# COVID-19 Safety Plan for: INTEGRATED WELLNESS MEDICAL CENTRE (MARINE DRIVE)

Employers must develop a COVID-19 Safety Plan. To develop your plan, follow the six-step process described at COVID-19 and returning to safe operation.

This planning tool will guide you through the six-step process. Each step has checklists with items you need to address before resuming operations. You may use this document, or another document that meets your needs, to document your COVID-19 Safety Plan.

Employers are not required to submit plans to WorkSafeBC for approval, but in accordance with the order of the provincial health officer, this plan must be posted at the worksite. This Safety Plan can also be completed from any mobile device using the COVID-19 Safety Plan app.

#### Step 1: Assess the risks at your workplace

The virus that causes COVID-19 spreads in several ways. It can spread in droplets when a person coughs or sneezes. It can also spread if you touch a contaminated surface and then touch your face.

The risk of person-to-person transmission increases the closer you come to other people, the more time you spend near them, and the more people you come near.

The risk of surface transmission increases when many people contact the same surface and when those contacts happen over short periods of time.

#### Involve workers when assessing your workplace

Identify areas where there may be risks, either through close physical proximity or through contaminated surfaces. The closer together workers are and the longer they are close to each other, the greater the risk.

- We have involved frontline workers, supervisors, and the joint health and safety committee (or worker health and safety representative, if applicable).
- ✓ We have identified areas where people gather, such as break rooms, production lines, and meeting rooms.
- We have identified job tasks and processes where workers are close to one another or members of the public. This can occur in your workplace, in worker vehicles, or at other work locations (if your workers travel offsite as part of their jobs).
- We have identified the tools, machinery, and equipment that workers share while working.
- We have identified surfaces that people touch often, such as doorknobs, elevator buttons, and light switches.

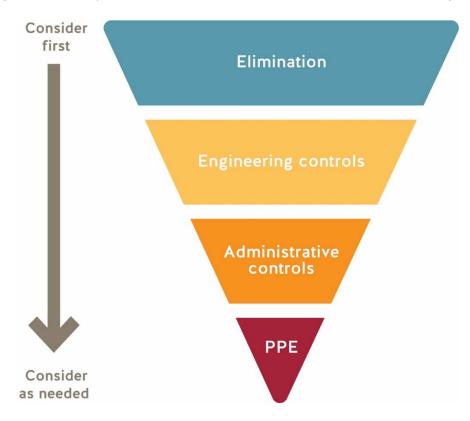
### Step 2: Implement protocols to reduce the risks

Select and implement protocols to minimize the risks of transmission. Look to the following for information, input, and guidance:

- Review industry-specific protocols on worksafebc.com to determine whether any are relevant to your industry. Guidance for additional sectors will be posted as they become available. If protocols are developed specific to your sector, implement these to the extent that they are applicable to the risks at your workplace. You may need to identify and implement additional protocols if the posted protocols don't address all the risks to your workers.
- Frontline workers, supervisors, and the joint health and safety committee (or worker representative).
- Orders, guidance, and notices issued by the provincial health officer and relevant to your industry.
- ✓ Your health and safety association or other professional and industry associations.



Different protocols offer different levels of protection. Wherever possible, use the protocol that offers the highest level of protection. Consider controls from additional levels if the first level isn't practicable or does not completely control the risk. You will likely need to incorporate controls from various levels to address the risk at your workplace.



First level protection (elimination) — Limit the number of people in your workplace where possible by implementing work-from-home arrangements, establishing occupancy limits, rescheduling work tasks, or other means. Rearrange work spaces to ensure that workers are at least 2 m (6 ft.) from co-workers, customers, and members of the public.

Second level protection (engineering controls) — If you can't always maintain physical distancing, install barriers such as plexiglass to separate people.

Third level protection (administrative controls) — Establish rules and guidelines, such as posted occupancy limits for shared spaces, designated delivery areas, cleaning practices, and one-way doors and walkways to keep people physically separated.

Fourth level protection (PPE) — If the first three levels of protection aren't enough to control the risk, consider the use of masks. Ensure masks are selected and cared for appropriately and that workers are using masks correctly.

First level protection (elimination): Limit the number of people at the workplace and ensure physical distance whenever possible

- We have established and posted an occupancy limit for our premises. Public Health has advised that the prohibition on gatherings of greater than 50 people refers to "one-time or episodic events" (weddings, public gatherings), and is therefore not intended to apply to workplaces. However, limiting the number of people in a workplace is an important way to ensure physical distancing is maintained. [Public Health has developed guidance for the retail food and grocery store sector that requires at least 5 square metres of unencumbered floor space per person (workers and customers). This allows for variation depending on the size of the facility, and may be a sensible approach for determining maximum capacity for employers from other sectors that do not have specific guidance on capacity from Public Health.]
- In order to reduce the number of people at the worksite, we have considered work-from-home arrangements, virtual meetings, rescheduling work tasks, and limiting the number of customers and visitors in the workplace.
- We have established and posted occupancy limits for common areas such as break rooms, meeting rooms, change rooms, washrooms, and elevators.
- We have implemented measures to keep workers and others at least 2 metres apart, wherever possible. Options include revising work schedules and reorganizing work tasks.

#### Measures in place

List your control measures for maintaining physical distance in your workplace, for example:

- 1. Working offsite has been implemented for some workers limit the capacity of the clinic.
- 2. Tasks such as checking-in patients are made to limit the risk of transmission by installing barriers.
- 3. Sanitizing stations have been labelled throughout the clinic to encourage sanitizing.
- 4. Occupancy limits have been set in place to limit the number of patients and workers inside the clinic.



| Seco     | nd level protection (engineering): Barriers and partitions   |             |
|----------|--|-------------|
| ~        | We have installed barriers where workers can't keep physically distant from co-workers, custom others.   | ers, or     |
| <b>~</b> | We have included barrier cleaning in our cleaning protocols.   |             |
| ~        | We have installed the barriers so they don't introduce other risks to workers (e.g., barriers installed vehicle don't affect the safe operation of the vehicle). | ed inside a |
| Meas     | ures in place  |             |
| Descr    | ibe how barriers or partitions will be used in your workplace:   |             |
| 1. The   | e clinic has installed 3 partitions in the reception area to separate workers and patients.  |             |
| 2. Cle   | aning protocols for partitions are assigned to all staff at the end of the day.  |             |
| 3. Par   | titions placed in the reception area are installed to prevent risk to workers and limit transmissions.   |             |
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| Third level protection (administrative): Rules and guidelines   |           |
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| lacksquare We have identified rules and guidelines for how workers should conduct themselves.   |           |
| ✓ We have clearly communicated these rules and guidelines to workers through a combination of tra<br>signage.   | ining and |
| Measures in place List the rules and guidelines that everyone in the workplace has to follow to reduce the risk of person-to-person transmission:   | ı         |
| 1. One-way doors or walkways  |           |
| 2. All workers are taught and instructed in the proper use of protective wear (single-use masks, gloves, face-shields, and gowns). this is reinforced through signage posted throughout the clinic. |           |
| 3. We have implemented scheduled wipe downs for all working areas every 2 hours. this is reinforced through sanitizing zone established in the clinic.  |           |
| 4. Workers are encouraged to sanitize before and after every patient encounter.   |           |
| 5. Workers are separated into groups to limit the risk of broad transmission throughout the workplace.  |           |
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| outth level protection: Using masks (optional measure in addition to other control measures)   |              |
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| ✓ We have reviewed the information on selecting and using masks and instructions on how to use   | a mask.      |
| We understand the limitations of masks to protect the wearer from respiratory droplets. We und masks should only be considered when other control measures cannot be implemented.  | erstand that |
| ✓ We have trained workers in the proper use of masks.  |              |
| Measures in place  |              |
| 1. All workers are instructed to wear masks and personal protective equipment wear at all times throughout the clinic.   |              |
| 2. Physicians, nurses and any other health staff are required to wear personal protective equipment when consulting with patients in an examination room. Patients confirm that they are asymptomatic and have not had any COVID-19 related symptoms, as defined on the BCCDC website. |              |
| 3. All tasks involving contact with patients (physical/verbal) require the proper use of personal protective equipment.  |              |
| 4. Nurses and physicians who test patients are required to wear face-shields, masks, gloves, and gowns. Gowns and gloves are changed between patients and an appropriate number of personal protective equipment has been acquired for this use.                                       |              |
| 5. Workers have been instructed and informed on the proper use of masks in the workplace.  |              |
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#### Implement effective cleaning and hygiene practices

- We have reviewed the information on cleaning and disinfecting surfaces.
- Our workplace has enough handwashing facilities on site for all our workers. Handwashing locations are visible and easily accessed.
- We have policies that specify when workers must wash their hands and we have communicated good hygiene practices to workers. Frequent handwashing and good hygiene practices are essential to reduce the spread of the virus. [Handwashing and Cover coughs and sneezes posters are available at worksafebc.com.]
- ✓ We have implemented cleaning protocols for all common areas and surfaces e.g., washrooms, tools, equipment, vehicle interiors, shared tables, desks, light switches, and door handles. This includes the frequency that these items must be cleaned (number of times per day) as well as the timing (before and after shift, after lunch, after use).
- ✓ Workers who are cleaning have adequate training and materials.
- ✓ We have removed unnecessary tools and equipment to simplify the cleaning process e.g., coffee makers and shared utensils and plates

#### Cleaning protocols

- 1. All staff are responsible for cleaning the staff washroom and break rooms. These rooms are cleaned in 2 -hour intervals to ensure proper sanitization.
- All patient rooms are sanitized using Caviwipes 2.0 or other products that are impregnated with a surface disinfectant that is effective against common pathogens, including SARS-COV-2.
- 3. All beds are laid with paper covers before and after each patient visit.
- 4. Designated cleaning staff are responsible for sanitizing the clinic at the end of every day using proper cleaning tools and equipment. Surfaces, such as countertops, reception desks, patient rooms, and staff washrooms will be properly sanitized.
- Bleach and water are used to mop the floors at the end of every day.
- 6. All staff have been briefed on the proper cleaning protocols as advised by the Government of British Columbia.
- 7. Signage has been placed throughout the clinic to reinforce these policies.



#### Step 3: Develop policies

Develop the necessary policies to manage your workplace, including policies around who can be at the workplace, how to address illness that arises at the workplace, and how workers can be kept safe in adjusted working conditions.

Our workplace policies ensure that workers and others showing symptoms of COVID-19 are prohibited from the workplace.

- Anyone who has had symptoms of COVID-19 in the last 10 days. Symptoms include fever, chills, new or worsening cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, and new muscle aches or headache.
- Anyone directed by Public Health to self-isolate.
- Anyone who has arrived from outside of Canada must self-isolate for 14 days and monitor for symptoms.
- ✓ Visitors are prohibited or limited in the workplace.
- First aid attendants have been provided OFAA protocols for use during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- We have a working alone policy in place (if needed).
- We have a work from home policy in place (if needed).
- Ensure workers have the training and strategies required to address the risk of violence that may arise as customers and members of the public adapt to restrictions or modifications to the workplace. Ensure an appropriate violence prevention program is in place.

Our policy addresses workers who may start to feel ill at work. It includes the following:

- Sick workers should report to first aid, even with mild symptoms.
- Sick workers should be asked to wash or sanitize their hands, provided with a mask, and isolated. Ask the worker to go straight home. [Consult the BC COVID-19 Self-Assessment Tool, or call 811 for further guidance related to testing and self-isolation.]
- ✓ If the worker is severely ill (e.g., difficulty breathing, chest pain), call 911.
- Clean and disinfect any surfaces that the ill worker has come into contact with.

### Step 4: Develop communication plans and training

You must ensure that everyone entering the workplace, including workers from other employers, knows how to keep themselves safe while at your workplace.

- We have a training plan to ensure everyone is trained in workplace policies and procedures.
- All workers have received the policies for staying home when sick.
- We have posted signage at the workplace, including occupancy limits and effective hygiene practices. [A customizable occupancy limit poster and handwashing signage are available on worksafebc.com.]
- We have posted signage at the main entrance indicating who is restricted from entering the premises, including visitors and workers with symptoms.
- Supervisors have been trained on monitoring workers and the workplace to ensure policies and procedures are being followed.

#### Step 5: Monitor your workplace and update your plans as necessary

Things may change as your business operates. If you identify a new area of concern, or if it seems like something isn't working, take steps to update your policies and procedures. Involve workers in this process.

- ✓ We have a plan in place to monitor risks. We make changes to our policies and procedures as necessary.
- ✓ Workers know who to go to with health and safety concerns.
- When resolving safety issues, we will involve joint health and safety committees or worker health and safety representatives (or, in smaller workplaces, other workers).

### Step 6: Assess and address risks from resuming operations

If your workplace has not been operating for a period of time during the COVID-19 pandemic, you may need to manage risks arising from restarting your business.

- We have a training plan for new staff.
- ✓ We have a training plan for staff taking on new roles or responsibilities.
- ✓ We have a training plan around changes to our business, such as new equipment, processes, or products.
- We have reviewed the start-up requirements for vehicles, equipment, and machinery that have been out of use.
- We have identified a safe process for clearing systems and lines of product that have been out of use.

# Be advised that personal information must not be included in the COVID-19 Safety Plan

Personal information is any recorded information that uniquely identifies a person, such as name, address, telephone number, age, sex, race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, fingerprints, or blood type. It includes information about a person's health care, educational, financial, criminal, or employment history. Visit https://www.oipc.bc.ca/about/legislation/ for more information.

