COVID-19: Hit the **PAUSE** Button!

Thursday, October 8, 2020

Miami County Safety Council

Today's Presenters:

- <u>Mariana Patton</u> – Customized Training Coordinator, Adult Division, Upper Valley Career Center

- <u>Shawn McGraw</u> – Plant Manager & Safety Coordinator, Concrete Sealants, Inc.

- <u>Bob Heater</u> – Certified Safety Professional, Safety 4U, LLC

Objectives

- Understand the 3 primary ways a COVID-19 outbreak could affect workplaces.

- Determine who is at risk at your workplace.

- Learn the 6 steps all employers can take to reduce workers' risk of exposure to COVID-19.

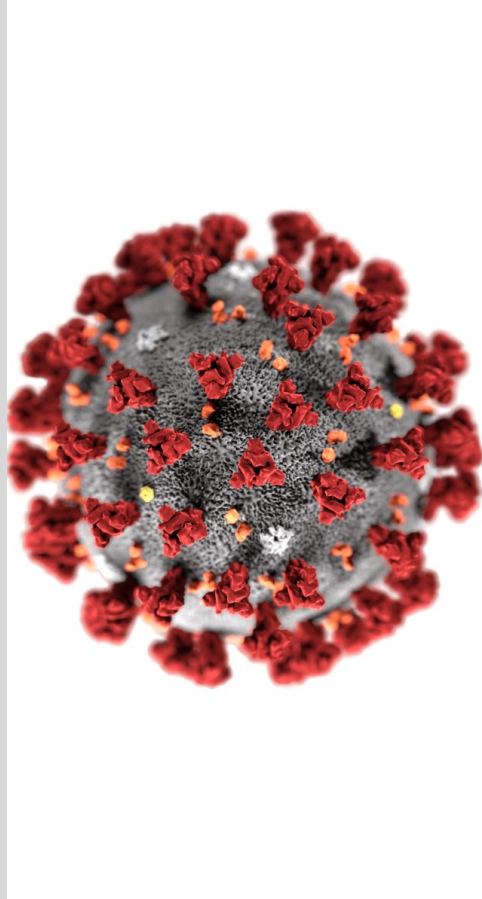- Appreciate the New Normal: 6 items on the COVID-19 "Checklist".

Cleaning vs. Disinfecting and/or Sanitizing: What's the Difference?

Answer at conclusion of presentation!

What is the difference?

POSITIVE and NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF COVID-19

POSITIVE EFFECTS OF COVID-19

Infection Prevention Measures

- Social distancing
- Hand washing
- Stay home if sick
- Respiratory etiquette
- Flexible worksites & work hours
- Use of others' tools & equipment
- Housekeeping

Positive Effects

3 Ways a COVID-19 Outbreak Could Affect Workplaces

OSHA 3990-03 2020

Absenteeism

Change in patterns of commerce

Interrupted supply/delivery

Who is at Risk at Your Workplace?

OSHA 3990-03 2020

Extremely High Risk:

- Healthcare workers treating or caring for coronavirus infected patients.

- Emergency medical technicians/ambulance employees transporting infected persons.

- Employees at facilities where no sanitization protocols are in place.

High Risk:

- Mortuary workers performing or assisting with autopsies of infected persons.

- Work areas where 10 or more employees are working, and 6-foot separation is unable to be maintained.

- Employees performing tasks requiring close proximity with other employees for more than 10 minutes per hour.

Medium Risk:

- Employees working within 6 feet of other employees several times per day without barriers or other protective measures.

- Employees working with 3 - 6 other employees providing personal services to healthy clients wearing a face covering.

- Jobs where tools are shared and sanitized between different users.

Examples: grocery store stockers, public transit drivers, kitchen workers, hair salons.

Low Risk (caution):

- Jobs where you can mostly stay at least 6 feet away from coworkers; only needing to briefly pass by them a few times a day.

- Crews outside on large jobsites where 6-foot separation is easily maintained.

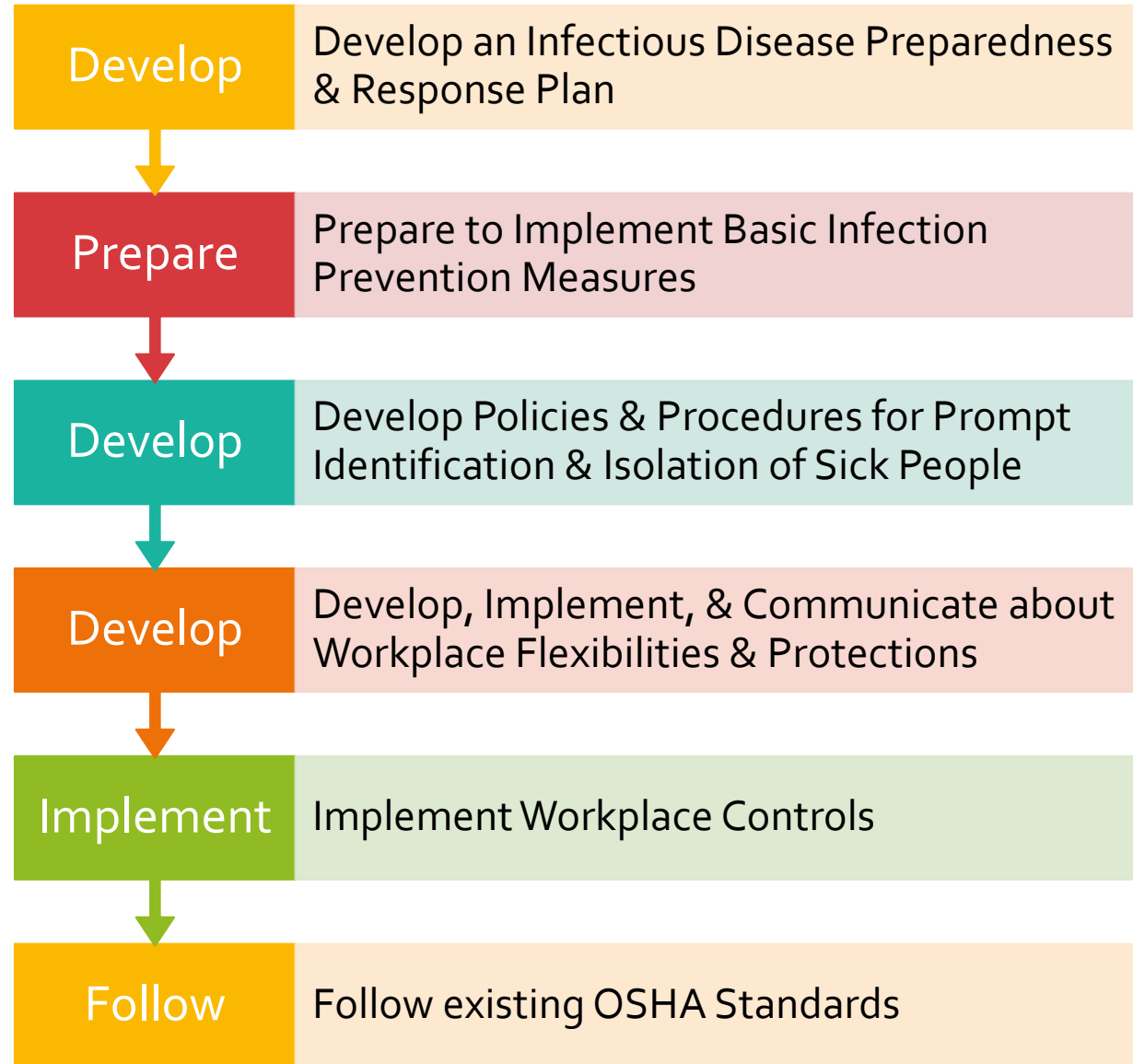- Jobs where tools are not shared between employees.

Negligible Risk (very low) :

- When you work alone or outside where 6 feet separation is always maintained.

- 1 - 9 employees working inside buildings/structures with adequate ventilation (either outside or HVAC).

- Jobs where tools are not shared between employees.

- Jobs where there is a low amount, or controlled interaction with the public.

Steps All Employers Can Take to Reduce Workers' Risk of Exposure

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Six Steps to Reduce Workers' Exposure

Develop	Develop an Infectious Disease Preparedness & Response Plan
Prepare	Prepare to Implement Basic Infection Prevention Measures
Develop	Develop Policies & Procedures for Prompt Identification & Isolation of Sick People
Develop	Develop, Implement, & Communicate about Workplace Flexibilities & Protections
Implement	Implement Workplace Controls
Follow	Follow existing OSHA Standards

1. Develop an Infectious Disease Preparedness & Response Plan

Consider the following:

- Where, how, and to what sources workers might be exposed.
- Non-occupational risk factors at home and in community.
- Workers' individual risk factors.
- Necessary controls.

2. Prepare to Implement Basic Infection Prevention Measures

- Hand washing
- Stay home if sick
- Respiratory etiquette
- Tissue & trash receptacles
- Flexible worksites & work hours
- Use of others' phones, desks, offices, tools, equipment, etc.
- Housekeeping

3. Develop Policies & Procedures for Prompt Identification & Isolation of Sick People

- Prompt identification & isolation
- Self-monitoring for signs & symptoms
- Reporting sick or experiencing symptoms
- Steps to limit spread of the respiratory secretions
- On-site isolation
- Restriction the number of workers
- What to do if within 6 feet of co-worker

4. Develop, Implement, & Communicate about Workplace Flexibilities & Protections

Stay home (non-punitive)

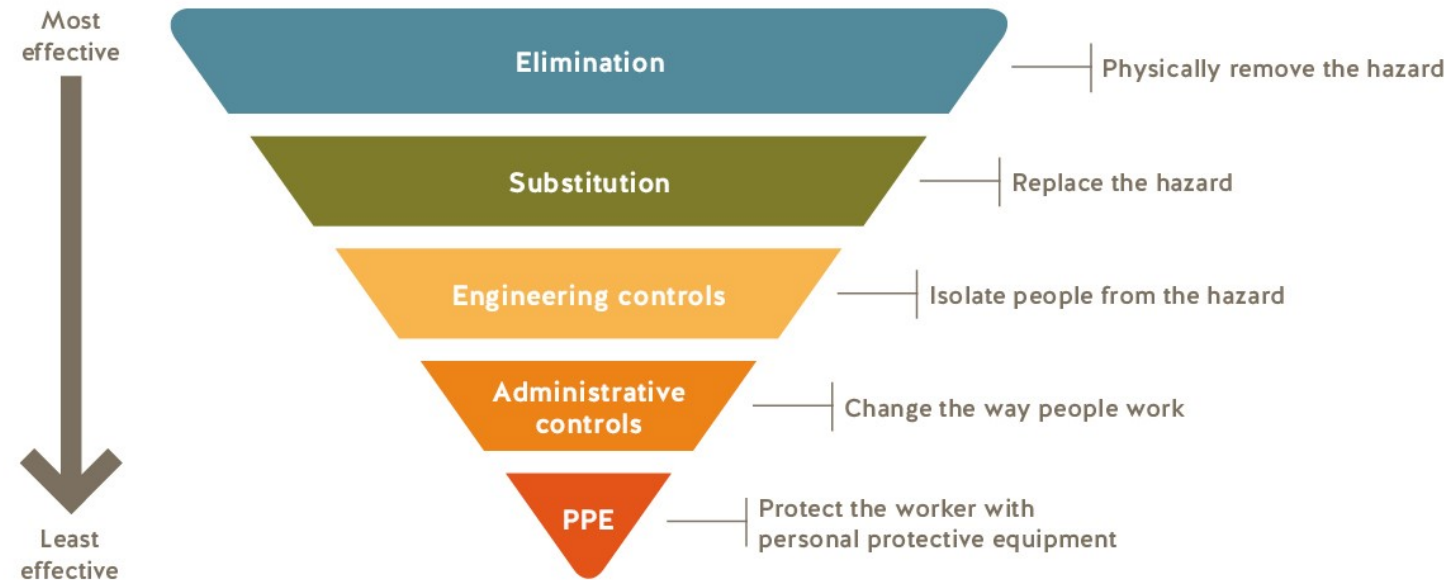Flexible & consistent sick leave policies

Do not require healthcare provider's note

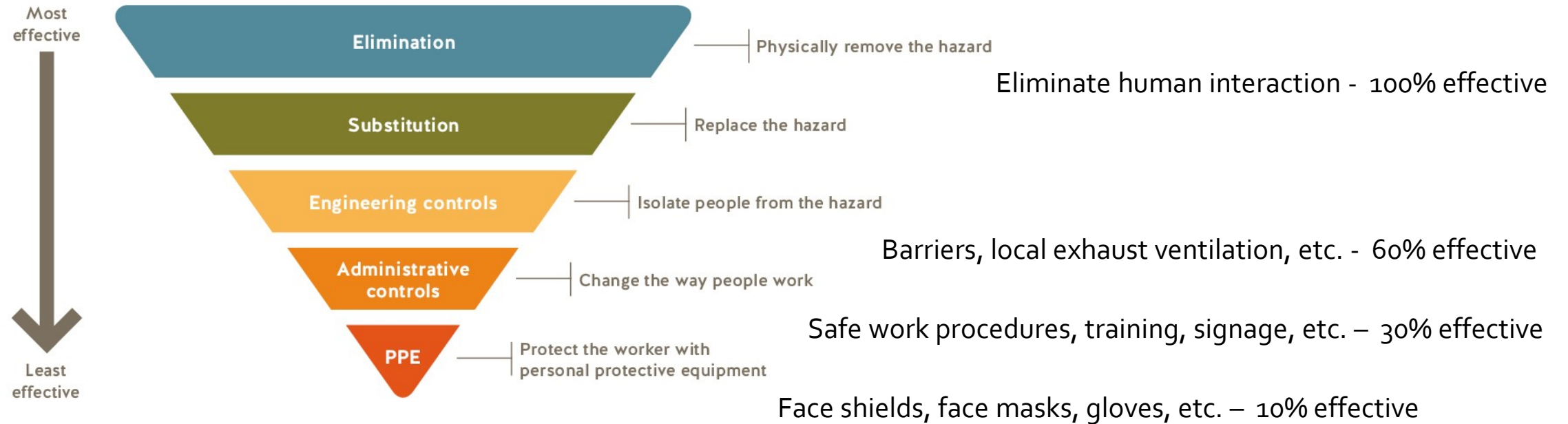Flexible policies to stay home and care for ill family members

Provide adequate, usable, and appropriate training, education, and information material

Hierarchy of controls

Most effective → Least effective

- **Elimination** — Physically remove the hazard
- **Substitution** — Replace the hazard
- **Engineering controls** — Isolate people from the hazard
- **Administrative controls** — Change the way people work
- **PPE** — Protect the worker with personal protective equipment

5. Implement Workplace Controls

Hierarchy of controls

Most effective

Least effective

Elimination — Physically remove the hazard

Substitution — Replace the hazard

Engineering controls — Isolate people from the hazard

Administrative controls — Change the way people work

PPE — Protect the worker with personal protective equipment

Eliminate human interaction - 100% effective

Barriers, local exhaust ventilation, etc. - 60% effective

Safe work procedures, training, signage, etc. – 30% effective

Face shields, face masks, gloves, etc. – 10% effective

6. Follow existing OSHA Standards

OSHA's Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) standards in 29 CFR 1910 Subpart I

The General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1) of the OSH Act which requires employers to furnish each worker "employment and a place of employment, which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm."

U.S. News: Experts warn of 'huge surge' in
COVID-19 cases in fall, winter

The Guardian: Flu and Covid: winter could bring
'double-barrel' outbreak to US, experts say

THE ATLANTIC: THE WINTER WILL BE WORSE

The Atlantic Daily: Start Preparing for Winter

New York Post: US must 'hunker down'
for fall, winter amid COVID-19

"Checklist" for the New Normal

"Checklist"

- Government Requirements
- Temperature Screening
- Room Configuration Requirements
- Signage
- Training
- Supplies & Hygiene

Government Requirements & Temperature Screening

Government Requirements

- Center for Disease Control
- Federal
- State
- Local

Temperature Screening

- Noncontact thermometer
- Thermal screening camera
- Per CDC guidelines – no higher than 100.4 °F and kept confidential

Room Configuration Requirements & Signage

Room Configuration

- Maintaining physical distance of 6 feet while working

- Traffic flow patterns throughout the facility & upon entering & exiting a facility

Signage

- Communicating all changes

- Promote safety & hygiene practices such as proper handwashing & wearing face coverings

Training & Supplies

Training

- Frequently asked questions
- Updates via voice, text messaging, and email

Supplies (30-days)

- Cleaning supplies
- Personal protective equipment
- Touchless hand sanitizers

Cleaning vs. Disinfecting and/or Sanitizing: What's the Difference?

Here's the difference….

- <u>Cleaning</u>: removes germs, dirt, and impurities from surfaces. It doesn't kill germs.

- <u>Disinfecting/Sanitizing</u>: by using chemicals, kills germs from surfaces. It doesn't necessarily clean dirty surfaces.

- <u>Sterilization</u>: destroys or eliminates all forms of microbial life.

References:

- *Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19*, OSHA 3990-03 2020

- *Cleaning vs. Disinfecting/Sanitizing: What's the Difference?*, Safety+Health, September 2020

- *Reopening & Operating Facilities in the Age of COVID-19*, Professional Safety Journal, September 2020

Questions?