

Health and Safety Update

<p>Screening tool</p>	<p>All individuals must complete the screening tool and show approved access to security upon entry.</p> <p>This tool was revised in January 2022 to reflect updated guidelines based on the current wave and limited access to PCR testing. Questions once again ask if you have travelled outside of Canada in the last 14 days and if you have been in close contact with some who is symptomatic or has a positive COVID test. (https://ssbp.mycampus.ca/apex/r/banner/covid19-prescreen168/login)</p>
<p>COVID/Illness Reporting</p>	<p>The reporting protocols have been revised to reflect current case management protocols in consultation with the Durham Regional Health Department.</p> <p>Individuals who have symptoms, have a symptomatic household member/close contact or who have taken a test (PCR or rapid) must remain off campus and report Maureen.calhoun@ontariotechu.ca</p> <p>Case management will connect with the individual and confirm the approval date for return to campus.</p> <p>Given that the regulations reflect that distancing is not required in post secondary instructional space, individuals may be asked to isolate from campus for up to 10 days or more depending on the presence of symptoms. (https://ontariotechu.ca/readyforyou/)</p>
<p>Masking – PPE versus source controls</p>	<p>A tight fitted (leaving no gaps) 3-ply mask (2 outer layers tightly woven fabric with a non-woven middle layer) is acceptable in most on campus settings.</p> <p>N95 masks that are not fit tested are considered as an option to medical/surgical masks for enhanced source control. There is no mandate from the Ministry for these to be fit tested in non health care settings.</p> <p>https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/types-masks-respirators.html</p> <p>https://files.ontario.ca/mgcs_astm_levels_masks-1-en-2020-03-26.pdf see additional information below</p>
<p>Classroom environments</p>	<p>Masks must be worn in all indoor settings at all time.</p> <p>Classroom are considered to be a static environment and therefore eye protection is not required in this space.</p> <p>No eating is permitted in classrooms.</p>

	<p>If an individual needs to take a drink for some reason they must ensure they are distanced from others and they may need to step away from their desk in order to do this. All are asked to limit the extent to which they need to drink during class.</p>
Laboratory Environments	<p>Intermingling between students/instructors is inherent in this environment. As such, it is recommended that a minimum Level 1 mask or equivalent (95% filtration, 3-ply,)be worn. The University currently has a supply of Level 2 disposable masks which provide 98% filtration.</p> <p>If in a lab environment where chemical/bodily fluid contamination is possible, this mask must be provided with the direction to place ovetop of the mask worn upon entry and disposed of upon exit. Masks should not be removed in order to replace it with a disposable one.</p> <p>We will continue to review and update protocols as necessary.</p> <p>Eye protection is also required in this type of environment. In some cases PPE may be a standard protocol (safety goggles, lab coat etc.) and therefore no additional measures beyond mask requirements would be needed.</p> <p>Where eye protection is not typically required, safety glasses (wrap around or with side shields) are to be worn. A face shield can be worn as eye protection but it does not replace the need to wear a mask.</p>
Office Environments	<p>Continue to maintain physical distance as much as possible. Masks must be worn unless alone in a private work space.</p>
Eating on Campus	<p>Eating on campus continues to be in designated areas only. We will continue to comply with provincial direction regarding indoor dining which will gradually re-open as of January 31.</p>
Cleaning	<p>It is not necessary to wipe down surfaces and chairs between lectures. Wiping down of lab bench tops will be done as appropriate based on their use (chemical, micro lab etc.) Custodial staff continue to clean surfaces daily.</p>
Continuing control measures	<p>Previously recommended control measures such as hand hygiene, mask wearing etc. are to be continued.</p>
How do I request masks and safety glasses?	<p>Each Faculty/administrative unit is to identify a central contact who will complete an asset request form. This distribution process will be communicated by area managers.</p>

COVID-19 mask use: Types of masks and respirators

This advice is intended for the general public and is **not** intended for occupational health purposes, including health care settings.

The table compares different types of masks and respirators. Refer to it to help you decide which mask or respirator to choose. Some products are easier to find or purchase than others and costs can vary.

Non-medical masks, medical masks and respirators can all be used in the community.

The effectiveness of non-medical masks in preventing the spread of COVID-19 can vary based on many factors. It depends on material, construction, fit and proper use. Some non-medical masks can help prevent the spread of COVID-19 similarly to medical masks if they:

- fit well
- have multiple layers, including at least 2 layers of breathable tightly woven fabric (such as cotton) and
- have an effective middle filter layer

In general, while non-medical masks can help prevent the spread of COVID-19, medical masks and respirators provide better protection. No matter which type of mask you choose, proper fit is a key factor in its effectiveness.

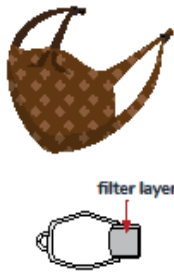


There are currently no standards for non-medical masks in Canada. Medical masks and respirators sold in Canada are required to meet established standards for filtration, breathability and fluid resistance.

To help prevent you and others from being exposed to COVID-19, make sure whatever mask or respirator you choose is:

- well constructed
- well fitting
- worn properly

Don't use masks or respirators with exhalation valves. They allow infectious respiratory particles to escape. They do **not** help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

For more information
Visit: Canada.ca/coronavirus

Types of masks and respirators	Availability	Construction	Fit	Regulatory considerations and standards
Non-Medical Mask 	Homemade or commercially available. Available in many different sizes and fabrics.	Should be made of at least 2 layers of tightly woven breathable fabric, like cotton. It should also have a third, middle layer of filter-type fabric, like non-woven polypropylene, to improve filtration. May contain a pocket to insert a removable filter. May be available with transparent windows. Reusable or disposable. Reusable if washed when dirty or damp.	Fit varies depending on the shape and style of the mask. The fit can be improved by using different methods, such as adjusting ties, bands or ear loops and flexible nosepiece (if included).	No standards or regulations exist for non-medical masks in Canada. Some international standards are available (AFNOR in Europe, ASTM in the U.S.). Non-medical masks aren't considered medical devices under the Medical Devices Regulations. The effectiveness of non-medical masks to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 varies widely, and depends on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • materials used • construction • fit • proper use
Medical Mask (Procedure or Surgical Mask) 	Commercially available. Available in adult and child sizes.	Construction materials may vary but must meet established filtration standards. Typically single use and disposable, but may be reused until visibly dirty, damp or damaged.	Fit varies depending on the size and features of your face. The fit can be improved by using different methods, such as adjusting ties, or ear loops and adjusting the flexible nosepiece.	Some disposable non-medical masks may look like medical masks but don't meet regulatory standards. Look for a medical mask that has ASTM F2100 or EN 14683 on the box label. This means that this mask has been tested and meets international standards for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • particle and bacterial filtration • breathability • fluid resistance • flammability of materials There are no recognized standards in Canada for transparent medical masks.
Respirators 	Commercially available. May be hard to find smaller sizes for children.	Construction materials may vary but must meet filtration standards for respirators. The design allows for a better fit than a medical mask. Not available with transparent windows. Typically single use and disposable, but may be reused until visibly dirty, damp or damaged.	Designed to fit snug on the face. On some respirators, the fit can be improved by adjusting ties, bands or ear loops and the nosepiece. A respirator worn in the community doesn't need fit testing.	Make sure that your respirator is approved by Health Canada. NIOSH N95 respirators with an approval number stamped on the device, represented as TC-84A-####n. 95PFE products or CSA certified CA-N95 and CA-N99 type respirators as marked according to the CSA Z94.4.1 standard. KN95 respirators that meet standard GB 2626-2019. KF94 respirators that meet standard KMOEL-2017-64. FFP2 respirators that meet standard EN 149-2001.

ASTM F2100-11 (2011) REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL FACE MASKS

TEST	LEVEL 1 (LOW) BARRIER: 80 mm Hg	LEVEL 2 (MODERATE) BARRIER: 120 mm Hg	LEVEL 3 (HIGH) BARRIER: 160 mm Hg
BFE (Bacterial Filtration Efficiency) at 3.0 micron ASTM F2101	≥ 95%	≥ 98%	≥ 98%
PFE (Particulate Filtration Efficiency) at 0.1 micron ASTM F2299	≥ 95%	≥ 98%	≥ 98%
Delta P (Differential Pressure) MIL-M-36954C, mm H ₂ O/cm ²	< 4.0	< 5.0	< 5.0
Fluid Resistance to Synthetic Blood ASTM 1862, mm Hg	80	120	160
Flame Spread 16 CFR part 1610	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1