

## **Campus Operations**

As you strive for academic excellence during this global pandemic of COVID-19, We are doing our very best to provide continuous student support services and resources. Larry's Barber College remains open, and services are available with modified hours.

### **Start Your Journey**

Thank you for considering LBC, where you can expect small classes and great value as you start your journey to a lucrative barber career. LBC connects you to several.

The Office of Admissions is available to meet and discuss your enrollment options! You are able to schedule an appointment to meet with a member of Admissions. We are here to help with your next steps. Schedule your appointment

### **Campus Business office and operating hours**

Campus remains open and all faculty and staff will continue their regular work schedules. Please keep in mind these precautions as you prepare to visit campus:

- You must wear your mask whenever you are on campus.
- Check whether you are experiencing any COVID-19-related symptoms and stay home if you do not feel well in any way.
- Make an appointment to meet with staff or faculty before heading to campus. Larry's Barber College will not accept walk-in appointments for student services. This way, we can allow social distancing when you do get help on campus.

LBC has taken a series of actions to ensure the health and safety of all, which includes:

1. Ensure that all campus ventilation systems operate properly.
2. Offer hand sanitizer throughout campus buildings.
3. Student, staff, and customers temperature is check upon entering any campus
4. Limit access to only communal spaces where we can adhere to social distancing guidelines.
5. Limit people gathering in reception areas by requiring students make appointments in advance for campus services.
6. Students, faculty, and staff will be required to wear a mask on campus.
7. All campuses are disinfected daily.

LBC will continue to review and evaluate all available information on a consistent basis in order to maintain safe operations that align to best practices.

## **Watch for symptoms**

How should I protect myself from COVID-19, influenza and other viruses? If you are sick and potential illness, you must stay home.

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 infection are fever, cough and shortness of breath. The CDC also maintains a list of possible COVID-19 symptoms that you should review. If you have symptoms of COVID-19, you need to take additional steps to take care of yourself and protect your loved ones:

1. Contact your doctor and ask if you should be tested for COVID-19.
2. Notify your supervisor and/or instructors that you do not feel well.
3. Do not return to campus until you are fever-free for at least 48 hours.

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear **2-14 days after exposure to the virus**. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

This list does not include all possible symptoms. CDC will continue to update this list as we learn more about COVID-19.

## **What is the difference between Influenza (Flu) and COVID-19?**

Influenza (Flu) and COVID-19 are both contagious respiratory illnesses, but they are caused by different viruses. COVID-19 is caused by infection with a new coronavirus (called SARS-CoV-2) and flu is caused by infection with influenza viruses.

There are some key differences between flu and COVID-19. COVID-19 seems to spread more easily than flu and causes more serious illnesses in some people. It can also take longer before people show symptoms and people can be contagious for longer. Another important difference is there is a vaccine to protect against flu. There is currently no vaccine to prevent COVID-19. The best way to prevent infection is to avoid being exposed to the virus. More information about differences between flu and COVID-19 is available in the different sections below.

Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone, and testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis. Flu and COVID-19 share many characteristics, but there are some key differences between the two.

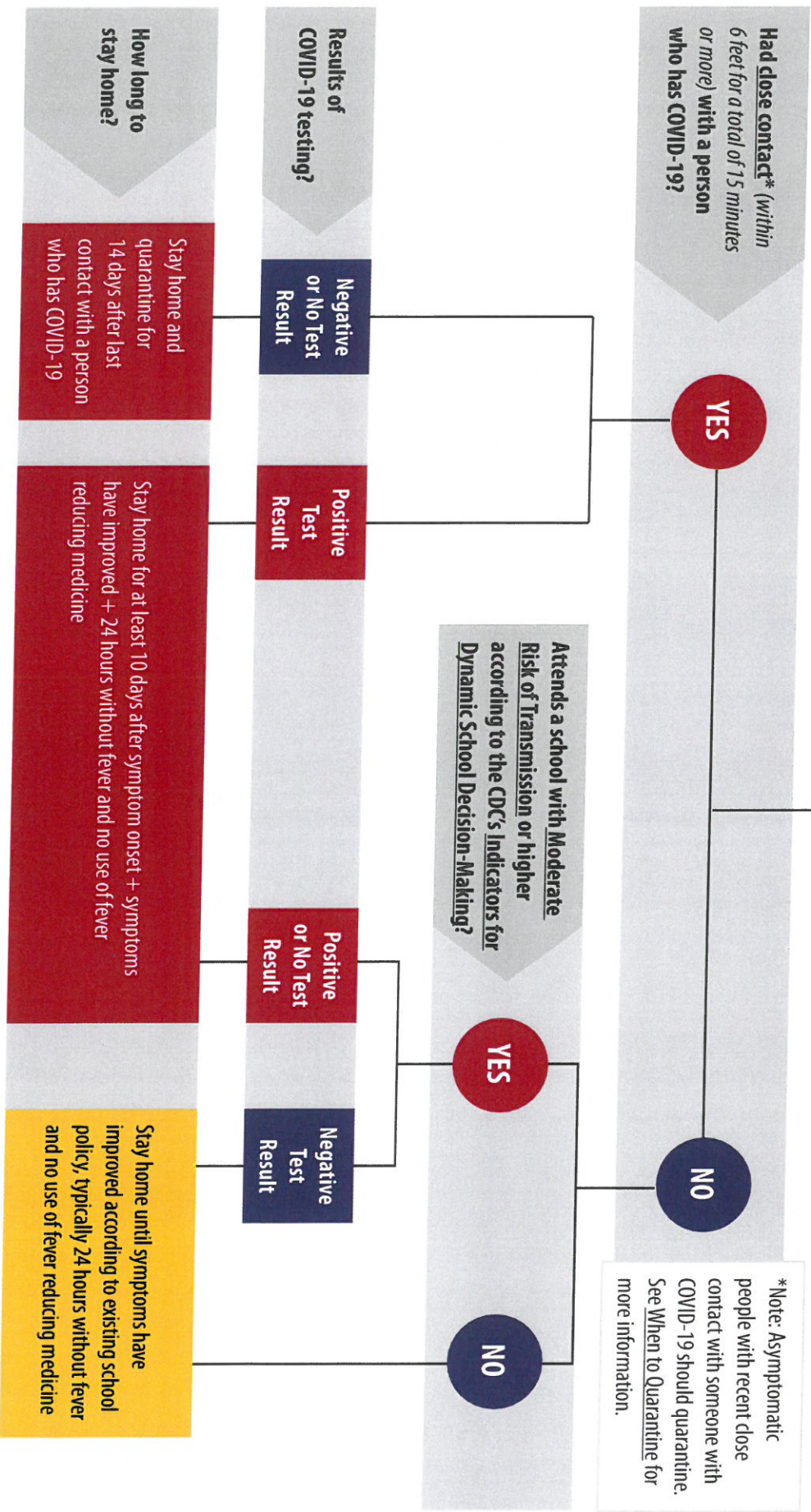
While more is learned every day, there is still a lot that is unknown about COVID-19 and the virus that causes it. This page compares COVID-19 and flu, given the best available information to date.

What happens if there is a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19

- **Stay Home:** If you have any COVID-19 symptoms or have been exposed to someone who is sick, stay home. If you are experiencing any COVID-19 symptoms, stay home until you are fever free for at least 48 hours. If you were exposed to someone with COVID-19, stay home for at least 14 days after the last date that you spent time with someone who was sick. You should speak with your doctor about whether to get tested for COVID-19.
- **Reporting:** Report potential or confirmed illness to your supervisor or instructor. Faculty should report illnesses to Provost Roundtree and General Counsel. Supervisors should report illnesses to HR and General Counsel. LBC staff trained on contact tracing skills will request additional details, such as when students and staff last visited campus and where they went, to identify others who were potentially exposed.
- **LBC Response:** LBC will take immediate steps in accordance with city, state and federal health guidelines to protect the campus community. For further information, the CDC recommends you visit their website <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/index.html>

# COVID-19 SCHOOL SYMPTOM SCREENING FLOWCHART

## Student with Symptoms of Infectious Illness





# Cover Coughs and Sneezes

Stop the spread of germs  
that can make you and others sick!



Cover your  
mouth and nose  
with a **tissue**  
when you  
sneeze or cough.



If you don't  
have a tissue,  
use your  
**elbow.**



Wash hands  
often, **especially**  
after coughing  
or sneezing.



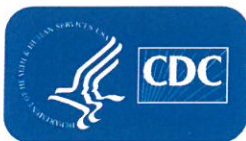
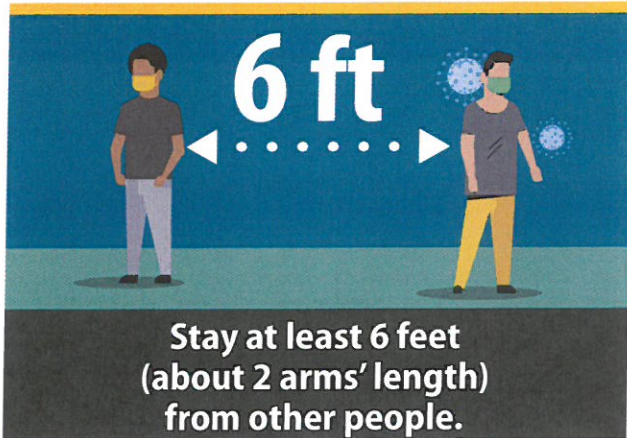
CS 316683-E 05/06/2020

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)



# Stop the Spread of Germs

Help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases like COVID-19.



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)