PUBLIC HEALTH MANUAL

Environmental Health and Safety
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Introduction

Mission

The goal of Environmental Health & Safety is to provide and ensure a safe and healthy environment for students, faculty, staff and visitors through comprehensive service oriented programs. EH&S is also the primary contact for federal, state, and local regulatory agencies regarding matters of health, safety and the environment.

Purpose

The purpose of the Public Health Manual is to provide pertinent information to the Florida Atlantic University student body, faculty, and staff regarding the scope, methods, responsibilities, and legal authority for evaluating and protecting the public health of the campus community.

Animal Policy

Florida Atlantic University has a variety of animals and critters which live in our campus community. In order to keep students, faculty, and staff safe, FAU follows the rules and regulations outlined in County animal ordinances. Animals are not allowed in any campus building except for those authorized through the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee for educational or research projects, service animals or emotional support animals used in accordance with Federal and State law, or animals approved for use at special events. Pets are discouraged due to health related problems such as allergies, possible disease transmission or animal bites. Information regarding animals commonly found in our area includes:

Domestic Animals

A. Domestic animals must be under positive control (i.e. leash, cage, voice, signal, etc.) of the owner/handler. All dogs on campus must be on a leash at all times except during approved sponsored events. While on campus, and to the extent required or permitted by law, proof of required registrations and vaccinations must be displayed by domestic animals or in the possession of the owner/handler. Animals, which bite, attack or threaten to bite human beings constitute a public nuisance and the proper authorities will be notified.

B. Fecal matter deposited by animals on campus must be removed immediately by the owner.

C. The presence of any animal, wild or domestic, in any unattended motor vehicle without proper food, water, or ventilation, or subjected to extreme temperatures that could affect its health or safety, will be reported to EH&S and the proper authorities.

Wild Animals

A. Sighting of injured or potentially dangerous wild animals (e.g., opossums, skunks) on campus should be reported to the Environmental Health & Safety Department at 297-3129 and Grounds Department at 297-2240. Animal Control services will be contacted to humanely trap the animal.

B. Feral cats are any cats that have no apparent owner or identification and are apparently wild, untamed, and unmanageable and should not to be approached or handled. These cats can be a public health and safety concern due to rabies, toxoplasmosis, other zoonotic diseases. If you notice any wild cats or cat colonies that have become a nuisance, please call EH&S and Grounds Department.

C. Do not feed or approach wild animals on campus. No recreational fishing is allowed on FAU campuses.

D. For removal of animal carcasses found on University property, contact the Grounds Department at extension 7-2240. This department will remove dead animals. For additional information on reporting dead birds read West Nile Virus Encephalitis under Communicable Diseases.

Stray Animals

Please do not harbor, feed, or keep stray animals on the campus of FAU. Notify Environmental Health and Safety and the Grounds Department to humanely remove the animal or animals.

Rabies

Rabies is a viral disease that causes acute encephalitis in warm-blooded animals. Rabies in raccoons and other wildlife is considered endemic throughout the state of Florida. All wildlife contact should be avoided, particularly raccoons. Animals exhibiting signs of sickness and aggressive behavior should be reported to EH&S at 297-3129. The owner of a dog or cat on campus shall have such animal vaccinated against rabies with a vaccine approved by the United States Department of Agriculture by three (3) months of age, but no later than four (4) months of age. The duration of the vaccination shall be according to the approved label accompanying the vaccine as it applies to the particular species or age of the animal.

Animal Bites

Immediately wash the affected area and seek medical attention if necessary. If employees are bitten during work hours and required medical treatment, either the supervisor or injured employee must call AmeriSys at 1-800-455-2079 immediately and prior to obtaining medical treatment. Please report all animal bites to EH&S at 297-3129.

Burrowing Owls

The Burrowing Owls are an important part of the Florida Atlantic University community. They reside in the surrounding areas around the Boca Raton Campus. Do not disrupt the owl nests or habitats. If an owl is spotted, do not bother or try to capture it. If you witness an owl or owls' nest has been disturbed, contact Florida Fish and Wildlife at 1-888-404-3922 and the people responsible will be held accountable. Please contact Biology Department for conservation efforts on campus. http://fau.edu/student/handbook/burrowing-owl.php

Alligators

A. If you encounter an alligator that is a threat call EH&S and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will be contacted 1-866-392-4286. Further information on alligators can be found at http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/

Special Events involving Animals

Animals that are used in special events held on FAU campus must get approval three weeks before the event. The following items must be submitted to the appropriate Departments before approval is issued.

A. Event Management Office will need to be notified of the event.
B. Space Utilization and Analysis would need to approve the Facilities Use Application.
C. Risk Management will need to review and approve the liability insurance.
D. Veterinary Services will need to review and approve the vet/health status report on the animals.
E. EH&S will need assurance that the event will take place in a sanitary manner and hand washing is provided for participants.

Childcare Facility

Florida Atlantic University follows Florida Administrative Code "Rules and Regulations Governing Childcare Facilities". This document can be found at: http://ccrain.fl-dcf.org/documents/2/470.pdf. Environmental Health and Safety monitors the health and safety of these facilities on campus through routine inspections and assisting the Department of Health. EH&S will perform follow-up inspections on any facility with unsatisfactory inspection reports until compliance is met.

Employees

A. All employees, excluding the Director, must be eighteen (18) years of age or over. The Director of the facility must be 21 years of age or older. All employees must be free from alcohol, drug abuse or any mental illness which may be injurious to children. They must be of good moral character as determined by screening, fingerprinting and background checks.
B. All medical forms and immunizations must be up to date.
C. All employees must have read or have been read to them the "Child Abuse and Neglect in Florida, A Guide for Professional". A statement must be on file that they have read this guide.
D. All employees must complete Department and Children and Families 40-hour introductory course on childcare. Exemptions can be made for certain employees.
E. All employees must also complete the 5-hour continuing education unit of training in early literacy and language development of children from birth to five years of age.
F. All employees, including the Director, must have a current first aid and CPR certification and OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens training. Contact EH&S to complete training at 297-3129.

Facilities

A. Premises located at or near any water hazards such as pools, lakes, canals or ditches, etc. must be fenced for the protection of the children.
B. All facilities must have adequate potable water supply and toilet facilities.
C. In the area where food is served, there must be adequate cooking facilities and refrigeration as well as sanitary washing of dishes and utensils.
D. Premises must be kept clean and free from mice, rats, roaches, debris and insects.
E. Outdoor play area shall be fenced in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.
F. Tempered glass is required where there are glass sliding doors.
G. Emergency numbers must be posted at all telephones - 911, Poison Control and Abuse Hotline.
H. First Aid kits with manual must be available and stocked as mandated in Article IX, A of the Rules.
I. Thirty-five (35) square feet of usable space per child is required.

J. Employees must keep all poisons, detergents, cleaning materials, medicines and items dangerous to children under lock and key. They must obtain and maintain a lock box to refrigerate medication. Kiddy locks, chains with locks and privacy locks are not acceptable.

K. Enrollment information, emergency authorization, physical examinations, field trip permission, and immunization records are required of all children in the facility.

For complete rules and regulations governing childcare facilities in Florida:
http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/childcare/laws.shtml

Infection Control/Disease Prevention in Childcare Facilities

The Flu and Colds

A. **How do they spread?**

The main way that illnesses, like influenza (flu) and colds, are spread is from person to person through coughs and sneezes. This can happen when droplets from the cough or sneeze of an infected person travel through the air and reach the mouth or nose of people nearby. Sometimes flu and colds can be spread when a person touches droplets, nose drainage or saliva from an infected person, or a soiled object, and then touches one's own (or someone else's) nose or mouth before washing hands.

B. **Prevention in Child Care Settings**

Vaccination against the flu each influenza season remains the primary way to prevent this disease. Vaccination, along with other measures, also may help to decrease the spread of influenza among children in the child care setting and among care providers.

Other ways to prevent these illnesses:

1. **Encourage parents of sick children to keep the children home and away from the child care setting until the children have been without fever for 24 hours, to prevent spreading illness to others. Similarly, encourage sick care providers to stay home.**
2. Encourage care providers and children to use soap and water to wash hands when hands are visibly soiled, or an alcohol-based hand rub when soap and water are not available, and hands are not visibly soiled.
3. Encourage care providers to wash their hands to the extent possible between contacts with infants and children, such as before meals or feedings, after wiping the child's nose or mouth, after touching objects such as tissues or surfaces soiled with saliva or nose drainage, after diaper changes, and after assisting a child with toileting.
4. Observe closely, all infants and children for symptoms of respiratory illness. Notify the parent if a child develops a fever (100˚F. or higher under the arm) and chills, cough, sore throat, headache, or muscle aches.
5. If an infant or child does show signs/symptoms of respiratory illness and the parents are coming to pick up the child, keep the sick child separated

from the rest of the children to prevent spread of the illness. Send the child home, if possible, and advise the parent to contact the child's doctor.

Strep Throat

C. **What is it?**

Group A streptococcus (GAS) is a bacterium often found in the throat and on the skin. People may carry group A streptococci in the throat or on the skin and have no symptoms of illness. Most GAS infections are relatively mild illnesses such as "**strep throat**," or impetigo. On rare occasions, these bacteria can cause other severe and even life-threatening diseases.

D. **How is it spread?**

These bacteria are spread through direct contact with mucus from the nose or throat of persons who are infected or through contact with infected wounds or sores on the skin. Ill persons, such as those who have strep throat or skin infections, are most likely to spread the infection.

E. **Prevention**

The spread of all types of GAS infection can be reduced by good hand washing, especially after coughing and sneezing and before preparing foods or eating. Persons with sore throats should be seen by a doctor who can perform tests to find out whether the illness is strep throat and receive the appropriate medical attention.

Hepatitis A Infection

A. **What is it?**

According to the CDC, Hepatitis A is one of the most frequently reported vaccine preventable diseases in the United States. Hepatitis A is a viral infection of the liver caused by the Hepatitis A virus (HAV).

B. **How is it spread?**

Infection is acquired primarily through the fecal-oral route by either personal contact or by ingestion of contaminated food or water. The HAV replicates in the liver and is shed in stool.

C. **Symptoms**

Symptoms often include fever, malaise, nausea, and abdominal discomfort followed by jaundice. Young children infected with the virus are often asymptomatic and spread the illness unknowingly to older children and adults.

D. **Prevention**

Hepatitis A vaccine is the best protection. Short-term protection against hepatitis A is available from immune globulin. It can be given before and within 2 weeks after coming in contact with HAV. Always wash hands with soap and water after using the bathroom, changing a diaper, and before preparing and eating food.

Day care workers especially are encouraged to practice good hygiene when handling and changing diapers.

Communicable Diseases

A communicable disease is a disease/illness that can be passed from one host to another (i.e. a host may be human or non-human). An infectious illness may be due to different germs such as bacteria, viruses and fungi. Communicable diseases are usually transmitted in one of five ways: airborne**,** vectors**,** contact**,** spread from feces to mouth, and contact with body secretions or blood. If concerns or outbreaks occur on the campus of Florida Atlantic University, Environmental Health and Safety and Student Health Services will assist the Department of Health (Division of Epidemiology and Disease Control) with surveillance, reporting and investigating, and instituting prevention and control measures. Listed below are disease concerns that could possibly affect our university.

Athlete's Foot Fungus

Athlete's foot is a skin infection caused by the Trichophyton fungus. When the feet, or other areas of the body, stay moist, warm and irritated, this fungus can thrive and infect the outer layer of the skin. Athlete foot is also called tinea pedis. The fungus can be found on floors (such as the floors of the showers in locker rooms) and in socks and clothing. The fungus can be spread from person to person by contact with these objects, however, without proper growing conditions (a warm, moist environment), the fungus will not infect the skin. Up to 70% of the population will have athletes foot at some time during their lives. Proper maintenance of locker rooms and foot protection will reduce transmission.

Common Cold/Flu in the Workplace

Close quarter environment makes offices ideal places for the transmission of illnesses such as the common cold or influenza (flu). Unfortunately there is no vaccine for the cold and sometimes a vaccine shortage occurs for the flu. You can take every precaution imaginable and still get sick. However, there are many ways to decrease your chances. Some tips to stay healthy included washing your hands, cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze, practice healthy habits, and avoid sharing with people who have colds. For more information, please refer to the Childcare Facility section on page 7.

Foodborne Disease

Foodborne disease is caused by consuming contaminated foods or beverages. Many different disease-causing microbes, or pathogens, can contaminate foods, so there are many different foodborne illnesses. In addition, poisonous chemicals, or other harmful substances can cause food-borne illnesses if they are present in food. The most commonly recognized foodborne infections are caused by the bacteria *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella*, and *E. coli* , and by a group of viruses called calicivirus, also known as the Norwalk and Norwalk-like viruses.

A. **Where you are likely to find it?**

Raw foods of animal origin are the most likely food to be contaminated. Examples of these include; raw meat and poultry, raw eggs, unpasteurized milk, and raw shellfish.

B. **Prevalence**

An estimated 76 million cases of foodborne disease occur each year in the United States. The great majority of these cases is mild and cause symptoms for only a day or two. Some cases are more serious, and CDC estimates that there are 325,000 hospitalizations and 5,000 deaths related to foodborne diseases each year.

C. **Symptoms**

More than 250 different foodborne diseases have been described. These different diseases have many different symptoms, so there is no one "syndrome" that is foodborne illness. However, the microbe or toxin enters the body through the gastrointestinal tract, and often causes the first symptoms there, so nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhea are common symptoms in many foodborne diseases.

D. **Treatment**

There are many different kinds of foodborne diseases and they may require different treatments, depending on the symptoms they cause.

E. On all Florida Atlantic University campuses, staff and students must follow the guidelines outlined by the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 64E-11 and all other applicable regulations to prevent food-borne illnesses. Please contact EH&S if you suspect food-borne illness has occurred at 297-3129.

- For more information on food-borne disease, go to: http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/foodborneinfections_g.htm
- For information on food safety: http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/food/safety.htm
- For more information on the Florida Atlantic University's Food Safety Program, go to: http://www.fau.edu/facilities/ehs/safety/Food-Safety-Program.php

SARS

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a viral respiratory illness caused by a coronavirus, called SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV).

A. **Outbreak in 2003**

SARS was first reported in Asia in February 2003. Over the next few months, the illness spread to more than two dozen countries in North America, South America, Europe, and Asia before the SARS global outbreak of 2003 was contained. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a total of 8,098 people worldwide became sick with SARS during the 2003 outbreak. Of these, 774 died. In the United States, only eight people had laboratory evidence of SARS-CoV infection. All of these people had traveled to other parts of the world with SARS.

B. **How does SARS spread?**

The main way that SARS seems to spread is by close person-to-person contact. The virus that causes SARS is thought to be transmitted most readily by respiratory droplets (droplet spread) produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

C. **What is being done?**

CDC continues to work with other federal agencies, state and local health departments, and healthcare organizations to plan for rapid recognition and response if person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV recurs. CDC has

developed recommendations and guidelines to help public health and healthcare officials plan for and respond quickly to the reappearance of SARS in a healthcare facility or community. These are available at: http://www.cdc.gov/sars/guidance/index.html.

Staph Infection

Staph infection is caused by the bacteria Staphylococcus aureus, and is commonly found on the skin or in the nose of healthy people. It is the most common cause of skin infections in the United States. Most of these skin infections are minor (such as pimples and boils) and can be treated without antibiotics. However, staph bacteria also can cause serious infections (such as surgical wound infections, bloodstream infections, and pneumonia) and some staph bacteria are resistant to antibiotics. Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) is a type of staph that is resistant to antibiotics and is a serious public health concern in the US.

A. **How is it spread?**

Factors that have been associated with the spread of staph or MRSA skin infections include; close skin-to-skin contact, openings in the skin such as cuts or abrasions, contaminated items and surfaces, crowded living conditions, and poor hygiene. Staph infection is most often found in hospitals. In the community, Staph infections are common in locker rooms and among athletes who come in close personal contact during activities such as wrestling and football. It is spread through direct physical contact and not through the air.

B. **What can you do?**

To curtail the spread of Staph infection:

1) Hand washing
2) Shower with soap after physical exertion
3) Keep cuts/wounds clean and covered
4) All athletic equipment must be cleaned thoroughly
5) Wear foot coverings in locker rooms and other commonly used areas

C. **What can coaches do?**

1) An inspection of athlete's skin for potential skin infections should be done prior to practice or competition
2) Restrict all persons with open or draining wounds/sores from participating
3) Persons that have wounds that are closed, dry, healing, and covered with a clean dressing for the duration of the sporting activity, may participate in the sport at the discretion of the physician involved in the player's care and the coach
4) Players should be educated on first aid management of wounds, which includes immediate washing of wounds with soap and water and covering with a sterile bandage
5) Promote hand washing by urging athletes to wash their hands before and after practice and competition

D. **What can athletic trainers do?**

1) Receive proper first aid and bloodborne pathogens training
2) Use specified disinfectant on all training equipment twice daily

3) Ensure that athletes wipe down exercise/training equipment after use with a disinfectant
4) Check to make sure custodian staff clean and disinfect locker rooms on a daily basis
5) Ensure that soap dispensers and paper towels are available for hand washing and encourage their use

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but can also attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine, and brain. If not treated properly, TB disease can be fatal. TB disease was once the leading cause of death in the United States.

A. **Prevalence**
Between 1985 and 1992, the number of TB cases increased. However, with increased funding and attention to the TB problem, we have had a steady decline in the number of persons with TB since 1992. Unfortunately, TB is still a problem; more than 11,545 cases were reported in 2009 in the United States.

B. **How is TB spread?**
TB is spread through the air from one person to another. The bacteria are put into the air when a person with active TB disease of the lungs or throat coughs or sneezes. People nearby may breathe in these bacteria and become infected.

C. **Treatment**
People with active TB disease can be treated and cured if they seek medical help. However, not everyone infected with TB bacteria becomes sick. People who are not sick have what is called latent TB infection. People who have latent TB infection do not feel sick, do not have any symptoms, and cannot spread TB to others. But, some people with latent TB infection go on to get TB disease. People with latent TB infection should take medicine so that they will not develop active TB disease.

For more information on TB: http://www.cdc.gov/tb/

Vector-borne Diseases

Vector-borne diseases are diseases in which the pathogenic microorganism is transmitted from an infected individual to another individual by an arthropod or other agent, sometimes with other animals serving as intermediary hosts. These diseases can pose a significant problem to FAU, due to the high incidence of mosquitoes in and around campus. The County Health Department (CHD) and FAU will work together to curtail these potential problems. Vector-borne illnesses discussed further include Malaria and West Nile Encephalitis.

Malaria

Malaria in humans is a disease caused by any one of four species of microscopic protozoan parasites which are distributed throughout the world. It is one of our most important communicable diseases on a worldwide basis. The parasite is transmitted from person to person by the bite of Anopheles mosquitoes, which usually bite between dusk and dawn.

A. Symptoms include: headache, aching in the bones, anorexia, and sometimes vomiting. It may feel like the flu is coming on. Then comes chills, teeth

chattering, and sensations of heat with high fever and sweating, usually in repeated cycles. Developing the symptoms could happen as early as 7 days from the time of infection or as long as several months. If you experience any of the above symptoms and you're in an area where malaria has been reported, see your doctor immediately. It can be treated effectively.

B. **What can you do?**

To avoid risk of malaria:

1) Avoid mosquito bites
2) Stay out of mosquito infested areas
3) Secure window screens
4) Apply repellant containing DEET according to manufacturers' recommendations. Do not over apply DEET. It can cause side effects in some people, including rashes in adults and neurological problems in children. PLEASE USE DEET WITH CAUTION!

❖ For more information on malaria: http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/

West Nile Virus Encephalitis

"Encephalitis" means an inflammation of the brain and can be caused by viruses and bacteria, including viruses transmitted by mosquitoes. West Nile encephalitis is an infection of the brain caused by West Nile virus, a flavivirus commonly found in Africa, West Asia, and the Middle East. It is closely related to St. Louis encephalitis virus found in the United States.

A. **What can you do?**

West Nile virus (WNV) is a potentially serious illness. Experts believe WNV is established as a seasonal epidemic in North America that flares up in the summer and continues into the fall. The easiest and best way to avoid WNV is to prevent mosquito bites.

1) When you are outdoors, use insect repellents containing DEET (N, N-diethyl-meta-toluamide). Follow the directions on the package.
2) Many mosquitoes are most active at dusk and dawn. Be sure to use insect repellent and wear long sleeves and pants at these times or consider staying indoors during these hours. Light-colored clothing can help you see mosquitoes that land on you.
3) Make sure you have good screens on your windows and doors to keep mosquitoes out.
4) Get rid of mosquito breeding sites by emptying standing water from flower pots, buckets and barrels. Change the water in pet dishes and replace the water in bird baths weekly. Drill holes in tire swings so water drains out. Keep children's wading pools empty and on their sides when they aren't being used.

B. **Symptoms**

WNV affects the central nervous system. Symptoms vary but may include; headache, high fever, neck stiffness and tremors.

C. **How Does West Nile Virus Spread?**

1) Infected Mosquitoes. Most often, WNV is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. Mosquitoes are WNV carriers that become infected when they feed on infected birds. Infected mosquitoes can then spread WNV to humans and other animals when they bite.
2) Transfusions, Transplants, and Mother-to-Child. In a very small number of cases, WNV also has been spread through blood transfusions, organ transplants, breastfeeding and even during pregnancy from mother to baby.
3) Not through touching. WNV is not spread through casual contact such as touching or kissing a person with the virus.

D. **What Is the Risk of Getting Sick from WNV?**

1) People over 50 at higher risk to get sick. People over the age of 50 are more likely to develop serious symptoms of WNV if they do get sick and should take special care to avoid mosquito bites.
2) Being outside means you're at risk. The more time you're outdoors, the more time you could be bitten by an infected mosquito. Pay attention to avoiding mosquito bites if you spend a lot of time outside, either working or playing.

E. **Report Dead Birds to Local Authorities**

Dead birds may be a sign that West Nile virus is circulating between birds and the mosquitoes in an area. Over 130 species of birds are known to have been infected with West Nile virus, though not all infected birds will die. It's important to remember that birds die from many other causes besides West Nile virus.

1) By reporting dead birds to state and local health departments, you can play an important role in monitoring West Nile virus. As a part of Florida's West Nile surveillance system, a bird mortality reporting database was established in 2000 through cooperation between the Bureau of Epidemiology and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC). This reporting system is located on the FWCC website at http://legacy.myfwc.com/bird/

2) If a dead bird is found on campus, please call Grounds at 7-2293. Grounds will report the dead bird to EH&S. EH&S will then report the bird to the CHD. For more information on West Nile Virus: http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/index.htm

Food Safety

A. **Purpose**

The information found in the FAU Food Safety Program is designed to provide guidelines and rules to guard against food-borne illness, and to comply with applicable regulations. Food served in an university setting presents a safety concern since people from different ages and health status attend classes, work, and utilize the campus facilities. Improper handling, cooking, serving, and storage of purchased and/or prepared foods can cause food-borne illness. In order to safeguard

against food-borne illness, the following policy and procedures are issued for events planning to serve food.

B. **New Food Establishments**

Construction of new food facilities on any of the FAU campuses should comply with the County Department of Health (CHD) Food Establishment Plan Review. Necessary items include: 3 sets of plans which are labeled accordingly and appropriate certifications. The plans should be drawn to scale. They should describe the layout and construction of the facility, installation and design of equipment, and the intended menu. Please refer to: http://browardchd.org/environmental/FoodEstablishment.aspx
or contact Palm Beach County at (561) 274-3186.

C. **Food Service Facilities**

All food service facilities will be inspected on a regular basis by the CHD. If follow-up visits are required by the CHD due to failure to comply with the rules and regulations, EH&S will ensure that corrective measures are taken before the due date of the CHD follow-up.

D. **Temporary Food Service Events**

All FAU events/services that involve food must comply with the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 64E-11 and all other applicable regulations. The Florida Department of Health regularly inspects Florida Atlantic University to prevent food-borne illnesses. This will ensure that the food is safe for the university community. Please note that **food prepared at home must never be served or offered for sale to the public on campus** (this includes athletic events, fund raisers, pot lucks). Please refer to the Food Safety Program for further details: http://www.fau.edu/facilities/ehs/safety/Food-Safety-Program.php

Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Florida Atlantic University takes pride in its beautiful and clean campuses. Environmental Health and Safety monitors sanitation issues to make sure our campuses remain clean and safe. FAU follows the rules and regulations outlined in Chapter 386, Florida's sanitary nuisance statute. EH&S and the CHD inspects all campuses on a regular basis.

Unsanitary conditions which must be reported to EH&S include but are not limited to:

A. Sanitary nuisances include:

1) Standing water which may breed mosquitoes
2) Failed drain fields which can result in raw sewage on the ground
3) Illegal dumping or accumulation of garbage which often becomes a harborage for rodents and other pests
4) Untreated or improperly treated human waste, which can present a threat of infection to humans.
5) Large volumes of ants, rodents, cockroaches, flies, or any type of bug/insect.

B. **Trash and Garbage Materials**

To keep FAU beautiful and to minimize sanitary nuisances, trash and garbage must be place into appropriate containers found throughout the campus grounds and buildings. Physical Plant manages campus trash collection and disposal. http://www.fau.edu/facilities/pp/

C. **Recyclable Materials**

Items such as aerosol cans, light bulbs, used batteries (excluding common alkaline batteries), use oils, paint, and electronic devices are considered special materials and must be disposed of as hazardous waste in hazardous waste totes provided by EH&S. All these materials are considered potential hazards and EH&S must be contacted for pick-up of these materials. Items such as aluminum cans, plastic bottles, magazines, newspapers, etc. should be placed in the blue recycle containers located in offices and various areas on campus.

D. **Hazardous Materials**

These include biological, chemical, and radioactive materials. EH&S will supply containers, bins, and labels for these materials. Place containers near point of generation. Keep containers closed except when adding waste. Contact EH&S or see EH&S website: www.fau.edu/ehs for specific guidelines regarding each of these areas.

E. **Sharps Disposal**

A sharps container must be used for disposal of all syringes on FAU campuses and must not be thrown in the regular trash. Contact your personal physician or EH&S on obtaining sharps containers.

Things you can do

A. Student/faculty/staff eating lunch in outdoor areas (i.e. breezeway) should dispose of all garbage and/or food in proper receptacles.
B. Report any standing water which may breed mosquitoes.
C. Use puncture resistant containers to hold food.
D. Report accumulation of computers, light bulbs, or any access trash.
E. Report finding or spotting of rodents or bugs inside buildings.
F. Report signs of mold/mildew inside buildings.
G. Only smoke in designated areas and properly discard cigarette butts.

❖ More information on sanitary nuisances can be found at: http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=Ch0386/part01.htm&StatuteYear=2004&Title=%2D%3E2004%2D%3EChapter%20386%2D%3EPart%20I

Swimming Pools

Florida Atlantic University has swimming pools located on the Boca Raton and Jupiter campuses. These pools are used by FAU swim/dive teams, outside swim teams from Boca Raton, and faculty, staff, and students. Regulation and proper care must be taken in order to provide a safe and clean environment for the users. The CHD inspects the pools on a regular basis. If a follow-up inspection is deemed necessary by the CHD due to failure to comply with CHD rules and regulations, EH&S will perform their own inspection prior to the follow-up inspection by the CHD.

General

A. Regulation of public swimming pools is significant in the prevention of disease, sanitary nuisances and accidents by which the health or safety of an individual (s) may be threatened or impaired.

B. Any modification resulting in the operation of the pool in a manner unsanitary or dangerous to public health or safety shall subject the state operating permit to suspension or evocation.

C. Where adequate standards do not exist and these rules do not provide sufficient guidance for consideration of innovations in design, construction, and operation of proposed swimming pools, FAU will establish requirements necessary to protect the health and safety of the pool patrons.

Operational Requirements

A. Water quality - The water supply for all pools shall be an approved potable water system or shall meet the requirements for potable water systems by the submission from the operator of bacteriological and chemical laboratory reports to the county health department.

1) Bacteriological Quality - The pool water shall be free of coliform bacteria contamination.

2) Clarity - The pool water shall be 0.5 or less NTU and the main drain grate must be readily visible from the pool deck.

3) Chemical Quality - Chemicals used in controlling the quality of the pool water shall be tested and approved using the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard 60, 1996a 1997, which is incorporated by reference in these rules and shall be compatible with other accepted chemicals used in pools. The following parameters shall be adhered to for the pool water treatment:
   a) pH – 7.2 to 7.8
   b) Disinfection – Free active chlorine residual shall be between 2 mg/L to 10 mg/L in spa type pools and 1 mg/L to 5 mg/L in all other pools.

Bromine residual shall be between 3 mg/L to 10 mg/L in spa type pools and between 11/2 mg/L to 6 mg/L in all other pools.

c) When oxidation-reduction potential controllers are required, the water potential shall be kept between 700 and 850 millivolts.
d) Cyanuric acid – 100mg/L maximum
e) Quaternary ammonium – 5mg/L maximum
f) Copper – 1 mg/L maximum
g) Silver – 0.1mg/L

4) Cleanliness - The pool and pool deck shall be kept free of sediment, floating debris, visible dirt and algae. Pools shall be refinished when pool surfaces cannot be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition.

5) The pool water level must be maintained at an elevation suitable for continuous skimming without flooding during periods of non-use.

6) All equipment shall be kept in good repair.

7) Sanitary facilities shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and sanitary supplies such as toilet paper, paper towels or blow dryer, soap and waste baskets shall be provided.

8) The keeping of daily record of information regarding pool operation, using the Monthly Swimming Pool Report – DH 921 3/98, obtained from the local county health department, shall be the responsibility of the pool operator. Customized report forms may be substituted provided they contain the appropriate information and are acceptable to the department. The completed report shall reflect pool water tests at least once every 24 hours and shall be retained at the pool or submitted monthly as required by the local health department.

9) Should a fecal accident occur, the pool operator shall consider the Florida Department of Health's "Responding to Fecal Accidents in Disinfected Swimming Venues" found on the internet web site: http://www.doh.state.fl.us/environment/water/swim/index.html. Establish a fecal accident log. Document each fecal accident by recording date and time of the event, note whether formed stool or diarrhea, and note the chlorine levels at the time or observation of the event. Before reopening the pool, record the pH, the procedures followed in response to the fecal accident (including the process used to increase chlorine levels if necessary), and the contact time.

10) Test kits are required at all pools to determine free active chlorine and total chlorine using N,N-Diethyl-p-phenylenadiamine (DPD), or bromine level, total alkalinity, calcium hardness, and pH.

Supervision and Safety

A. All managers, lifeguards, and swimming instructors in charge of, or working at the swimming pools shall be responsible for the supervision and safety of the pool.

B. Lifeguards or swimming instructors shall be in full charge of persons using the pool and shall have authority to enforce all rules. Lifeguards and swimming instructors shall be certified in lifeguarding or swimming instruction, respectively, by the American Red Cross, the YMCA or other equivalent national aquatic training agencies which meet the established standards, objectives and standards of care provided in the American Red Cross or YMCA programs.

C. Lifeguards and swimming instructors shall also be currently certified in first aid and in adult, child, and infant cardiopulmonary resuscitation through the American Red Cross, American Heart Association or other safety organizations.

D. Swim coaches are exempted from the swimming instructor certification requirement when training advanced level swimmers for competition.

E. Diving Safety Officers are exempted from the swimming instructor certification requirement when training Scientific Divers.

F. Lifeguard, swimming instructor, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid certificates or photocopies thereof shall be maintained at the pool location and be available for inspection by department personnel at any reasonable hour.

G. Safety Equipment – All swimming pools shall be provided with a shepard's hook securely attached to a one piece pole not less than 16 feet in length, and at least one 18 inch diameter lifesaving ring with sufficient rope attached to reach all parts of the pool from the pool deck. Safety equipment shall be mounted in a conspicuous place and be readily available for use.

H. Pool Drains – All pool drains must be in compliance with the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool Spa and Safety Act. http://www.poolsafely.gov/

I. Chemical storage - Chemicals shall be labeled and stored in cool, dry and well ventilated area under a roof and the area shall be inaccessible to the public. Empty chemical containers shall be stored and disposed of in such a manner that they are not accessible to the public.

Rules and Regulations

1. No person may use the pool unless it is officially open.
2. Only swimming apparel may be worn in the pool area.

3. Those with open cuts, sores, poison ivy, or chicken pox will be prohibited from entering the water.
4. All persons, before entering the swimming pool, must take a shower.
5. Swimmers who leave the pool area for any reason are required to shower before returning to the pool.
6. Running, rough play and personal conduct endangering safety of self and others in any portion of the establishment shall be prohibited.
7. Persons unable to demonstrate to the guards their ability to swim are not permitted in the deep water.
8. Food, drink, and glass containers are prohibited in the pool and on the pool wet deck area. Food and drinks must be kept in the grassy areas.
9. All refuse must be placed in the trash containers provided.
10. Spitting, spouting of water, blowing the nose, and so on, are not permitted in the pool.
11. No towel snapping allowed.
12. There will be only one person at a time on a diving board. Persons waiting to use the board must wait on the deck, not on the ladder. The landing area in front of a diving board must be completely cleared before the next user begins their dive or slide.
13. No swimmers will be allowed in the pool during electrical storms or during inclement weather.
14. Absolutely no smoking is allowed within 25 feet of the pool entrance or other pool areas.
15. Loitering or horseplay will not be tolerated in pool areas or locker rooms.
16. Radios are allowed on the outer deck only and should be kept at a level not to disturb other sunbathers. It is at the discretion of pool staff to determine use and volume level, if necessary.
17. All patrons must follow the directions of the pool staff.
18. Swim aides, floatable objects, and pool toys are permitted only with the authorization of the Pool Manager.
19. The pool is not responsible for any valuables or personal property brought into the facility.
20. Night swimming – Pools shall not be open for swimming at night. Night swimming shall be considered one half hour before sunset to one half hour after sunrise.

- ❖ For any additionally information regarding pool regulations and specifications: http://www.doh.state.fl.us/environment/water/swim/index.html.

Water Quality

Drinking water quality varies from place to place, depending on the condition of the source water from which it is drawn and the treatment it receives. Florida Atlantic University's Boca campus water supplier is the City of Boca Raton. They provide an annual report on the local drinking water quality, including the water's source, the contaminants found in the water, and how you can get involved in protecting drinking water.

Contaminants

A. There is no such thing as naturally pure water. In nature, all water contains some impurities. At certain levels these impurities, or contaminants, can make water unpalatable or even unsafe. Your local water quality report tells which contaminants are in your drinking water, the levels at which they were found, and the actual or likely source of each contaminant. EPA has set standards for more than 80 contaminants that may occur in drinking water and pose a risk to human health. EPA sets these standards to protect the health of everybody, including vulnerable groups like children. The contaminants fall into two groups (primary and secondary) according to the health effects that they cause. Florida Atlantic University will alert you through the media, mail, or other means if there is a potential acute or chronic health effect from compounds in the drinking water.

Florida Atlantic University Water

A. Once the water reaches the main distribution center on campus, Florida Atlantic University is responsible for water quality distributed to the various buildings, water fountains and bathrooms.

B. Common complaints regarding water quality included: strange taste/smell, discolored water, and cloudy water. Many of these are due to minimal excess of lead, iron, and vegetation. Although instance like these may be a nuisance, they pose no threat to your health or safety. For questions concerning water quality, please contact Environmental Health and Safety at extension 7-3129.

- For Florida state rules and regulations regarding water quality: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater/rules.htm

Construction

Due to the high volume of construction occurring on various campuses, FAU must ensure the safety of our drinking water on campus. The "Safe Drinking Water Act" was established by the EPA to create national standards. Within this act, FAU complies with Chapter 62-555, F.A.C., Permitting and Construction of Public Water Systems, which are state rules which apply to water systems and can be found at

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater/rules.htm . Within this chapter are rules regarding construction, operation, and maintenance standards for public water systems, general permits, construction permits, and treatment/monitoring requirements. Specifically, all new water mains shall be installed, cleaned, disinfected, and bacteriologically cleared for service in accordance with the EPA. Contractors must comply with county/state guidelines when installing a new water system, complete the applicable forms and adhere to appropriate procedures when there is a break in the system. Please contact the Engineering and Utilities for further information: http://www.fau.edu/facilities/eu/