



UBC Okanagan AVP Provost & VP Research JOHSC

Meeting information:	Date & Time:	2021/12/14 11:00am * November and December Committee meeting		
	Location:	virtual meeting via zoom		
	Call to Order:	11:00am		
	Adjournment:	12:00pm		
Previous meeting date:	2021/10/26	Next meeting date & time:	2021/01/25	


Committee members, advisors, guests, etc. (indicate co-chairs):	Name:	Role:	Present (Y/N):
	Stephen O'Leary	Worker rep - ENGINEERING	Y
	Kathy Rush	Worker rep - FHDS	Y
	Shannon Hohl	Worker rep - ENGINEERING	Y
	Lindsay Cox	Employer rep - EDUCATION	Y
	Barb Jackson	Employer rep - IKBSAS	Y
	Deanna Roberts	Employer rep - COGS	Y
	Rebecca Cowell	Resources - HSE	Y
	Cherie Michels	Resources - HSE	Y
	Melissa Larrabee	Resources - HSE	Y
	Jasmine Dutta	4 th year nursing students	Y
Is quorum achieved? (minimum of 4 voting members: # worker reps ≥ # employer reps) Y / N			Y

Motion to adopt previous meeting's minutes:	Shannon Hohl	Seconded:	Deanna Roberts
Motion to adopt current meeting's agenda:	Barb Jackson	Seconded:	Shannon Hohl

	Informal inspections conducted	Formal inspections conducted	Recommendations made to employer
This period	0	0	0
Year-to-date	0	0	0

Report Categories	Details
Incidents (reporting on previous month)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOVEMBER JOHSC: October Incidents (Addendum 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4 Items • DECEMBER JOHSC: November Incidents (Addendum 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4 Incidents



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gas incident has prompted the committee to develop a gas safety information program. CM, SO, BJ to touch base on this ● NOVEMBER JOHSC: Follow up: Student exposed to APTES and Toluene (Addendum 3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CM & SO met with student advisor and have developed a clean up plan for the materials in question.
Inspections	<p>NOVEMBER JOHSC: Further discussion re: departmental areas with high number of incident reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For example, Food Services. Are the fast pace/time pressures of this department part of the problem? How do we lower these numbers? - Committee decision: RC to bring to JOHSC AVPFO for discussion with Food Service Rep
Other OHS reports	
HSE Program Update	<p>NOVEMBER JOHSC: HSE is developing Monthly safety topics for labs</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  Presentation PPE Spotlight.pdf </div>
Training and Education	<p>NOVEMBER JOHSC: Shiftwork & Fatigue webinar</p> <p>From Amelia Douglas in Occupational and Preventative Health:</p> <p>“In collaboration with Abigail Overduin (Ergonomist) have created a recorded webinar for UBC employees and managers regarding shiftwork and fatigue. It is around 20 minutes long and covers information on how to improve sleep quality, especially for those who work night shifts. Here’s the link to check it out: Fatigue & Shiftwork webinar. Please feel free to share with any groups at UBC-O that you think would benefit.”</p>
Resumption Updates	
Flu Clinic Presentation	<p>NOVEMBER JOHSC: 4th year nursing students: Capstone project: Flu Clinic presentation</p> <p>Project description: purpose to vaccinate a larger population of the UBCO community. By opening it up to family members of UBCO they Successfully administered almost 2,000. Cornerstone students split themselves into 2 groups. they were responsible for logistics, scheduling, flow and layout, marketing, volunteer recruiting and training (trained 80 volunteers)</p> <p>Successes: 6 days of scheduled clinics, 1930+ doses administered, 80+ trained volunteers, minimal adverse reactions in aftercare</p> <p>Challenges: Booking glitches due to new booking service, volunteer absences/covering shifts, dose shortages.</p> <p>Recommendations for future flu clinics: Working in a group of min. 10 members, emphasis on marketing (QR codes and various platforms), Volunteers – collab with SMP, and provide training, lock down a dedicated clinic space</p> <p>Knowledge shared with clinic patients: in registration area, during aftercare, around clinic area, in marketing, shared by the trained volunteers</p>

Old Business	Item #		Who	Target date
		Safety in stairwells <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stairwell audit happening in the coming months. Assessing lighting and signage. 	Joan Bottorff	TBD



		Student exposed to APTES and Toluene (Addendum 3) Committee recommendation that chemical disposal plan be formally set in place – Shannon and Stephen	Stephen O’Leary Cherie Michels	Completed

New Business	Item #		Who	Target date
		Safety in Food Services	RC to take to AVFO JOHSC	Jan Committee meeting
		Safety training for Nursing Students during Hospital practicum.		
		Gas Safety training program	Stephen O’Leary	

Injuries					
	Incidents	Near misses	First aid only	Medical aid only	Lost-time injuries
This period	8 *				
This period last year					
Year-to-date	23	12	8	2	

* October & November incidents combined

Monthly Distribution and Posting of Approved Meeting Minutes (Required):

- Responsible VP
- All JOHSC members
- Online (<https://hse.ok.ubc.ca/committee/>)



Addendum 1

Dept. of Health, Safety & Environment - Incident Report Summary: October 1-31, 2021

University of British Columbia - Okanagan Campus JOHSCs

November 17, 2021

Incidents (reporting on previous month)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 incidents reported in October: 1 musculoskeletal injury, 1 minor burn, 1 contact with potentially infectious materials, and 1 “struck by” (no injury).
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Worker Accident/Incident Reports:

October 2nd: Musculoskeletal injury/back strain. An aluminum sheet material of thickness 1 inch, 3/4 inch and 1/5 inch was ordered and cut outside using hand tools. Full sheets are 46 in x 72 in. The department normally orders pre-cut material but for this order, the supplier was too busy to perform the pre-cuts so the sheet was transported to campus and cut locally. Handling the heavy material resulted in a back injury.

Oct. 3rd: Steam burn. A food service worker reported that when they opened the oven door, they went to look at the product in the oven and a puff of steam hit their face causing a minor burn.

Oct. 8th: Contact with potentially infectious materials. A worker entered a Covid-positive patient room at a medical facility to supervise a student performing patient care. The worker had donned PPE but had neglected to change their medical mask for an N95 mask as per the procedure for entering this room. They were in the room for approximately 10 minutes while the student performed care.

Oct. 27th: Struck by. A practicum student was attempting to toilet a patient who was unable to ambulate or communicate their needs safely. While trying to direct the patient to sit down, the patient became aggressive and struck out at the student, hitting them gently on the left chest. The instructor called for help and assisted the student to toilet patient. Patient was verbally aggressive and attempted to strike out again. After providing personal care, patient walked back to bed with help from student and staff. Physical and electronic identifiers



were placed on patient file and outside room and in care plan; instructor followed up with student to ensure their well-being and that no harm was done.

Addendum 2

Dept. of Health, Safety & Environment - Incident Report Summary: November 1-30, 2021

University of British Columbia - Okanagan Campus JOHSCs

December 13, 2021

Incidents (reporting on previous month)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 incidents reported in December: 1 minor laceration, 1 needlestick, 1 minor impact injury (small laceration, minor bruising) & 1 incident-only (no injury).
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Worker Accident/Incident Reports:

November 1st: Minor laceration. A paid student was attaching razor blade onto a handle for lab work when the razor slipped and cut the student worker’s left hand. The minor laceration caused bleeding. Hand was washed and disinfected before being bandaged. Incident was then reported to the supervisor. The incident review indicates that the proper technique for installing scalpel blades had not been followed and thus instruction regarding the proper the technique was given.

Nov. 3rd: Puncture / needlestick. A practicum student entered a patient's room to administer a drug subcutaneously (under the skin). When applying the safety needle’s protective cover after administration of the drug, the practicum student’s thumb got caught and was pricked. After disposing of the needle, they removed their gloves and washed their hands with soap and water. They told their preceptor who sent them to the hospital’s Emergency Department to fill out a form, take their bloodwork and speak with a physician.

Nov. 4th: A worker was unplugging their laptop from under the desk; they were hurrying due to a team meeting that had run late. When they unplugged the laptop, their hand slammed into the heater panel underneath their desk (the panel heater was located in front of the electrical outlet). The worker immediately experienced pain and they couldn't open/close their right hand for a few minutes. A small cut with bruising appeared a few minutes following that. By the next day, there was minor pain and irritation when typing and using the mouse. The supervisor suggested moving the panel heater away from the outlet to prevent recurrence of the same type of injury.

Nov. 6th: A lab worker was informed by another lab member that the liquid nitrogen tank in their building’s common compressed gas storage room had been bumped and had a slow leak. While these lab folks do not



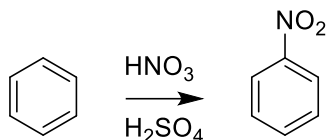
use liquid nitrogen in their own facility, the lab worker was fairly confident that bumping into the very large nitrogen tank would have minimal direct effect on the pressure being expelled from the tank as they have been told that the pressure is released regularly and frost will build up on the port when it does that. The lab member called Facilities Management while the lab worker emailed HSE and then called Campus Security to check the gas storage room to make sure everything was looking safe. Both lab folks were concerned the tank would empty and/or cause damage to the other tanks in storage. The pressure release is a regular function of the large nitrogen tanks and thus, no safety concerns or damage occurred in this situation.

Nov. 16th: A supervisor was walking through an area when they encountered two employees who indicated that they could smell a burning smell. The supervisor stepped in the adjacent room and instantly could smell the burning. The group walked around the area trying to identify the source. They couldn't identify a source so asked a co-worker to contact Facilities Management to investigate as they suspected that there may be an electrical or other mechanical source of the smell. FM workers came down into the kitchen and office area and after investigating, identified the source of the smell as a bag of used rags. They took the rags out of the room and out to the building's loading bay. They dumped the bag out onto the ground and identified that there were rags that were actively smoldering and smoking. The team stomped out the smoking rags, then grabbed a fire extinguisher and doused the pile of rags with the extinguisher. The FM workers then came back to the office and let the original workers know that they had identified the source of the smell; they brought the supervisor out to the area where they had dumped out the rags and used the fire extinguisher. With the fire risk eliminated, they discussed what could have possibly been the cause of the fire. They concluded that there were 2 possibilities - 1) Chemical cause (conflicting chemicals on rags coming in contact) 2) rag came in contact with heat source and had embers active on the cloth, then it was added to the bag and started to smolder. The rags were then doused in water to ensure that all of the embers were extinguished. All of the materials (rags, bag, fire extinguisher powder) were swept up and placed in the garbage bag. Subsequent investigation identified that a possible cause of the combustion was oxidization of the cooking oils that were on the rags (oxidation is a chemical reaction which may produce heat; if the heat is insulated from dissipating to the outside of the material, it will continue to build up; as the heat builds, the material is heated from within; the process continues until the ignition temperature of the material is reached and ignition occurs.) A new procedure has been enacted requiring workers to soak rags with water before disposing of them, and a fire-proof container has been put in place to hold these disposed rags.

Addendum 3

SolarSpec Group Chemical Reaction Template
Reaction Scheme

Draw out the chemical reaction that you will carry out.


Reagent Table

Write down the reagents used and the amount for each.

Chemical	MW (g/mol)	Target amount (mass or volume)	Target amount (mmol)	Actual amount used (mass or volume)	Actual amount used (mmol)
Benzene	78.12	0.781 g	10.0		
Nitric acid (70%)	63.01 (p = 1.413 g/mL)	10 mL	221.4		
Sulfuric acid (98%)	98.08 (p = 1.840 g/mL)	10 mL	187.6		

Reaction Procedure

Provide detailed steps of how 1) you'll setup the reaction and 2) you'll work up/purify the reaction.

1. Charge a 50 mL round bottom flask (RBF) with benzene and magnetic stir bar
2. Place RBF in ice bath
3. Carefully mix 1:1 volume of the sulfuric acid and nitric acid
4. Add acid mix to the stirring cold benzene and stopper the RBF
5. After 1 hour of stirring remove ice bath and let the reaction warm up to room temperature
6. Continue stirring at room temperature until reaction completion (monitored by TLC; took *** hours)



7. Pour reaction mixture into 100 mL of water, cooled with an ice bath
8. Extract organic product with 2 x 30 mL DCM washes.
9. Combine DCM washes and dry organic phase over MgSO_4
10. Filter off MgSO_4
11. Rotovap DCM to give liquid crude product
12. Purify product by column chromatography (charge 40 g of silica gel in hexanes; elute with 1:5 EtOAc:Hexane)
13. Combine fractions and rotovap solvent to give pure product

Clean-up and Waste Disposal

Provide information on how you will clean up your glassware and area, and how you'll dispose of chemicals.

- Remove residual acid with water washes (not disposed in the sink)
- Rinse glassware with acetone to remove traces of DCM (dispose of acetone in the non-halogenated flammable waste container if no obvious signs of DCM)
- Give final soap and water clean of glassware
- Dispose of aqueous waste in the aqueous acid waste container
- Dispose any DCM in the halogenated flammable waste container
- Dispose of EtOAc, hexanes, and acetone in the non-halogenated flammable waste container
- Dispose of silica gel and MgSO_4 , when dried, in the inorganic solid waste container

Literature reference followed: