Section	Health and Safety Policy and Procedures
Subject	Infection Control (hs035)
Applies To	Employees
Revised Date	March 2020

Policy:

Employers are required by law to ensure that work is being conducted safely and to protect their workers from all work-related hazards including exposure to infectious diseases.

Procedures:

* The following procedures are taken directly from <u>WorkSafe BC website</u>. In addition to the following procedures, the employer and employees will review and implement strategies identified in the <u>WorkSafe BC handbook for Controlling Exposure</u>: <u>Protecting Workers from Infectious Disease</u>

Responsibilities

Employer Responsibilities

- Identify infectious diseases that are, or may be, in the workplace
- Develop and implement an exposure control plan, when required (see hs035.2 Exposure Control Plan)
- Inform workers about how they may be exposed to infectious diseases in the workplace
- Educate, train and supervise workers on safe work procedures, including correct Routine Practices (see hs035.1 Routine Practices) and proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE), where applicable.
- Offer vaccinations as recommended by the BC Centre for Disease Control, at no cost to workers who are at risk of occupational exposure.
- Purchase safety-engineered medical devices, where appropriate.
- Tell workers to seek medical attention, as required.
- Tell workers that they must report incidents of exposure using the Health and Safety Incident Report form (hs040.4)

Employee Responsibilities

Employees have responsibilities to help reduce their risk of exposure to infectious pathogens, including the following:

- Attend education and training sessions.
- Follow safe work procedures, including implementing Routine Practices and wearing

PPE, if applicable.

- Seek immediate First Aid and medical attention after an occupational exposure.
- Report exposure incidents to supervisors or managers (use hs040.4 Health & Safety Incident Report form)\
- Refuse work that they have reasonable cause to believe will put them or others at risk and notify Service Coordinator immediately of risk.
- Keep records of personal vaccinations and ensure vaccinations are up to date.

Risks for Disease Exposure Defined

Airborne Diseases

- can be spread through the air when infected people cough, sneeze or speak.
- A person becomes infected by breathing in air contaminated with the virus or bacteria.
- Common airborne diseases include:
 - > chicken pox (varicella)
 - > pandemic influenza
 - > mumps
 - > tuberculosis

Bloodborne Diseases

- transmitted through contact with infected blood or certain body fluids.
- Common bloodborne diseases include:
 - ➤ HIV/Aids
 - > Hepatitis B and C

Contact Diseases

- Transmitted through direct or indirect contact with bacteria or viruses.
- Direct contact can include physical contact with an infected person, or contact with blood and body fluids.
- Indirect contact involves touching an object or surface that has been contaminated by an infected person.
- Common contact diseases include:
 - Norovirus

Zoonotic Diseases

- Caused by infectious agents that can be transmitted between animals and humans in a variety of ways.
- Some zoonotic diseases can be transmitted directly to humans through contact with saliva, some are airborne and others are transmitted through insect bites.
- Common zoonotic diseases include:
 - > Avian flu
 - Campylobacteriosis

- > Hantavirus
- ➤ Histoplasmosis
- Rabies
- ➤ West Nile virus

Reducing Risks

If workers are at risk for infectious disease at the workplace, employers must develop and implement an Exposure Control Plan (see hs035.2). As a general rule, safe work practices everyone should follow include:

Getting Vaccinated

• Many infectious diseases are preventable through vaccination.

Washing Hands Frequently

Wash your hands:

- When entering the workplace.
- Immediately before any aseptic procedure or any personal care
- Immediately after providing personal care to a person supported.
- Immediately after an exposure risk to body fluids (and after glove removal)
- Before leaving the workplace.
- After touching contaminated materials or surfaces.
- Before and after eating, drinking, smoking, handling contact lenses, applying makeup or using the toilet.

Handling Sharps Properly

• Follow manufacturer recommendations for using and disposing of sharps

Cleaning and Disinfecting Spills

• Specific procedures are required to contain spills of bodily (see policy hs035.1 Routine Practices).

Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Workers should know how to select appropriate PPE and how to properly put it on and take it off, including:

- gloves
- respirators
- face shields
- gowns
- foot covers
- eye protection

Practising Cough Etiquette

• Always cough into your sleeve or a tissue instead of your hand and wash hands after coughing.

Staying Home if you are Sick

• Workers should stay home if they are ill, especially if they are vomiting or have a fever or diarrhea.

References:

WorkSafe BC. (2020). Infectious diseases. Retrieved March 9, 2020, from https://www.worksafebc.com/en/health-safety/injuries-diseases/infectious-diseases

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