



Outbreaks of Infectious Disease Plan

August 25, 2020

Title 8 California Code of Regulations Section 3203

CHAFFEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

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Chaffey Community College District is committed to the health and safety of all students, faculty, and staff. To ensure best practices are followed the Outbreaks of Infections Disease plan has been incorporated to the District’s Injury Illness Prevention Plan.

Scope

Cleaning and disinfecting are part of a broad approach to preventing infectious diseases, including influenza (flu), Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (the cause of COVID-19), Norovirus, and other viruses and bacteria, as such:

- a. The District shall follow these guidelines during a pandemic when non-confirmed contamination is suspected because of high infections in the community.
- b. These guidelines and requirements shall be used when the District has been notified of confirmed contamination of the pandemic viruses or bacteria.

Definitions

- a. Germ: a microorganism, especially one which causes disease. The most common germs include virus, bacteria, fungi and protozoa.
- b. Cleaning: removing germs, dirt, and impurities from surfaces or objects. Cleaning works by using soap (or detergent) and water to physically remove germs from surfaces. This process does not necessarily kill germs, but by removing them, it lowers their numbers and the risk of spreading infection.
- c. Disinfecting: killing germs on surfaces or objects. Disinfecting works by using chemicals to kill germs on surfaces or objects. This process does not necessarily clean dirty surfaces or remove germs, but by killing germs on a surface after cleaning, it can further lower the risk of spreading infection.
- d. Sanitizing: lowering the number of germs on surfaces or objects to a safe level, as judged by public health standards or requirements. This process works by either cleaning and/or disinfecting surfaces or objects to lower the risk of spreading infection.

Table 1 Contamination by infectious diseases

Infectious Disease	Time Virus or Bacteria is contagious	Ways to Clean and Disinfect
Influenza A and B A Subtypes H1N1 (Swine) H5N1 (Avian)	Airborne up to 3 hours 8-12 Cloth and Paper 24 to 48 solid surfaces	Disinfect with an EPA registered disinfectant or Bleach solution if contaminated within 48 hours. (for all uses of bleach check district policy)
Corona Virus (Covid-19, Novel, SARS)	Airborne up to 3 hours 72 hours on hard surfaces 48 hours wood and cloth	Disinfect with an EPA Registered disinfectant or bleach solution for all hard,

	24 hours cardboard <3 hours printing and tissue paper	wipeable and sprayable soft surfaces if contaminated within last 72 hours. Print material should be "isolated" for 24 hours. Books with plastic or fabric covers isolated for 72 hours
Norovirus (Stomach Flu) (Food Poisoning)	At least 7 days	Disinfect with an EPA registered disinfectant or Bleach solution unless the facility has been evacuated over a week. Follow guidelines of local health department.
Infectious Disease	Time Virus or Bacteria is contagious	Ways to Clean and Disinfect
Hepatitis B	7 days	Clean obvious blood or OPIM. Disinfect with an EPA registered disinfectant or Bleach solution

Routine Cleaning and Disinfecting Procedures when there are **no known/suspected cases of infection.**

- a. High touch areas should be cleaned regularly throughout the day, objects that are touched often, such as doorknobs, light switches, public countertops, computer keyboards, hands-on learning items, faucet handles, phones, and door jambs. Empty trash cans as needed.
- b. Employees should clean areas in the workspace that are not scheduled to be regularly cleaned by designated employees. Cleaning supplies shall be provided.
- c. Avoid sharing work items, telephones, calculators' keyboards, etc.
- d. Use personal protective equipment (PPE) suitable for conditions and cleaning and disinfecting products (refer to Personal Protective Equipment section below).
 - 1) Eye and Face Protection, such as goggles or face shield.
 - 2) Skin protection, such as gloves.
 - 3) Respiratory protection is typically not needed during cleaning and disinfection work.
 - 4) Always wash hands after cleaning and disinfecting is completed and PPE has been removed and disposed of properly.
- e. Use a disinfectant suitable for the germ to be killed.
 - 1) District's approved disinfecting and cleaning products
 - Products listed on Environment Protection Agency (EPA) Registered

Antimicrobial Products with label claims for use against the specific disease.

- f. Significantly dirty surfaces should be cleaned prior to disinfecting.
- g. To clean and disinfect hard surfaces, wet wipe all horizontal surfaces with a disinfecting solution. Spray disinfectants may also be used.
 - 1) Wet wipe all frequently touched vertical surfaces, such as doors and door jambs, with a disinfecting solution. Spray disinfectants may also be used.
- J. Double wipe or spray doorknobs, drawer pulls, light switches, and computer keyboards.
 - 1) Wet wipe or spray.
 - 2) Allow to dry.
 - 3) Wet wipe or spray again.

Cleaning and Disinfecting where **known cases of infection have been confirmed**

- a. Restrict the areas used by the person who is confirmed to be infected and wait as long as practical before beginning cleaning and disinfection to minimize potential for exposure to respiratory droplets.
- b. Open outside doors and windows to increase air circulation in the area. Wait 24 hours before you clean or disinfect, if feasible.
- c. Cleaning and disinfecting activities should start farthest from the entry door of a room or space.
- d. Clean and disinfect all areas used by the person who is confirmed to be infected, such as offices, bathrooms, common areas, shared electronic equipment like tablets, touch screens or keyboards.
- e. If more than 7 days since the person who is confirmed to be infected visited or used the facility, additional cleaning and disinfection is not necessary.
- f. Tuberculosis can last for several hours airborne and up to several months on surfaces. When a known case has been established at a District facility, any areas visited by that infected individual should be disinfected:
 - Use EPA registered products following the manufacturer's recommendations
- g. Continue routine cleaning and disinfecting

Training

- a. Employees must receive training on and demonstrate an understanding of when to use PPE, what PPE is necessary: how to properly don, use, and doff PPE in a manner to prevent self-contamination; how to properly dispose of or disinfect and maintain PPE; and any limitations of the PPE.
- b. Any employees who wish to voluntarily use N 95 filtering facepiece mask respirators, must receive a copy of Appendix D to California Code of Regulations, title 8, Section 5144.
- c. Hazard Communication Training - CCR, Title 8, §5194
 - 1) Local Education Agency's written Hazard Communication Program.
 - 2) The hazards of the cleaners or disinfectants.
 - 3) Labels and warnings.
 - 4) Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- d. Bloodborne Pathogens Training - CCR, Title 8, §5193
 - 1) Local Education Agency's written Exposure Control Plan for Bloodborne

Pathogens.

- 2) Proper disposal of contaminated sharps and contaminated materials.
- 3) Use of PPE.

Safe Practices - CCR, Title 8, § 3203

- a. During an outbreak of any virus or bacteria, it is important that all staff follow safe practices in their personal behaviors. These include but are not limited to:
 - 1) Regular hand washing with proper drying of the hands.
 - 2) Good respiratory hygiene - covering mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, using tissues and disposing of them correctly.
 - 3) Early self-isolation of those feeling unwell, feverish and having other symptoms of influenza.
 - 4) Avoiding close contact with others who may be ill.
 - 5) Avoiding touching one's eyes, nose or mouth.

Personal Protective Equipment

- a. General Information
 - 1) The risk of exposure to germs by cleaning staff is inherently low. Cleaning staff should wear appropriate PPE for all tasks in the cleaning process, including handling trash.
 - 2) PPE should be removed carefully to avoid contamination of the wearer and the surrounding area. Be sure to wash hands after removing gloves.
 - 3) To protect against chemical exposure, all chemicals' SDS should be reviewed to determine the appropriate use of PPE.
- b. Eye and Face Protection
 - 1) Shall be used by employees working on tasks where the risk of receiving eye injuries from splashes from hazardous substances are inherent to the task.
 - 2) Splash (not impact) goggles and/or face shields should be used.
 - 3) Reusable eye or face protection must be cleaned and disinfected according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- c. Hand Protection
 - 1) Used when an employee's hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances.
 - 2) Materials: nitrile, vinyl, or another chemical-impervious glove.
 - 3) Wash hands with soap and water.
 - 4) Put on clean gloves prior to cleaning and disinfecting tasks.
 - 5) Remove and discard gloves when leaving the cleaning and disinfecting area.
 - 6) Immediately wash hands with soap and water.
- d. Body protection
 - 1) Ordinary work clothing will provide protection from splashes of cleaning and disinfecting solutions.
 - 2) During cleaning and disinfection work, there is little hazard of exposure to viable viruses or bacteria.

e. Respiratory Protection

- 1) The District only uses chemicals that do not require filtering facepiece masks; non-filtering facepiece mask should be worn during times of confirmed infectious disease outbreaks.
- 2) During cleaning and disinfection work, there is little hazard of airborne viruses or bacteria.
- 3) Employees may voluntarily use NIOSH-approved filtering facepiece mask respirators upon completion of the Voluntary Respirator Use form (Appendix A).
 - a) Filtering facepiece masks rated at N 95 are sufficient to block disinfectant splashes or spray mists.
 - b) Filtering facepiece N 95 masks are available for acid gas particulates.
 - c) Filtering facepiece N 95 masks are available for nuisance organic vapors. These may block some alcohol odor.
- 4) Before voluntary use of a filtering facepiece N 95 mask, the user must read and understand the User Instructions and warnings and limitations provided by the manufacturer.
- 5) Filtering facepiece N 95 masks are to be discarded when heavily soiled or at the end of use.
- 6) Immediately wash hands with soap and water after discarding a filtering facepiece mask.

District Vehicle Maintenance Scheduling

District vehicles may have exceeded a 45-day maintenance or inspection date while sitting out of service during the COVID-19 stay-at-home orders.

Vehicles need to meet all maintenance and inspection requirements before being placed back into service in accordance with [Title 13 CCR 1232 Periodic Preventive Maintenance Inspection](#).

Carriers and drivers need to look closely at each Vehicle Inspection Approval Certificate (CHP 292) in accordance with [Title 13 CCR 1231 Vehicle Inspection Approval Certificate](#).

Carriers and drivers need to make sure the vehicle's certificate is still valid and that 13 months from the last inspection have not been exceeded in accordance with [Vehicle Code 2807 Lawful Orders and Inspections](#).

RESOURCES

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>

Paper goods and library books

<https://www.schoollibraryjournal.com/?detailStory=IMLS-CDC-offer-guidance-for-disinfecting-returned-books-library-journal-coronavirus-covid-19>

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Surface Viability for Coronavirus

<https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/new-coronavirus-stable-hours-surfaces>

Community Cleaning

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html>

Germ survivability on surfaces

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16914034>

Disinfecting Tuberculosis

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24570366>

Electrostatic Sprayer Samples

<https://evaclean.com/products/protexus-cordlesselectrostaticsprayers>

<https://www.cloroxpro.com/products/clorox/total-360/>

<https://www.emist.com/>

Form for Voluntary Respirator Use

Some employees, students, or staff may choose to use filtering facepiece respirators, also referred to as N95 or P100 disposable dust masks, on a voluntary basis during activities that involve exposures to low-level, non-hazardous nuisance dust or other similar particulate. According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, the district must provide you with the following information if you wear a filtering facepiece respirator voluntarily. The following information is copied from the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard and pertains to the voluntary use of respirators. After reading the information below, please complete the section at the end of this form.

29 CFR 1910.134, Appendix D - (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required Under the Standard

Respirators are an effective method of protection against designated hazards when properly selected and worn. Respirator use is encouraged, even when exposures are below the exposure limit, to provide an additional level of comfort and protection for workers. However, if a respirator is used improperly or not kept clean, the respirator itself can become a hazard to the worker. Sometimes, workers may wear respirators to avoid exposures to hazards, even if the amount of hazardous substance does not exceed the limits set by OSHA standards. If your employer provides respirators for your voluntary use, or if you provide your own respirator, you need to take certain precautions to be sure that the respirator itself does not present a hazard.

You should do the following:

1. Read and heed all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning and care, and warnings regarding the respirator's limitations.
2. Choose respirators certified for use to protect against the contaminant of concern. NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you.
3. Do not wear your respirator into atmospheres containing contaminants for which your respirator is not designed to protect against. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you against gases, vapors, or very small solid particles of fumes or smoke.
4. Keep track of your respirator so that you do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.

The filtering facepiece respirator you have elected to use is approved, when fitted properly, for use against nuisance non-hazardous particulate (e.g., fiberglass, sheet rock dust, sawdust, dirt, pollen, animal dander). It will not provide protection from any chemical vapors such as those associated with spray paints or solvents. It is not intended for use during work that may involve exposure to airborne

