time. Transmission occurs when others breathe the microorganism into their throat or lungs. **Currently, health experts believe that the COVID-19 virus cannot be transmitted through airborne transmission.**

Resources: Please review the Public Health Agency of Canada poster below.

ABOUT CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19)

WHAT IT IS

COVID-19 is an illness caused by a coronavirus.

Human coronaviruses are common and are typically associated with mild illnesses, similar to the common cold.

SYMPTOMS

Symptoms may be very mild or more serious. They may take up to 14 days to appear after exposure to the virus.



FEVER



COUGH



DIFFICULTY BREATHING

HOW IT IS SPREAD

Coronaviruses are most commonly SPREAD from an infected person through:

- ▶ respiratory droplets when you cough or sneeze
- ▶ close personal contact, such as touching or shaking hands
- ▶ touching something with the virus on it, then touching your eyes, nose or mouth before washing your hands

These viruses are not known to spread through ventilation systems or through water.

PREVENTION

The best way to prevent the spread of infections is to:



- ▶ wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds



- ▶ avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth, especially with unwashed hands



- ▶ avoid close contact with people who are sick



- ▶ when coughing or sneezing:
 - cover your mouth and nose with your arm or tissues to reduce the spread of germs



- immediately dispose of any tissues you have used into the garbage as soon as possible and wash your hands afterwards



- ▶ clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces, such as toys, electronic devices and doorknobs.



- ▶ stay home if you are sick to avoid spreading illness to others

IF YOU HAVE SYMPTOMS

If you have SYMPTOMS of COVID-19 — fever, cough, or difficulty breathing:



- ▶ stay home to avoid spreading it to others
 - if you live with others, stay in a separate room or keep a 2-metre distance



- ▶ call ahead before you visit a health care professional or call your local public health authority
 - tell them your symptoms and follow their instructions



- ▶ if you need immediate medical attention, call 911 and tell them your symptoms.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON CORONAVIRUS:

☎ 1-833-784-4397

@ canada.ca/coronavirus

✉ phac.info.aspc@canada.ca



Public Health Agency of Canada / Agence de la santé publique du Canada

Canada

RISK ASSESSMENT

The following risk assessment table is adapted from WorkSafeBC Occupational Health and Safety Regulation Guideline G6.34-6. Using this guideline as a reference, we have determined the risk level to our workers, depending on their potential exposure in the workplace.

See Appendix A for the level of risk and risk controls in place for these workers.

Table 1: Risk assessment for pandemic influenza

	Low Risk Workers who typically have no contact with infected people.	Moderate risk Workers who may be exposed to infected people from time to time in relatively large, well-ventilated workspaces	High risk Workers who may have contact with infected patients or with infected people in small, poorly ventilated workspaces
Hand Hygiene	Yes (washing with soap and water, using an alcohol-based hand rub, or using hand wipes that contain effective disinfectant)	Yes (washing with soap and water, using an alcohol-based hand rub, or using hand wipes that contain effective disinfectant)	Yes (washing with soap and water, using an alcohol-based hand rub, or using hand wipes that contain effective disinfectant)
Disposable gloves	Not required	Not required, unless handling contaminated objects on a regular basis	Yes , in some cases, such as when working directly with infected patients.
Aprons, gowns, or similar body protection	Not required	Not required	Yes , in some cases, such as when working directly with infected patients.
Eye protection – goggles or face shield	Not required	Not required	Yes , in some cases, such as when working directly with infected patients.
Airway protection – respirators	Not required	Not required	Yes (minimum N95 respirator or equivalent).

RISK CONTROL

The Regulation requires Selkirk College to implement infectious disease controls in the following order of preference:

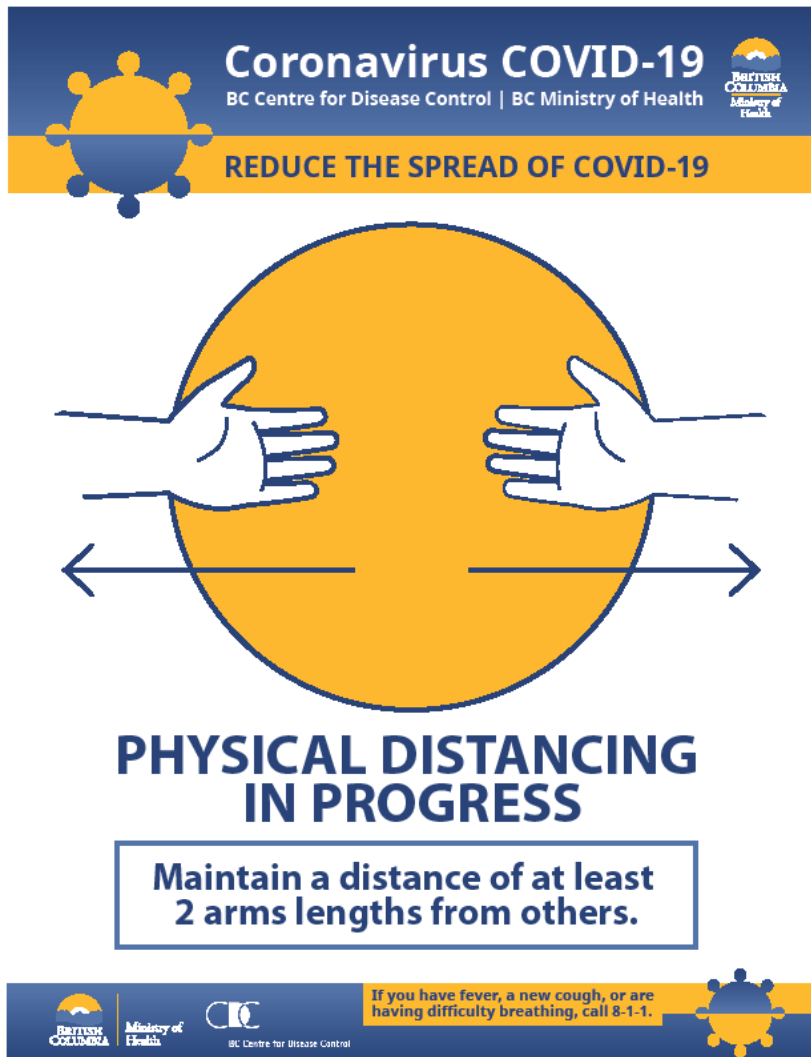
Controls used to mitigate the risks of exposure include:

- Elimination
- Engineering Controls
- Administrative Controls
- Education and Training
- Safe Work Practices
- Personal Protective Equipment

Elimination controls are those that remove the risk of contracting COVID-19 in the workplace. This includes eliminating face-to-face contact, by modifying service delivery to rely on video conferencing, phone, email or regular mail.

Engineering controls are those that alter the work environment to create a safe space. This would include distance controls (2 meters or greater) at reception counters or working inside an enclosure or behind a partition when helping customers or students. If practicable, conduct financial transactions by electronic means rather than cash or cheque. Additional examples may include physical barriers, which limit personal human contacts.

Resource: Please see the Ministry of Health poster.



Administrative controls are procedures that can be implemented to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission, which include:

- Hand washing and cough/sneeze etiquette (cover your mouth and nose with a sleeve or tissue when coughing or sneezing).
- Allow a reasonable personal distance space to reduce human-to-human transmission.
- Increase cleaning frequencies for shared work surfaces and equipment and tools, including shared vehicles.
- Alternating work schedules to reduce the number of people in an area.

Personal Protective Equipment is the last resort of mitigation strategy and includes using PPE for protection against transmission such, as wearing masks, respirators, gowns or aprons, gloves, goggles and/or face-shields. The use of PPE is required in high-risk situations, such as dealing with infectious people.

SAFE WORK PRACTICES

Hand Hygiene

Hand washing, proper coughing and sneezing etiquette, and not touching your face are the key to the prevention of transmission and therefore minimize the likelihood of infection.

Proper hand washing helps prevent the transfer of infectious material from the hands to other parts of the body – particularly the eyes, nose and mouth – or to other surfaces that are touched.

Wash your hands “well” and “often” with soap and water for at least 20 seconds (the time it takes to hum the “Happy Birthday” song twice). If soap and water is not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub to clean your hands.

“Often” includes:

- upon arriving and when leaving work
- after coughing or sneezing
- after bathroom use
- when hands are visibly dirty
- before, during and after you prepare food
- before eating any food (including snacks)
- before using shared equipment

“Well” means:

- wet hands and apply soap
- rub hands together vigorously for at least 20 seconds ensuring the lather covers all areas – palm to palm, back of hands, between fingers, back of fingers, thumbs, fingernails (using palm) and wrists
- rinse hand thoroughly with water
- dry your hands with paper towel (or a hand dryer), use the paper towel to turn off the tap and open the door, dispose of the paper towel

Additionally:

- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands
- Use utensils: consider using forks, spoons or tooth picks when eating and serving foods (especially snacks or “finger foods”)

Resource: please see the Ministry of Health poster

Coronavirus COVID-19
BC Centre for Disease Control | BC Ministry of Health

Hand Hygiene

SOAP OR ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB: Which is best? **Either will clean your hands: use soap and water if hands are visibly soiled.**

Remove hand and wrist jewellery

HOW TO HAND WASH

1. Wet hands with warm (not hot or cold) running water
2. Apply liquid or foam soap
3. Lather soap covering all surfaces of hands for 20-30 seconds
4. Rinse thoroughly under running water
5. Pat hands dry thoroughly with paper towel
6. Use paper towel to turn off the tap

HOW TO USE HAND RUB

1. Ensure hands are visibly clean (if soiled, follow hand washing steps)
2. Apply about a loonie-sized amount to your hands
3. Rub all surfaces of your hand and wrist until completely dry (15-20 seconds)

COVID19_HA_U01

British Columbia Ministry of Health BC Centre for Disease Control

If you have fever, a new cough, or are having difficulty breathing, call 8-1-1.

Cough/Sneeze Etiquette

All staff are expected to follow cough/sneeze etiquette, which are a combination of preventative measures that minimizes the transmission of diseases via droplet or airborne routes. Cough/sneeze etiquette includes the following components:

- Cover your mouth and nose with a sleeve or tissue when coughing or sneezing to reduce the spread of germs.
- Use tissues to contain secretions, and immediately dispose of any tissues you have used into the garbage as soon as possible and wash your hands afterwards.
- Turn your head away from others when coughing or sneezing.

Use of Masks

The [BCCDC](#) recommends that masks be worn by sick people to prevent transmission to other people and by health care workers. A mask will help keep a person's droplets in.

Use of N95 Respirators

The N95 mask is typically worn by workers directly involved in an **aerosol** generating medical procedure (as defined by Health Canada). An N95 mask is a protective barrier that is worn on the face, covers at least the nose and mouth, and is used to contain large droplets generated during coughing and sneezing. N95s help minimize the spread of potentially infectious material.

N95 masks must be fit tested.

Medical masks and N95 respirators should be reserved for healthcare workers. Some people can spread the virus when they have very mild symptoms or may be unaware they are infected. In this case, wearing a [non-medical mask](#) can help in containing a person's own droplets and protect others but it will not protect the wearer from COVID-19.

Masks are likely to increase the number of times a person will touch their own face (e.g., to adjust the mask). Any use of masks must also be done in conjunction with proper hand washing and physical distancing. **Any mask, no matter how efficient at filtration or how good the seal, will have minimal effect if it is not used together with other preventive measures, such as frequent hand washing and physical distancing.**

It is important to treat people wearing masks with respect.

How to Put on a Non-Medical Mask or Face Covering

1. Ensure the face covering is clean and dry.
2. Wash your hands with warm water and soap for at least 20 seconds before touching the mask.
 - If none is available, use hand sanitizer with a minimum 60% alcohol base.
3. Ensure your hair is away from your face.
4. Place the face covering over your nose and mouth and secure to your head or ears with its ties or elastics.
 - Adjust if needed to ensure nose and mouth are fully covered.
 - The mask should fit snugly to the cheeks and there should not be any gaps.
5. Repeat Step 2.

While wearing a non-medical mask or face covering, it is important to avoid touching your face. If you do touch your mask or face, you should immediately wash your hands with warm water

and soap for at least 20 seconds. You can also use hand sanitizer with a minimum 60% alcohol base.

How to Remove Non-Medical Mask or Face Covering

1. Wash your hands with warm water and soap for at least 20 seconds.
 - If none is available, use hand sanitizer with a minimum 60% alcohol base.
2. Remove the face covering by un-tying it or removing the loops from your ears.
 - Avoid touching the front of the mask when removing it.
 - It can be placed in a plastic bag temporarily if you are not at home.
 - Make sure you close or zip seal the bag while storing it.
3. After removing the face covering, repeat Step 1.

Cleaning and Disposing of Non-Medical Mask or Face Covering

If you plan to reuse the mask, wash it before wearing it again. Change your cloth mask as soon as it gets damp or soiled by:

- putting it directly into the washing machine
- washing it with other items using a hot cycle, and then dry thoroughly

Non-medical masks that cannot be washed should be discarded and replaced as soon as they get damp, soiled or crumpled. After use:

- dispose of masks properly in a lined garbage bin
- do **not** leave discarded masks on the ground

Additional Safe Work Practices

Additional safe work practices are being developed as Selkirk College responds as part of the COVID-19 response. These practices are department specific and are highly dependent on the type of work being done.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Selkirk College in response to the COVID-19 virus has established the following means of sharing information across the organization:

- COVID-19 information button on Selkirk College public-facing webpage selkirk.ca.
- COVID-19 information page on intranet my.selkirk.ca.
- Selkirk College staff emails – sent on a regular basis.

As COVID-19 is a public health matter, information noted above is intended for all staff.

Health & Safety is working with various departments to create safe work procedures and provide training as needed in collaboration with the supervisors and managers.

HEALTH MONITORING

Staff concerned that they may have come into contact with someone who may be ill, are to take the following actions:

1. Report the incident to your supervisor and/or healthandsafety@selkirk.ca.
2. Complete the [BC Self-Assessment tool](#) and follow the assessment recommendations.
3. If you are required to self-isolate please complete the [Selkirk Employee Self-Declaration Form](#) and submit to HR and Health & Safety.

The HR and Health & Safety teams understand that this is a time of tremendous uncertainty and that it is very normal to experience a wide range of [emotional reactions](#), including an increase in anxiety. Selkirk College's EFAP provider [Homewood Health](#) is available to assist you and your family 24/7/365 should you have any questions and concerns regarding COVID-19. Further, Homewood has provided you access to [i-Volve](#), which is an online cognitive behavioral therapy should you, or your family experience increased levels of anxiety.

The Red Cross also has information about [preparing emotionally for disaster and emergencies](#).

RECORD KEEPING

Records shall be kept as per Selkirk College's already established processes.

APPENDIX A: SELKIRK COLLEGE POSITION RISK CHART ASSESSMENT

POSITION	LEVEL OF RISK	CONTROL PROCEDURES
Front Counter Staff	Low to Moderate	Regular and effective hand hygiene, physical distancing
Instructors (Clinical) – on campus	Low to Moderate	Regular and effective hand hygiene, alternate course delivery models, physical distancing, increased sanitization processes, personal protective equipment
Instructors (Clinical) – during clinical placements at non-Selkirk College healthcare facilities	High	Regular and effective hand hygiene, alternate course delivery models, physical distancing, increased sanitization processes, personal protective equipment
Instructors (Trades)	Low to Moderate	Regular and effective hand hygiene, alternate course delivery models, physical distancing, increased sanitization processes, personal protective equipment as outlined in Operating Guideline
Instructors (other)	Low	Regular and effective hand hygiene, alternate course delivery models, working from home. Regular and effective hand hygiene, or as outlined in Operating Guideline
Facilities and Grounds workers	Low	Regular and effective hand hygiene, physical distancing. Regular and effective hand hygiene
Managers	Low	Regular and effective hand hygiene, physical distancing, working from home where possible
General Administrative Staff	Low	Regular and effective hand hygiene, physical distancing, working from home where possible
First Aid Attendants Tool Room Attendants	Moderate	Regular and effective hand hygiene, personal protective equipment
Custodial (Housing)	Low to Moderate	Regular and effective hand hygiene, physical distancing, increased sanitization processes, personal protective equipment

APPENDIX B: CLEANING FREQUENCY AT SELKIRK COLLEGE

These recommendations are based on the BCCDC standards and in collaboration with BCNET.

Shared equipment during face-to-face class:

Frequency: In between students

Examples: TBD by each program/class

Responsible: Instructors and students

Frequently-touched surfaces:

Frequency: At least twice per day

Examples: door knobs, light switches, telephones, keyboards, mice, pens, cell phones, toys, bathrooms

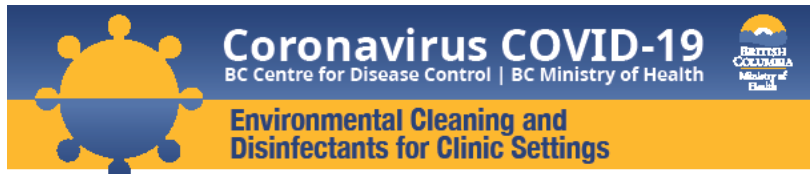
Responsible: Custodial

General cleaning of classrooms, shops, labs with face-to-face instruction:

Frequency: Once per day

Examples: Chairs, tables, floors, to be determined based on type of activity.

Responsible: Custodial



Cleaning: the physical removal of visible soiling (e.g., dust, soil, blood, mucus). Cleaning removes, rather than kills, viruses and bacteria. It is done with water, detergents, and steady friction from cleaning cloth.

Disinfection: the killing of viruses and bacteria. A disinfectant is only applied to objects; never on the human body.

All visibly soiled surfaces should be cleaned before disinfection.

Environmental cleaning for COVID-19 virus is the same as for other common viruses. Cleaning products and disinfectants that are regularly used in hospitals and health care settings are strong enough to deactivate coronaviruses and prevent their spread. Cleaning of visibly soiled surfaces followed by disinfection is recommended for prevention of COVID-19 and other viral respiratory illnesses.

Suggested cleaning and disinfecting frequencies for clinic settings:

Type of surface	Frequency
1. Shared equipment Examples: stethoscopes, blood pressure cuffs, otoscopes, baby scales, table and exam beds	IN BETWEEN PATIENTS
2. Frequently-touched surfaces Examples: medical equipment, door knobs, light switches, telephones, keyboards, mice, pens, charts, cell phones, toys, bathrooms	AT LEAST TWICE A DAY
3. General cleaning of procedure / exam rooms Examples: chairs, tables, floors	AT LEAST TWICE A DAY

For electronic equipment please comply with manufacturer's instructions to not void the warranty.

IPC v2.1

If you have fever, a new cough, or are having difficulty breathing, call 8-1-1.

Non-medical inquiries (ex. travel, physical distancing): 1-888-COVID19 (1-888-268-4319) or text 604-639-0300

APPENDIX C: SAFE WORK PROTOCOLS FOR SHOPS/CLASSROOMS

Protocols for Classroom/Shop - COVID-19

Selkirk College's priority is the health and safety of both students and staff. The following protocol is designed as a general best practice that can be used for shops/classrooms (where appropriate) returning to face to face teaching in alternative models. Additional safe work procedures will be developed by Health & Safety, in collaboration with departments for various programs.

Guidelines should include, but are not limited to:

1. If possible, entry to classroom/shop should be through a designated door. Hands should be sanitized at hand sanitizing station by door before entering.
2. Determine if disposable protective gloves will be made available to students and instructors (dependent on the work). The gloves are to be disposed of properly in a disposal container provided.
3. Custodial will provide regular sanitation of common areas, washrooms, wash up area and entrance area as determined by the recommended frequency of cleaning information provided.
4. Custodial will provide sanitation at end of each class day to impacted student/worker areas.
5. Social distancing of students with spacing between work areas and clear markings or assignment of designated work areas with identifying signs if appropriate.
6. Students will not enter the work area of another student.
7. Strict protocol as to direction of flow in main traffic areas of classrooms/shops with arrow indicators on floor.
8. No student access to portions of classrooms/shops if appropriate (barrier tape).
9. Encourage students to use their own vehicles or individual locations for break/lunch periods whenever possible.
10. Personal social distancing of at least 2 meters will be maintained at all times between persons in the classroom/shop.

11. Classroom/shop capacity will be determined by Campus Management, and will ensure that proper social distancing protocol is maintained.
12. Students/Instructors will wipe down/sanitize controls and surfaces after using any shared equipment as instructed by the Instructor. Sanitizing spray bottles, single use disposable shop clothes and disposable rubber gloves will be provided. The towels are to be disposed of properly in disposal container provided.
13. For areas involving interactions between instructor and students, use of a plexi-glass screens and or appropriate PPE (along with appropriate physical distancing) is required.
14. Students will wipe down/sanitize equipment and surfaces within their work area (shops only) as per the established safe work procedures. Sanitizing spray bottles, single use disposable shop clothes and disposable rubber gloves will be provided. The towels are to be disposed of properly in disposal container provided.

As usual, continue to practice good hand washing techniques and hygiene practices.

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water is not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub to clean your hands.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Cough or sneeze into your elbow or sleeve.
- Dispose of tissues appropriately.
- Avoid contact with sick people and stay at home or in your residence room if you are experiencing flu-like symptoms.
- Clean high-touch surfaces such as electronics, computer keyboards and phones frequently.
- Practice [social distancing](#) – maintaining at least two meters distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing.