

Title	Organization	Description
Tobacco Smoking & Vaping Enforcement in Alberta	Keara Shaw and Erin Teare  Alberta Health Services	<p>In 2022, Alberta Health Services created a program to support the newly proclaimed Tobacco, Smoking &amp; Vaping Reduction Act and Regulation. This required a task force of public health inspectors and health promotion facilitators to come together and create a proactive retailer awareness and inspection program for the province.</p> <p>While research has shown a promising decrease in tobacco use across Canada, it has uncovered an alarming increase amongst teens of vape product usage. Previous counter measures including the ticketing or fining of youths for use or possession of these products did little to deter its popularity amongst this group. The goal of the provincial legislation was to help reduce the availability of these health harming products to young people through retailer accountability that included inspections, awareness, and provincial ‘test shopper’ events. The challenge for the public health inspectors was to place legislative restrictions back on an industry that in Alberta, had been left unmonitored for the past 10 years. This presentation covers the challenges and unexpected demands the Alberta Tobacco, Smoking and Vaping Enforcement team faced as they launched this important health protection program, while highlighting the tremendous successes gained as they returned legislative order to the wild, wild West!</p>
Animal Exposure investigation: Importance of risk assessment, communication and application of best practices	Lori Holmes and Patrick Landry  Huron Perth Public Health	<p>The presentation will outline a recent rabies investigation involving a horse that led to collaborative risk assessment, risk communication and application of best practices among provincial and federal stakeholders.</p> <p>Through the animal exposure investigation, public health assessed potential health risks following an exposure to a symptomatic horse at a local farm which subsequently died. Results of the horse were positive and following further assessment by the CFIA, results were deemed as a false positive. False positive results are an extremely rare occurrence in Canada. This investigation highlights the importance of consistent public health interventions, application of critical risk assessment practices and clear risk communication.</p>
Environmental influences and prediction of	Dr. Jordan Tustin and Dr. Binyam Desta	The concentration of Escherichia coli is used in Canada as an indicator of fecal pollution in freshwater recreational beaches and is associated with recreational water illness among beachgoers. This study examines the environmental predictors of E. coli in Toronto and

<p>Escherichia coli concentration in freshwater recreational beaches in Southern Ontario</p>	<p>Toronto Metropolitan University</p>	<p>Niagara Region beaches to inform beach monitoring programs and reduce beachgoer illness risks.</p> <p>Our first objective used advanced analytical methods to examine region-specific environmental predictors of E. coli at 18 beaches in Toronto and Niagara Region. Our second objective involves the development of region-specific predictive models to provide real-time assessments of beach water E. coli concentrations in our study regions.</p> <p>E. coli observations were collected from 2007-2019 for Toronto and 2011-2019 for Niagara Region. In our first analysis we identified an important beach-specific effect in Toronto, while minimal effect was evident in Niagara Region. Air temperature and turbidity were positively associated with E. coli in all models in both regions. In a path analysis of Niagara Region, we found that water turbidity was an important mediator for the indirect effect of environmental variables overall and in beach-specific models. Results from these analyses informed the development of region-specific Bayesian Network predictive models, which are currently being tested and finalized.</p> <p>Poor beach water quality could result in an increased risk of recreational water illness among the beachgoers. The development of accurate predictive models will guide beach managers in decision-making and risk communication to reduce recreational water illness risks among beachgoers.</p>
<p>Ignite Talks</p>	<p>Student Presentations  Conestoga College and TMU</p>	<p>No summary</p>
<p>Canadians here rarely wear masks, so I don't wear on either. A</p>	<p>Abhinand Thaivalappil  University of Guelph</p>	<p>Public health policies shape health behaviours in communities and reduce the burdens associated with chronic and infectious diseases. Among them, smoke-free policies and COVID-19 restrictions have been quite well known and covered extensively. Qualitative research studies have been conducted to explore the influence of these environmental factors (i.e., health policies, cultural norms) on the public's attitudes and beliefs related to</p>

<p>synthesis of qualitative research on environmental determinants of disease prevention behaviors</p>		<p>preventive health behaviours in shared community settings. The purpose was to conduct a systematic review of previously published qualitative research, generate across-study themes, and propose recommendations for future policy implementation, health messaging, and behaviour change.</p> <p>This review included a comprehensive search strategy, relevance screening and confirmation, data extraction, quality assessment, thematic synthesis, and quality-of-evidence assessment. In total, 73 relevant articles were identified from 2470 references. Overall, 17 review findings were synthesized and grouped under 6 overarching themes. Each theme was mapped to one of three categories: (i) the political environment (n = 2; facilitates change and shifts perspectives; restricts freedoms and highlights hypocrisy), (ii) the sociocultural environment (n = 3; group formation; adapting to the new normal; social responsibility), and (iii) the physical environment (n = 1; barriers dictate behaviours). These findings provide insights into how the environmental influences the interpersonal and intrapersonal levels of health behaviours. It also sheds some light into how the (de)normalization phenomenon or diffusion of health behaviours occurs in communities. We believe our findings can be applied to other public or occupational health contexts.</p>
<p>Investigating the Urban smellscape using citizen science- the smell Vancouver Project</p>	<p>Angela Eykelbosh National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health (Vancouver)</p>	<p>Agricultural and industrial activities within the urban and peri-urban landscape create abundant opportunities for exposure to unpleasant odours. Although odours are typically addressed as a nuisance issue, frequent exposure to outdoor odours can have widespread community impacts, including physical and mental health impacts and changes in behaviours that may indirectly impact health (e.g., keeping windows closed despite the need for fresh air, avoiding outdoor exercise, etc.). Odour complaints may also become corrosive community and public health issues, as the impacts on residents must be weighed against emissions from often necessary agricultural and industrial activities.</p> <p>This session will describe the Smell Vancouver Project (<a href="https://smell-vancouver.ca/">https://smell-vancouver.ca/</a>), an interdisciplinary research initiative incorporating citizen science to empower and engage odour-affected communities. Smell Vancouver uses both an app to collect odour reports and symptoms as well as innovative geospatial and statistical analyses to understand the source and effects of those odours. The researchers will discuss the origins and objectives of Smell Vancouver and share initial findings on data clusters in the</p>

		<p>qualitative odour experience (odours experienced, symptoms induced, and actions taken in response). We will also discuss the quantitative association of daily odour report counts with air quality and meteorological indicators, and the spatial distribution of hotspots, coldspots, and spatial anomalies in the Metro Vancouver region. Finally, we will present results from a screening method that uses back-trajectory modeling to probabilistically estimate the source location of odour reports and discuss the relevance of this information for residents, regulators, and industry.</p>
<p>Tick Talk &amp; Tick Zones: A Climate Health Adaptation Project Targeting Lyme Disease Prevention</p>	<p>Sarah Warren and Ramien Sereshk  Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit</p>	<p>This presentation will illustrate the development, implementation, and evaluation of Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit's (SMDHU) 2021 Climate-Health Adaptation Project, an evidence-informed health communication campaign targeting Lyme disease prevention. The campaign empowers adults living in or visiting Simcoe Muskoka to practice protective health behaviours that reduce tick bites and time-duration of tick attachment to prevent Lyme disease infection. The campaign consists of branded enhanced signage to increase awareness of 'tick zones' in areas where ticks may be present and provide context specific health protective behaviours, as well as an online eLearning video (also linked to the signage using a QR code) that educates people on full-body tick-checking techniques. The materials are available in English and French. The presentation will emphasize the identified need and rationale to strengthen public health prevention of Lyme disease in a changing climate in Simcoe Muskoka and beyond. It will also highlight how findings from a situational assessment, epidemiological data and health promotion theories/constructs informed the development of this project. Furthermore, the direction SMDHU took to address challenges in developing the campaign, including knowledge gaps in the literature and limited resource due to the COVID-19 pandemic will be communicated. The presentation will also present key findings from the process evaluation currently underway. Lastly, next steps for SMDHU and the wider Public Health community will be offered. By sharing our experience, we hope to inspire future climate-health adaptation and Lyme disease prevention initiatives, even when facing uncertainty.</p>
<p>Safe Pool Kit</p>	<p>Paul Di Salvo  Lifesaving Society</p>	<p>This session will review the services offered by the safety management division of the Lifesaving Society and provide participants with resources that they can pass on to operators of public pools that will enhance the safety of their operation. Participants will also review the current training requirements of public pool operators and provide participants with an</p>

		outline of NEW safety management training options which are available in all pool settings. Included in this presentation will be a discussion will be a proposal to introduce mandatory pool operator certification via municipal bylaws.
Healthy and Sustainable Child Care Environments: A Vision for Canada – A Future for Our Children	Erica Phipps Canadian Partnership for Children's Health and Environment (CPCHE)	In collaboration with multiple organizations and sectors, and to mark Healthy Environments for Learning Day, the Canadian Partnership for Children's Health and Environment (CPCHE), updated the Healthy and Sustainable Child Care Checklist and released a Vision for Healthy and Sustainable Child Care Environments in Canada. The updated checklist builds on the original 2010 version – a collaboration between CPCHE, CIPHI-Ontario and ASPHIO, by recognizing the urgent need for climate action and the importance of access to nature for children's health and well-being. The relevance and timeliness of this checklist in addressing environmental health and sustainability in child care programs was amplified by the findings of a 2022 survey conducted by CPCHE, the Canadian Child Care Federation and researchers from the University of Ottawa. The survey received overwhelming response from over 2,000 child care professionals who expressed concern about risks to children's health and well-being posed by air pollution, toxic chemicals in products, lack of access to nature and climate change.
Establishing Low-Cost Rabies Vaccine Options for the Community	Jane Murrell Hamilton Public Health	In the past, establishing low-cost rabies vaccine options for vulnerable residents was not successful in Hamilton. This presentation will outline how a new approach to a much-needed resource for residents with financial burdens was successful in obtaining various options for low-cost rabies vaccines in the community. It will also focus on the importance of the partnership with the local vet community as well as the logistics of planning and implementing low-cost rabies clinics and voucher programs.

<p>What's new with CoPE and NEC?</p>	<p>Lorelle Pegus Council of Professional Experience (CoPE) and Ann Thomas, National Executive Council (NEC)</p>	<p>Part A This presentation will cover in detail how the CPC Program has recently evolved and will provide members with enough information to be able to log in and navigate their way through the portal to enter PDH's. Members will feel confident in how to use the resources that are available to them, and where to access them.</p> <p>Part B Members who are not compliant with PDH requirements are subject to the CIPHI progressive compliance cycle which over time could result in loss of membership. PDH compliance is determined through the CoPE audit process and members have the right to appeal the results of an audit.</p> <p>This presentation will provide a high level overview of the National Operating Policies that govern the Progressive Compliance Cycle and National Appeal Review Process and provide links to where further information on these topics can be obtained.</p>
<p>Putting environmental public health practice on the map with Geographic Information Systems (GIS)</p>	<p>Leah Rosenkrantz, PhD  National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health</p>	<p>Advances in geographic information systems (GIS) over the past few decades have supported innovative solutions to long-standing challenges in environmental public health (EPH) research and practice. Applications of GIS range from quantifying the public health impacts of wildfire smoke during wildfire season in Canada, to selecting the site of a new landfill to minimize both cost and health risk and ensure accessibility. Despite its potential utility, knowledge of GIS and its many applications vary among EPH researchers and practitioners. However, with the greater accessibility of desktop GIS technology in recent years and the proliferation of free-online resources, learning GIS has never been more affordable or user-friendly. The aim of this presentation is to highlight the many opportunities of GIS in EPH research and practice and help build the confidence of PHIs, EHOs, and EPH managers alike in applying GIS in the work they do. The presentation will begin with a brief primer on spatial data, spatial analytics, and mapmaking, before exploring three EPH practice-related examples. The first example will explore how GIS can be used to diagnose and investigate new and emerging EPH problems, such as identification of where new SARS-CoV-2 variants are emerging through wastewater surveillance. The second example will explore how GIS can</p>

		<p>inform and educate the public about EPH issues through interactive and dynamic maps. Finally, the third example will explore how restaurant inspections and related health protection regulations can be informed and optimized with GIS.</p>
<p>Fires, floods and heat domes the role of environmental health professionals in emergency management</p>	<p>Casey Neathway First Nations Health Authority</p>	<p>2021 saw some of the worst environmental emergencies in B.C.'s history: a record-setting heat dome led to significant morbidity and mortality in the province and kicked off one of the worst wildfire seasons of all time with dozens of communities evacuated and an entire village burnt to the ground. With individuals still evacuated from wildfires, an atmospheric river event hit the province in November, wiping away homes, barns, animals, and major infrastructure.</p> <p>As of May, 2022, some people are still out of their homes from both environmental emergencies, and rebuilding will take years.</p> <p>This presentation will use the events of 2021 as a case study on how environmental public health professionals are, and can be, involved in emergency management activities. Using real-world examples from the work of the First Nations Health Authority's Environmental Public Health Team, this presentation will outline how the skills, knowledge, and unique perspective of CPHI(C)s can be beneficial to communities in crisis. With a changing climate guaranteeing more, and more severe, events like these in the future, environmental health professionals have a unique opportunity to shape public health responses to build more resilient communities.</p>
<p>EQ Essentials for Leadership</p>	<p>Michelle Lyne, Root Revival Strategic Coaching &amp; Consulting</p>	<p>This is your opportunity to explore what it takes to be a transformational leader. You will gain crucial information about the importance of emotional intelligence for high performance, stress management, and overall happiness. The workshop combines the powerful framework and science of the EQ-i 2.0 Leadership Assessment with a hands-on approach to examine where you are as a leader, where you want to go next, and what EQ leadership competencies you need to strengthen and develop. This all happens through a focused exploration of the EQ competencies that support the four dimensions of leadership – Authenticity, Coaching, Innovation, and Insight. Critical EQ skills such as self-regard, self-actualization, assertiveness, empathy, reality testing and optimism are highly correlated with the four dimensions of leadership. By enhancing your EQ skills, you will transform as a leader – and transform your other life roles as well. You will have the opportunity to practice these skills in a supportive environment and you will leave with a leadership toolbox that is full of insights, strategies,</p>

		models, processes, new colleagues, commitments, and action plans to ensure that your leadership development continues after the workshop is complete. While the emphasis is on how to develop EQ for leadership, the course will change your professional career as well as your personal relationships.
Salmonella Case Investigation and Food Recall - Scaling up through Public Health Partners	Alejandro Jaramillo-Tatis  Middlesex-London Health Unit	<p>In December of 2021, the Middlesex-London Health Unit (MLHU) identified a cluster of Salmonella cases by serotype and common exposure to a shawarma restaurant chain. Upon investigating, food samples were collected from the suspect chain and some were identified as being positive for Salmonella, triggering further testing of source products and an investigation by PHO on associated cases of Salmonella that may have been linked to the source. The investigation turned up a total of 13 confirmed cases, 2 suspect cases and involved the co-operation of 7 health units alongside PHO. The Laboratory confirmation of contaminated food samples resulted in CFIA issuing a Class II recall to the HRI level without a Food Recall Warning.</p> <p>The presentation will focus on the efforts of the original case investigations, the follow-up food safety investigations, the rationale for the food sampling, and the impact of MLHU in the resulting multi-province outbreak investigation and national food recall.</p>
Living in a Microplastic World	Nelson Fok	Future generations may be facing a many global catastrophes, such as climate change, plastic pollution, and water scarcity. This presentation will provide latest information on the presence of microplastic in our environment and consumer products. Human exposure, consumption patterns and potential health effects will also be discussed. To provide a complete picture of the plastic problem, examples of greenwashing, solutions, and information on circular economy for plastic and microplastic will also be provided.
Radiation Basics and Nuclear Emergency	Parisa Mahdian  Ontario Power Generation	<p>This presentation provides background on forms of radiations atoms, alpha, beta, gamma, neutron, and tritium radiations. It also discusses types of penetration for each type of radiation, and internal/external exposure pathways to human.</p> <p>It further discusses multiple barriers that are designed to prevent radioactive release. It will further discuss worst case scenario for a severely damaged nuclear facility, and subsequence emergency actions (including Potassium Iodide Pills).</p>

<p>Supporting the COVID-19 response and recovery with evidence: Importance of timely knowledge translation</p>	<p>Lydia Ma National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health</p>	<p>The global pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus at the start of 2020 sparked intensive international efforts to bring a rapidly spreading infectious virus under control. Much urgency and uncertainty emerged given the unprecedented scale and pace of this pandemic, which then spurred rapid courses of action. An exponentially growing body of information created significant challenges for public health professionals, organizations, and all levels of government, amplifying the need for practical, usable, and trustworthy information. As the pandemic evolved, robust scientific and synthesized information became critically needed for public health decision making, as well as to combat prevalent misinformation circulated through popular and social media. This presentation will describe how from the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (and under an accelerated time frame), the NCCEH carried out its mandate of: (i) knowledge synthesis and translation (KT) to make research applicable to practice; (ii) identification of critical knowledge gaps surrounding virus transmission; and (iii) capacity building through partnerships and collaborations that included communities of practice to share information. NCCEH also implemented new knowledge mobilization strategies for rapid dissemination of evidence-based information and resources to support the work of environmental public health professionals throughout the pandemic. This session will also explore how KT continues to be important and useful for looking beyond this global health emergency to tackle other public health threats associated with climate change, antimicrobial resistance, and emerging zoonotic diseases in a post-pandemic future.</p>
<p>The effects of climate change on the food supply cold chain: An evidence review</p>	<p>Kelsey James National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health</p>	<p>Perishable foods, including fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, poultry, and dairy, are essential to the diets of Canadians. In order to maintain food safety and quality, perishables must be kept refrigerated or frozen during storage and distribution from their point of origin to the consumer, a process called the food 'cold chain'. A failure in maintaining the proper temperature at any point during the cold chain can result in microbial growth, discolouring, bruising, or degradation of the product.</p> <p>The effects of climate change are increasingly impacting populations in Canada and worldwide. Canadians have experienced greater frequency and severity of climate change-related events such as heat waves, wildfires, and floods. These events can disrupt the distribution of goods across the country and between countries. In the case of perishable foods, these disruptions may cause additional challenges in maintaining the integrity of the</p>

		<p>cold chain. In the absence of effective adaptation, this can have consequences on the health of Canadians by increasing the risk of foodborne illnesses or reducing access to high-quality foods in areas which are experiencing severe weather events.</p> <p>This session will present the findings of an evidence review and synthesis on the food safety and quality effects of climate change on the food supply cold chain. It will include a review of current academic and grey literature, as well as any relevant findings or lessons learned from experiences of recent natural disasters in Canada. The results will discuss gaps in research and policy, examples of promising adaptation technologies and/or procedures, and future directions for adapting and preparing food supply cold chains for challenges posed by climate change.</p>
<p>Improv to Improve! A novel approach to developing PHI skills Workshop</p>	<p>Cathy Egan, Professor at Conestoga College and Jay Reid, Director of The Making Box's Improv for Business Program</p>	<p>Public Health Inspectors use a variety of skills in their every day work: investigation skills, interview skills, enforcement skills, and relationship skills. Multiple skills and unique strategies are required depending on the complexity of the situation at hand. Often there is no script that can guide you through issuing an order to a non-compliant operator, trying to determine the source of an outbreak or even trying to build a relationship with a coworker. Developing the skills to think critically in the moment has traditionally been done through trial and error while on the job, but there may be a more deliberate way to acquire these skills.</p> <p>Facilitators from The Making-Box (an improv training centre located in Kitchener-Waterloo and Guelph) have conducted applied improv sessions with Bachelor of Environmental Public Health students at Conestoga College for the past few years. These sessions were high energy and lots of fun, but also revealed to students and faculty specific application of improv skills to environmental public health practice. Since the sessions were conducted, there has been at least one instance in every class where the use of improv has been noted as helpful.</p> <p>This workshop will be facilitated by Jay Reid, Director of The Making Box's Improv for Business program and Cathy Egan, Professor of Bachelor of Environmental Public Health at Conestoga College. Jay will lead participants in interactive improv activities followed by Cathy leading a discussion on the application of these techniques to environmental public health</p>

		<p>practice. Participants will receive a "cheat sheet" that describes the activities conducted in the workshop and their applications to public health practice, and some useful strategies for becoming more effective in their practice. Participants are almost guaranteed to have FUN as well!</p>
<p>Overview of the Regulatory Compliance Ontario</p>	<p>Lina Cimarrusti, BJ Alvey</p> <p>Ontario Public Service</p>	<p>Since it's inception in 2014, Regulatory Compliance Ontario (RCO) has become a leader in driving regulatory and enforcement collaboration efforts within and outside the Ontario Public Service.</p> <p>Our mission is to collaborate with the purpose of strengthening regulatory, compliance and enforcement capacity in Ontario. We aim to develop a modern regulatory culture that embeds the principles of the 2020 Regulators' Code of Practice (the Code).</p> <p>The Code is a set of principles that have been adopted by Ontario regulators as a common set of principles to guide their efforts to protect the public.</p> <p>Each year, RCO trains and promotes the Code and the principles of the modern regulator to field staff across the 16 regulated ministries including Ministry of Transportation (MTO), Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) and Ministry of Labour Training and Skills Development (MLTSD), to name a few. In addition, RCO has delivered training to partner agencies including public health units.</p> <p>As we continue to create space for regulators to collaborate and to find innovative solutions to common problems, we have begun to see the successes of RCO's collaborative efforts.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic brought compliance personnel and the municipal and provincial regulatory community together to advance COVID safety compliance and enforcement across Ontario. Regulatory Compliance Ontario (RCO) served as an enterprise 'hub' bringing collaboration across ministries to establish the Multi-Ministry Team (MMT) and agency partners. The result was a coordinated inter-ministry and inter-agency approach to addressing a shared problem (COVID) that saw relationships developed with local public</p>

		<p>health units, municipal by-law department and police services and across the OPS regulatory community.</p> <p>The MMT highlighted the importance of a collective understanding of programs, processes, and compliance approaches across agencies regulatory organizations to share best practices and identify innovative and collaborative solutions.</p> <p>RCO's presentation will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell our story from inception to now</li> <li>• Describe the Regulators' Code of Practice</li> <li>• Introduce the RCO's training programs including the Modern Regulator Program, which is available for Public Health Units (PHU's)</li> <li>• Identify key collaborations with PHU's including Multi Ministry Teams Campaigns and Regional Regulatory Hubs</li> </ul>
NEHA Updates Latest and Greatest Happenings	D. Gary Brown, Eastern Kentucky University National Environmental Health Association	In 2020 NEHA commenced our strategic planning process. The board and staff agreed on a new mission and vision statement. Our vision statement: healthy environments, protected communities, empowered professionals. Our mission statement: To build, sustain, and empower an effective environmental health workforce. Our aim now is to build and expand to include a full rebranding effort. I will unveil our new look.
Farm-to-Fork: FoodNet Canada as an integrated sentinel site surveillance system for food safety	Cheryl Tung Public Health Agency of Canada & Middlesex-London Health Unit and Allison Roberts, Public	FoodNet Canada, facilitated by the Public Health Agency of Canada, is a national integrated sentinel surveillance system that works across the farm-to-fork continuum to identify primary sources of major enteric pathogens contributing to human illness among Canadians. Enhanced epidemiological and microbiological data are collected for human enteric disease cases reported through sentinel site partners in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. In addition, active surveillance of enteric pathogens on retail food products, farm animal manure, and surface water is conducted in each site.

	Health Agency of Canada	<p>The analysis and interpretation of the surveillance data from these sentinel sites has a direct impact on public health practice. It helps to determine significant risk factors for enteric illness, determine what foods and other sources are making Canadians ill, accurately tracks disease rates and risks over time, provides practical prevention information to prioritize risks, compare interventions, direct actions and advance policy, and assess the effectiveness of food safety activities and public health interventions and measure performance. In partnership with our Ontario sentinel site, this presentation will describe how FoodNet Canada's integrated surveillance activities across the farm-to-fork continuum contributed to the overall understanding of the burden of illness related to Salmonella and frozen raw breaded chicken products (FRBCP). The impact of COVID-19 on these trends will also be highlighted. The knowledge gained can serve to inform public health efforts, policy development and future research directions.</p>
<p><b>Quantitative Evaluation of Microbial Health Risks Faced by Migrant Farm Workers in Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program</b></p>	<p>Nadwa Elbadri University of Waterloo</p>	<p>Seasonal migrant farmworkers are temporary workers that come to Canada under the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program (SAWP) for agricultural work opportunities that include the care of animals and harvesting of crops. These migrant farmworkers face a range of known health threats including gastroenterological illnesses. This research, initiated prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, evaluates the enteric disease health risks that migrant farmworkers face in the SAWP occupational setting. Enteric pathogens pose health risks for migrant farmworkers because of their inherent presence in agricultural settings and increased possibility of exposure considering the occupational hazards and potential for cross-contamination or secondary transmission within on-farm congregate housing. Factors contributing to migrant farmworker health risk were categorized into (1) agriculture environmental factors leading to exposure to sources of enteric pathogens, (2) infrastructure factors contributing to hazardous living and working conditions, (3) occupational factors such as the provision of health and safety training, and (4) SAWP management factors including access to health care. This work novelly integrates modelling and risk assessment approaches from engineering with concepts from public health and occupational health and safety. Risk analysis tools were developed including a transmission network describing how pathogens may enter and be transmitted or controlled within this occupational setting and a risk matrix providing an approach for identifying and evaluating health risks posed by enteric pathogens to migrant farmworkers. Considering irrigation in particular, a semi-quantitative scoring</p>

		<p>approach formally integrates the effects of severity of contamination, intensity of exposure during work activities, and frequency of exposure for risk assessment. The matrix lists key factors to consider in risk assessment with guidance for evaluating the degree to which each factor may be of concern. This work highlights migrant farmworkers as a population at a potentially elevated risk of enteric disease, emphasizing the need for further disease surveillance and reporting.</p>
<p>Collaborative Approaches to Reconciliation in Environmental Health Practice</p>	<p>J. Ivor Norlin, Interior Health Authority and Casey Neathway, First Nations Health Authority</p>	<p>In November, 2019 B.C. enacted the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act, establishing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as the province's framework for reconciliation. In B.C., the Interior Health Authority (IH) and First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) have distinct responsibilities for protecting public health: one as a regional health authority operating on provincial lands, and one as an Indigenous-led health authority supporting First Nations communities.</p> <p>With the potential for gaps from these separate service delivery approaches and mandates, and the need to recognize Indigenous rights and title on unceded lands, including and especially the T̓silhqot̓in Nation's Declared Title Area, IH and FNHA undertook an engagement process with First Nations representatives and public health professionals from both organizations to develop an approach to identifying and addressing environmental health issues or gaps within areas of joint responsibility.</p> <p>This presentation will explore the engagement model used to ensure Indigenous perspectives were centred through a community-driven, Nation-based approach, and the resulting co-management approach for ensuring First Nations have reduced barriers to equitable environmental public health service delivery that recognizes their inherent rights across both reserve lands and traditional territories. Using the lens of UNDRIP, this presentation will provide examples on how environmental health professionals can support reconciliation through the application of their practice.</p>
<p>Climate Change and Health - A Rapid Risk Assessment Tool for</p>	<p>Bo Cheyne, Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health (WDGPH)</p>	<p>Climate change is a defining Public Health challenge of the 21st century and is already impacting the health of Canadians. The health risks associated with climate change highlight the growing need for effective action on climate change adaptation. Adaptation can help to protect against these risks through evidence-informed policies and programming that build resilience.</p>

<p>Prioritizing Risks</p>		<p>With support from Health Canada’s Health ADAPT Program, Region of Waterloo Public Health (ROWPH) and Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health (WDGPH) jointly conducted a Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Assessment (CCHVA) to synthesize available data and evidence to help inform local adaptation planning with the goal of reducing climate-related health risks and their impacts on vulnerable populations. Among the project goals for the vulnerability assessment included: providing recommendations, based on local evidence, on priority areas to focus adaptation measures for decision makers and stakeholders to strengthen the resilience of communities to respond to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>To support achieving this goal, the project team developed a rapid risk assessment tool to rank climate-related health risks. The rapid risk assessment tool was based on frameworks outlined by the World Health Organization, Health Canada, and Emergency Management Ontario. The results of the Rapid Risk Assessment provide a comparison of the relative risks between climate-related health impacts the study area is currently facing and can expect in the future.</p> <p>The information synthesized and assessed in the CCHVA, including the Rapid Risk Assessment, lays a foundation for understanding local vulnerabilities to climate change. The findings inform, and support prioritizing, local adaptation initiatives that build more resilient communities.</p>
<p>Water quality challenges in healthcare settings- past, present and future</p>	<p>Iuliu Constantin Ionescu  ExactBlue Technologies</p>	<p>Water quality monitoring in dental offices continues to be an underestimated issue. The scope of the presentation is to review past reports of public health impact caused by water quality in healthcare settings (dental waterlines, water for dialysis, etc) to patients and healthcare professionals, a review of case studies performed in Canada and internationally, and current and future water quality monitoring solutions that can help minimize the risk of water-related outbreaks in healthcare settings.</p>
<p>Board of Certification Annual Educational</p>	<p>CIPHI Board of Certification</p>	<p>The BOC often takes the opportunity at the AEC to update CIPHI members on its latest work and projects. It also gives members the opportunity to ask the BOC questions and provide input or suggestions for improvement. Ongoing work and projects include: international candidate equivalency exam, certification exam written segment project, school reviews (including a newly accredited school), changes to practicum policy, new website, and more.</p>

Presentation and Training		The BOC also takes the opportunity to provide a practicum training agency presentation, which covers the practicum training agency guideline and all forms in detail; and, also the examiner training which covers all aspects of the certification exam.
Daily Prevention of Outbreaks	Jim Gauthier  Diversey Inc	Infections can occur on a daily basis in congregate living settings. Outbreaks (a rise over our regular baseline) can cost extra money, time and possibly lives. Being ready for an outbreak on a daily basis can help limit the spread of a pathogenic microorganism. Screening, routine cleaning and disinfection, and restrictions on staff and residents will be discussed.
Integrated Durham IPAC Hub Model - A Partnership with Public Health	Michelle Alexander  Lakeridge Health	<p>The Durham IPAC Hub framework is an integrated model that is unique from other 30 Ontario IPAC Hub models as it has the active collaboration and partnership with our Durham Public Health unit.</p> <p>Our IPAC Hub team members and public health inspectors work alongside each other to build and strengthen our areas of expertise in the field, complimenting both IPAC and public health expertise to our Durham congregate setting community partners.</p> <p>Our combined efforts in aligning our IPAC recommendations during outbreak management, IPAC audit and assessments have proven to be successful in building, strengthening and fostering relationships with our community partners in the successful implementation and adaption of IPAC best practices within their settings.</p> <p>With this collaborative partnership, we have been able to identify common IPAC gaps and trends to help address some key challenges and be able to respond with relevant IPAC recommendations based on current community transmission rates. Additionally, we are able to pivot prioritization of IPAC education, training, audit and assessment based on the current trends seen within our community.</p> <p>Some of the key objectives of this presentation is to introduce the framework of the Durham IPAC hub and its collaborative partnership in terms of outbreak management and response,</p>

		<p>combined auditing and assessment reporting structure including accountable action reports from the LTCH/RH sites who are audited and ongoing knowledge transfer of IPAC practices.</p> <p>I will also highlight some the key findings in our IPAC audits and assessments during IPAC hub visits from outbreak responses and the successful implementation of some these key findings seen on subsequent visits.</p> <p>Finally will highlight, the future of the Durham IPAC Hub framework and how this framework can be applicable to other settings to help strengthen collaboration between all stakeholders for the common goal of an integrated community health system in regards to public health.</p>
Leading a Multi-Agency Response to Health Hazards in an Un-Licensed Group Home	Kayla Elms & Simran Saini  Southwestern Public Health	<p>On July 7, 2021, Public Health Inspectors issued a Section 13 Order for closure, under the Health Protection and Promotion Act, to an unregulated residential facility by Southwestern Public Health (SWPH) to mitigate multiple health hazards observed in the facility, including: accumulation of garbage, pest infestation (flies, rats, bed bugs), and extensive mould contamination. This order, issued in coordination with other local enforcement agencies, followed a progressive enforcement model after several orders were issued by several agencies. Closure of the facility triggered a multi-agency emergency response to close and relocate twenty-six (26) residents to temporary shelter to mitigate the risk to the residents.</p> <p>Through this presentation, the audience will learn about the multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional investigation and response to health hazards and progressive enforcement undertaken by those agencies, lead by Southwestern Public Health. We will discuss successes, challenges, and lessons learned by PHIs throughout the investigation and closure event, focusing on the importance of stakeholder engagement, use of IMS structure, and policy recommendations to address challenges surrounding unlicensed congregate living settings.</p>
Experiences of Environmental Public Health Professionals during the COVID-19	Subrana Rahman, Fatih Sekercioglu, Richard Meldrum,	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted several challenges for public health professionals across Canada including Environmental Public Health Professionals and case and contact management teams. Three studies were conducted on their lived experiences using a mixed-methods approach. Study results revealed that public health professionals have faced incidents of harassment, frustration from the public, lack of support from management,</p>

pandemic response in Canada	Toronto Metropolitan University	inadequate planning and preparedness, poor communication, high workloads, and stress levels.
A Public Health approach to assessing ventilation and filtration to mitigate the risk of aerosol transmission of COVID-19	Brian Beck  Niagara Region Public Health	<p>In the spring of 2021 as new research about the role of aerosol transmission of COVID-19 came to light and with the unwavering support of our Medical Officer of Health we began examining ways to assess ventilation and filtration within specified settings of concern such as long term care, retirement homes, shelters, child care settings and schools in Niagara Region. This presentation will outline our ventilation assessment initiative including the use of CO2 sensors to assess and educate on potential improvements to reduce the risk of aerosol based transmission of COVID-19 within the aforementioned settings.</p> <p>The following areas will be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief overview of the role of ventilation and filtration</li> <li>Review of the contents of the ventilation assessment including the process involved</li> <li>Resource development in support of this initiative</li> <li>Public Health Inspector training and support</li> <li>Summary of findings/results to date</li> <li>Examples of local success stories</li> <li>Next steps</li> </ul>
Rabies in an Imported Dog in Toronto	Paul Di Salvo,  Toronto Public Health	<p>Importation of animals into Canada has the potential to introduce zoonotic diseases, such as rabies, into domestic animal and human populations. Between 2015 and 2021, four dogs with canine-mediated rabies were imported into the United States. In July 2021, the first case of canine-mediated rabies in a dog imported into Ontario, Canada was reported.</p> <p>This presentation will outline the second case of an imported dog infected with canine-mediated rabies upon arrival to Canada. A description of the investigation, including: collaboration with multiple public health units, case timelines, and outcomes will be discussed. Further, lessons learned and keys to success will also be reviewed for the benefit of delegates.</p>

<p>The Potential for Practice: COVID-19 Wastewater Surveillance</p>	<p>Dr. Alex Chik, Ontario Clean Water Agency</p> <p>Katrina Hitchman, Canadian Water Network</p> <p>Alexander Swirski, Durham Region Health Department</p> <p>Mary-Anne Pietrusiak, Durham Region Health Department</p> <p>Moderated by Dr. Wendy Pons Conestoga College</p>	<p>Monitoring for SARS CoV-2 fragments in wastewater (WW) was developed early in the pandemic with the intent of supporting surveillance for COVID-19. This included an unprecedented level of cooperation and collaboration among academic researchers, wastewater utilities, and public health officials. In Canada, as of April 2022, there were at least 156 sites where wastewater surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 had been performed. The potential uses for these data include better understanding community prevalence and trends of COVID-19, providing early warning indicators for an increase in numbers of cases, identification of “hot spots” or institutional outbreaks, identifying areas in need of increased clinical testing, tracking the arrival and spread of new variants, informing public messaging, and alerting the public about rising case numbers.</p> <p>This presentation will discuss the advancements, potential, and uses of SARS CoV-2 wastewater surveillance from three perspectives. This presentation will hear from: The Canadian Water Network, which established the COVID-19 Wastewater Coalition to improve the ability of the science to inform public health, will discuss WW surveillance in Canada.</p> <p>The Ontario Clean Water Agency to discuss the evolution and current status of technical considerations of WW sampling, including how representative samples are collected, analyzed, evaluated for quality before further interpretation.</p> <p>The Durham Region Health department will provide the public health perspective about how and where the potential has been realized in terms of utility of wastewater surveillance information from those who have had WW analysis experiences and the uptake of results.</p>
<p>Impact of COVID-19 on Environmental Public Health Professionals</p>	<p>Ken Diplock and Cathy Egan Conestoga College</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has tested the resilience of all aspects of health care, including public health. Environmental Public Health Professionals (EHPs) have had unique experiences related to case and contact management, infection prevention and control monitoring, outbreak control, public education, logistics for emergency response and enforcement of regulations and standards. Faculty of the Bachelor of Environmental Public Health (BEPH) program at Conestoga College conducted a study to gather the experiences of</p>

		<p>EHPs in Ontario. The study invited practicing EHPs in Ontario to share stories and photographs and to participate in focus groups organized around four themes: impact of misinformation on EPHP work, case and contact management and outbreak management, enforcement of COVID-19 regulations and pivoting roles and impact on regular work.</p>
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<p>IAQ; How To and FAQ of Mould and Particle Count Air Sampling Techniques and Interpretation in Healthcare and Public Health Settings</p>	<p>Eric Devine University Health Network</p>	<p>Indoor air sampling for mould and particle counts is complex, particularly in healthcare and public health settings. Methodology and sampling design are critically important to ensure results are valid and can be interpreted or actioned. The process will be described with real-life examples and participants will gain skills to understand or implement air sampling and particle counts in healthcare and public settings.</p>
<p>Fermented food safety guidance for Canadian Public Health Inspectors</p>	<p>Naghmeh Parto, Public Health Ontario Lorraine McIntyre, British Columbia Centre for Disease Control Kelsie Dale, Ministry of Health in Saskatchewan</p>	<p>Fermented foods are growing in popularity. These foods often have ethnic roots, traditional recipes and techniques, using wild (natural) cultures of microbes to ferment and transform the foods, but are they safe? Public health inspectors and food safety specialists who have responsibility to approve production of foods, can find fermented foods challenging. In 2018, a national fermented foods working group (NFFWG) formed to discuss food safety questions. In late 2021, following a hiatus during the pandemic, NFFWG members renewed efforts to create food safe guidance for more than 15 fermented foods. The NFFWG is a sub-committee of the FPT-Food Safety Committee, with members representing every province in Canada. This presentation will describe food safety controls necessary to make fermented foods safely. Fermentation microbial culture terms and health issues linked to fermented foods will be reviewed. Outbreaks and illnesses linked to fermented foods will be discussed in the context of process failures (for example, why some nut</p>

		cheeses have caused Salmonella illnesses). We will conclude the presentation by reviewing one fermented food example to illustrate safety concerns during production.
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