

Reopening Safely: What Are We Doing



Virtual Meeting Etiquette



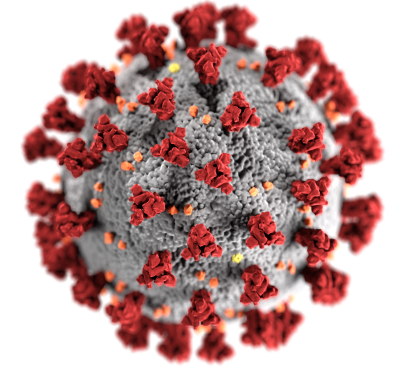
- Mute When Not Talking
 - DON'T PUT ON HOLD
- Talking
 - State your name when unmute
- Chats
 - We'll Monitor
- Stay Present

Speaker

- James Boretti, CSP
- President / CEO
- 30 +
- ASSP
 - RVP Region 1
 - Code of Conduct Committee
 - Professional Member
 - CVC Chapter



Agenda & Objective



- Current science
- Risk assessing
 - Areas of focus
- Elements of response and distancing
- Challenges of implementation
 - (PPE, surveillance, set-ups, cleaning)
- Resources from ASSP

Objective:

Discuss safety challenges we face on how we can traverse this new landscape safely together

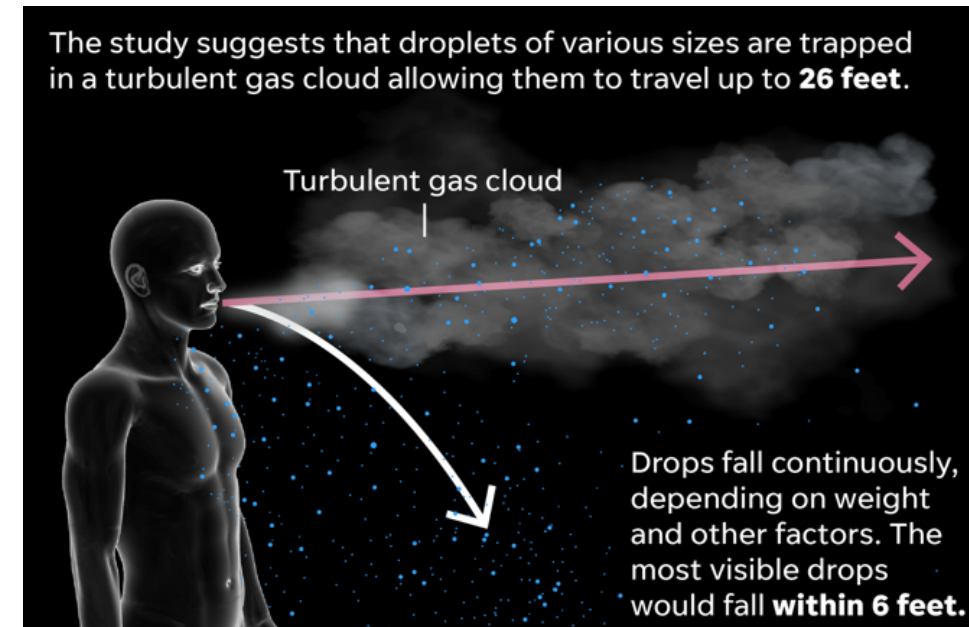
What We Know

- SARS –
 - Incubation period of 2 – 7 days
 - Low rate of viral shedding in the first few days
- COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) –
 - Incubation period 2 – 14 days
 - Asymptomatic and Pre-symptomatic infections observed in several studies (44 – 68%)
 - Mild cough and does not feel ill

Spreading
very easily
and
sustainably
between
people

What We Know

- Severe acute respiratory syndrome
- Spread mainly from person to person
 - Mainly through respiratory droplets
 - Coughs or sneezes, talking
 - Contact
 - Landing in mouths of people; surfaces then wiping into nose and eyes



Spreading more efficiently than influenza, but not as efficiently as measles

COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)

- What We Know – Recap
 - Respiratory Virus
 - Spreads Easily (Moderately Infectious)
 - Unknown when Infectious
 - Close Contact is an Issue

Creates A Safety Challenge!

Confidence Challenge!

What OSHA Says

- Employers take steps to protect workers COVID-19
 - Widespread in the community.
- Posted guidance to help employers comply
 - Use guidance (check often)
 - Education
 - Programs and plans provided

OSHA

- Compliance: work-relatedness
 - CSHOs should apply considerations:
 - Reasonableness of the employer's investigation into work-relatedness
 - (1) Ask the employee how contracted the COVID-19 illness
 - (2) While respecting privacy, discuss employee's work and out-of-work activities that may have led to the COVID-19 illness;
 - (3) Review employee's work environment for potential SARS-CoV-2 exposure.
- Other cases?**
- Evidence available to the employer
 - Evidence that a COVID-19 illness was contracted at work

Contact County Health Department

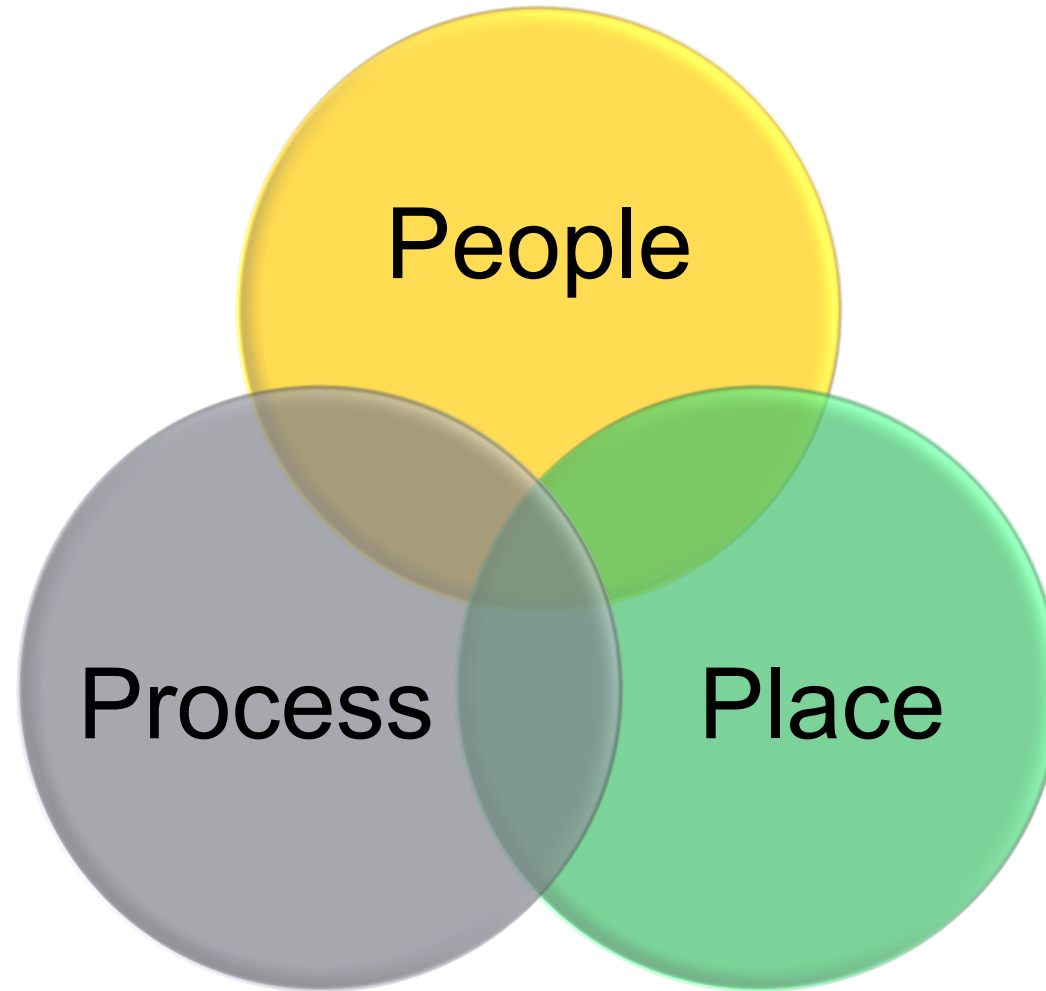
OSHA

- COVID-19 likely work-related if:
 - Several cases develop among workers who work closely together
 - Contracted shortly after lengthy, close exposure to customer or coworker who has a confirmed case of COVID-19
 - Job duties include frequent, close exposure to the general public in a locality with ongoing community transmission
- COVID-19 likely NOT work-related if:
 - Is the only worker to contract COVID-19 in vicinity and job duties do not include having frequent contact with the general public, regardless of the rate of community spread.
 - Outside the workplace, closely and frequently associates with someone who (1) has COVID-19; (2) is not a coworker, and (3) exposes the employee during period in which the individual is likely infectious

OSHA

- Reporting
 - Serious injury or illness defined as one involving:
 - Inpatient hospitalization, regardless of length of time, for other than medical observation or diagnostic testing
 - Amputation;
 - Loss of an eye; or
 - Serious degree of permanent disfigurement
 - Death
 - COVID-19
 - “Became sick at work”
 - Does not matter if illness is work-related
 - Symptoms outside of work
 - “In connection with any employment”
 - “Suspected COVID-19 case”
 - not yet diagnosed

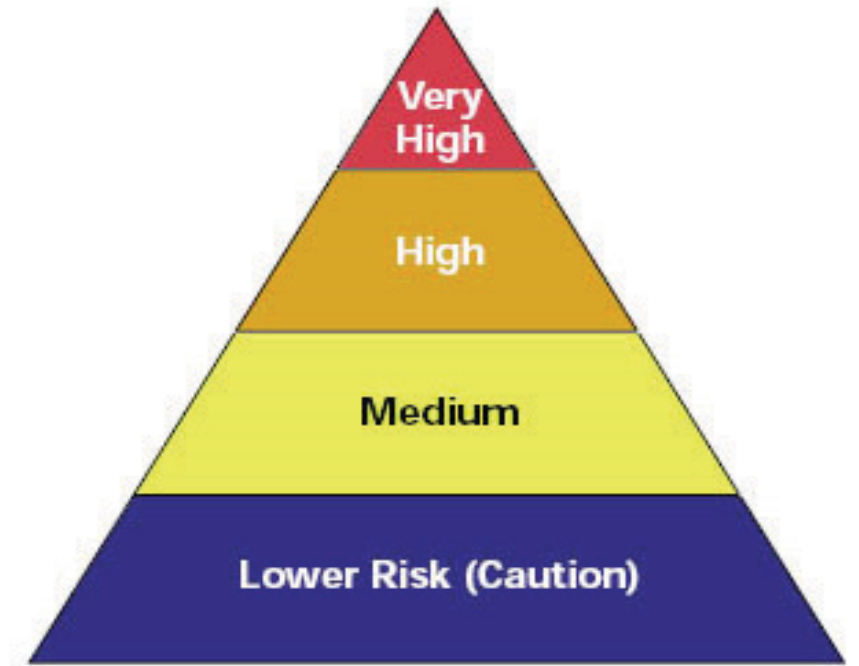
What Do We Focus On?



**RISK
ASSESSING
DETERMINES
PREVENTION**

Risk Assessing

- OSHA's Method
 - Positional Exposure
 - Known or suspected sources



Risk Assessing

Very High

Healthcare / mortuary with direct contact

High

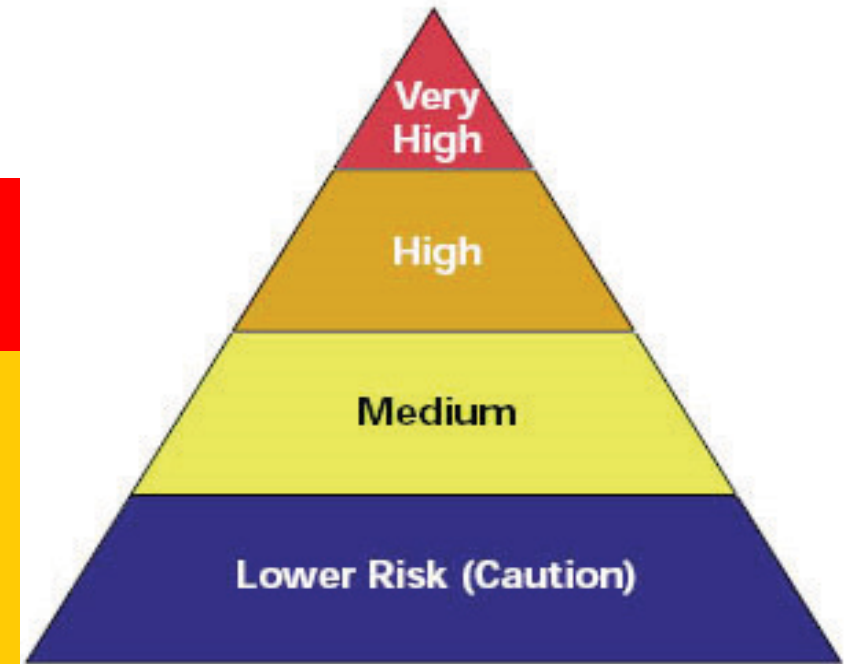
Healthcare delivery / medical transport / mortuary entering areas of known exposure

Medium

Require frequent and/or close contact (i.e., schools, retail, etc.) during ongoing community spread

Low

Do not require contact nor frequent close contact with general public



Risk Assessing

- What Do We Focus On?

- People:

- Exposure
 - Risk

Proximity – i.e., lobbies, breakrooms, workstations, etc.
Surfaces – i.e., counters, computers, timecards, etc.
External – i.e., contractors, visitors, multiple entry, etc.

- Place:

- Congregation
 - Choke Points

Layouts – i.e., hallways, timecard areas, etc.
Air Flow – i.e., side fans, exchanges, makeup, etc.
Travel – i.e., ride sharing, overseas, hot spots, etc.

- Process:

- Program
 - Training

Process – i.e., capacity, who does what by when, etc.
Work – i.e., physically present vs. WFH, etc.
Procedure – i.e., training, communication, etc.

Community spread, distancing ability, PPE requirements, exposure (home, care), quarantining

Reopening



Stages

Gradually moving responsibility to individuals



Each presents a Safety Challenge:

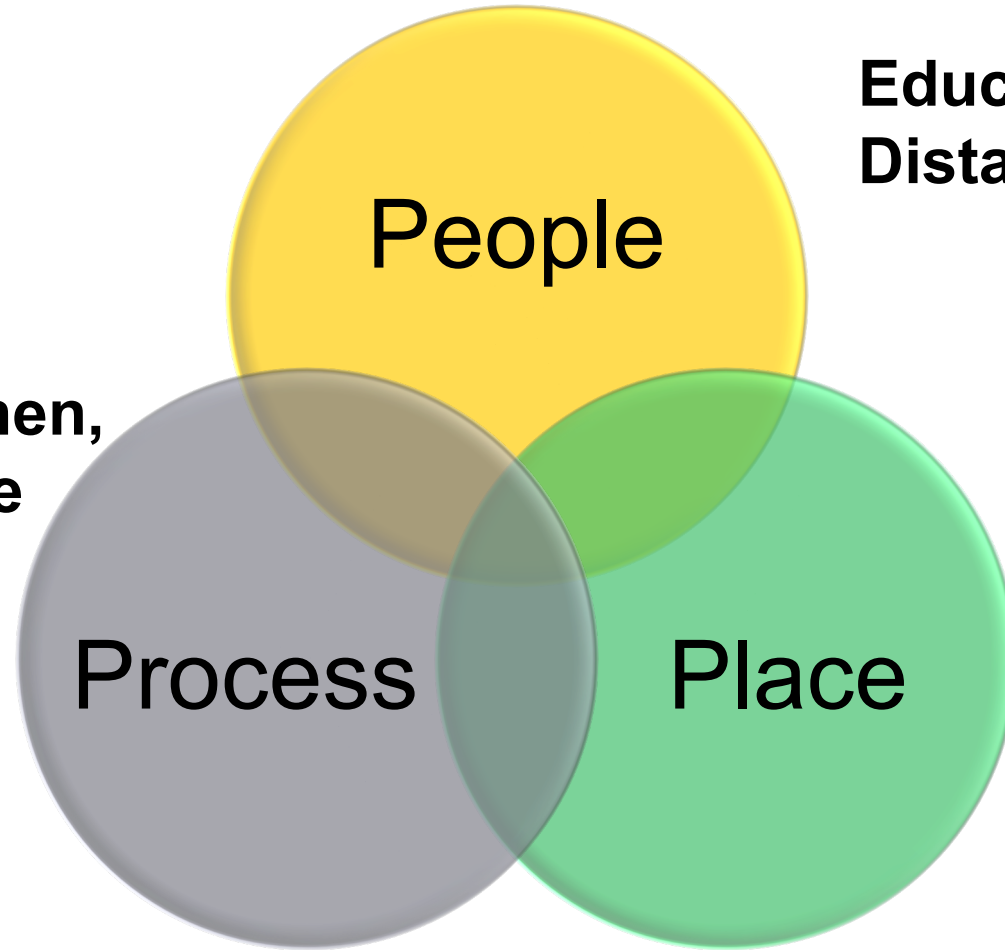
- Move from Internal control
to
- External (public interface) control

Watch for
County
Health
Orders

Return to Work

ASSP
Return-to-
Work Matrix
(WISE)

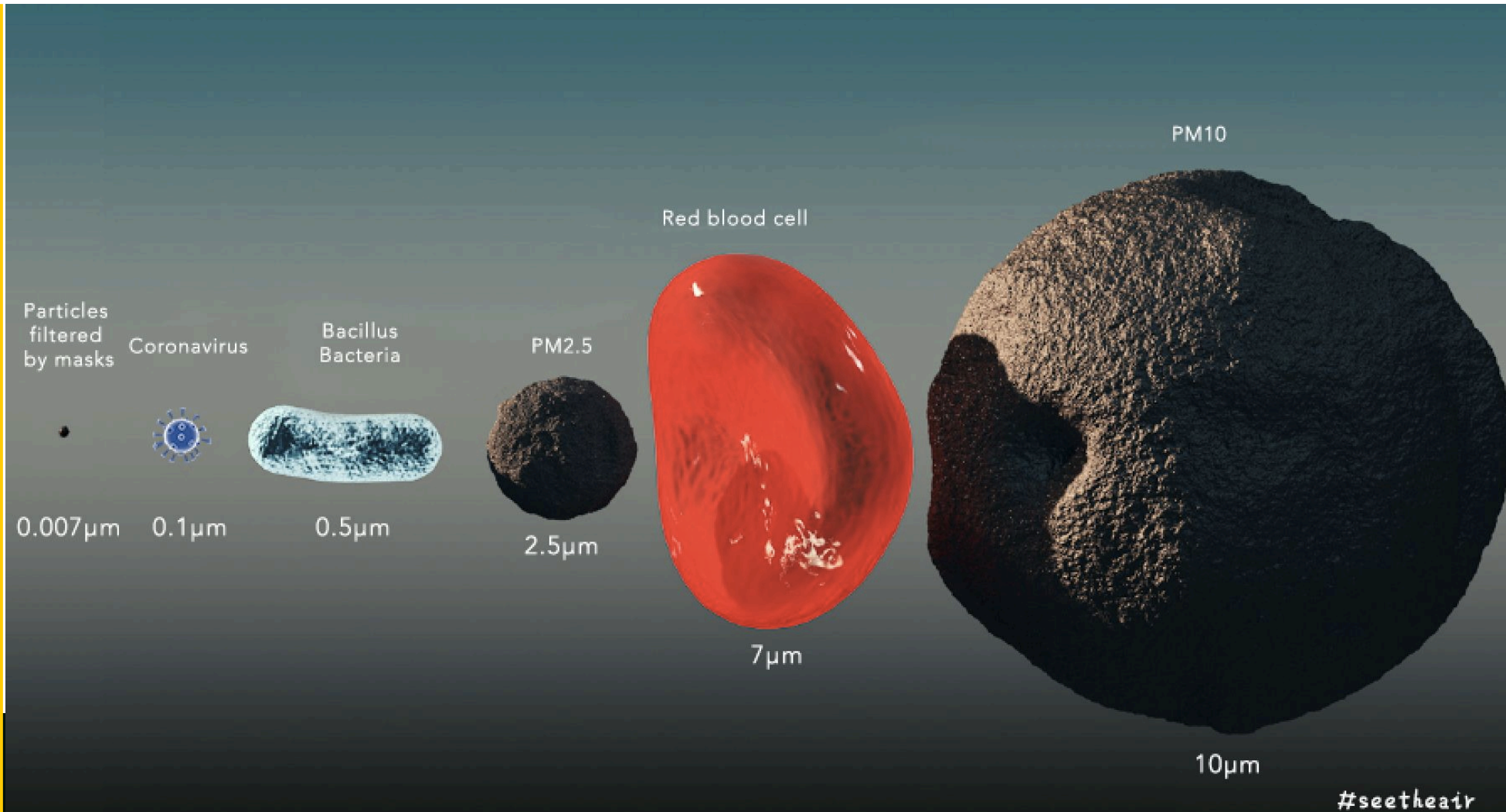
Capability,
Who does
What by When,
Surveillance



Education,
Distance, PPE

Sanitation &
Separation

PPE: A Comment



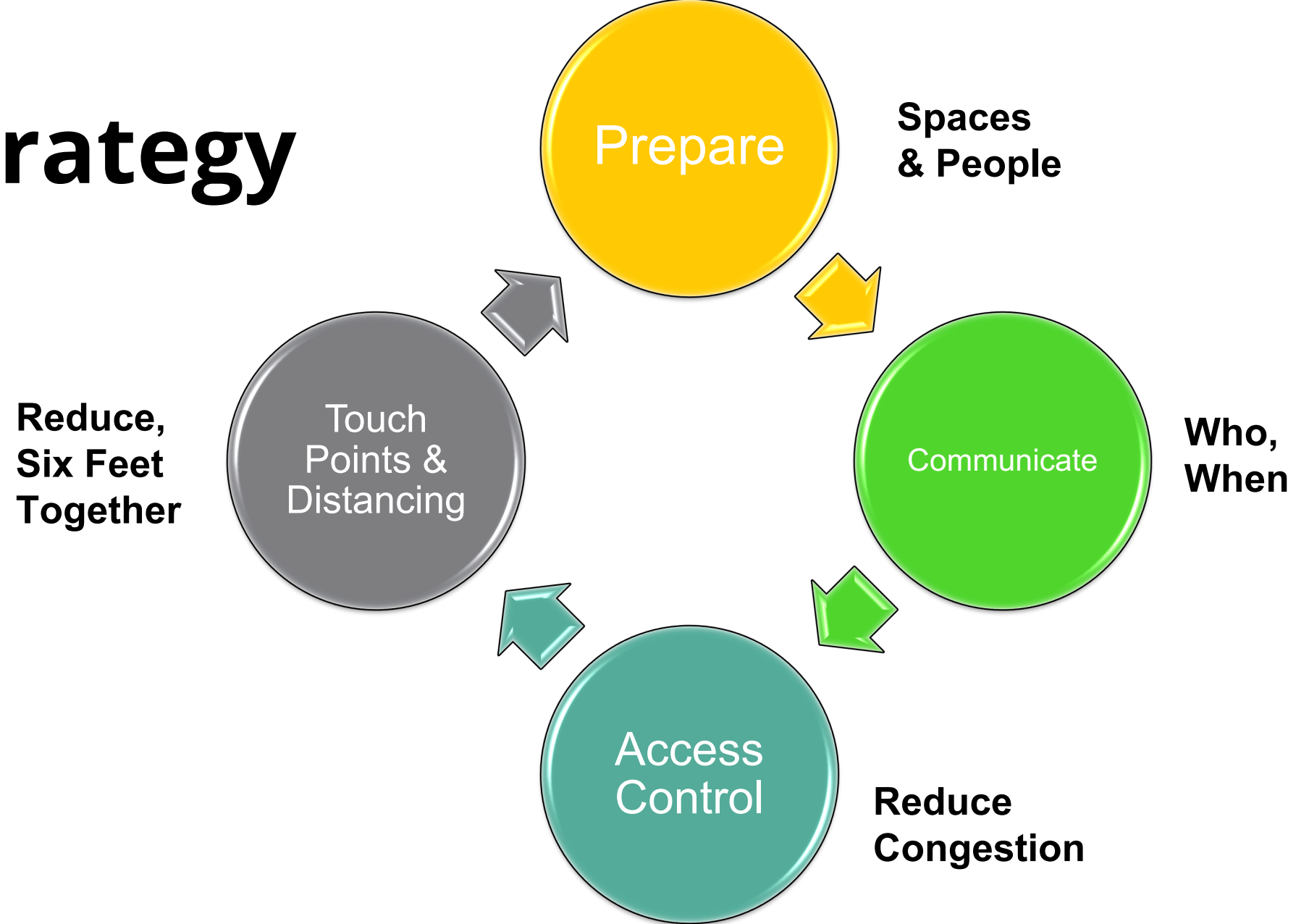
PPE: A Comment



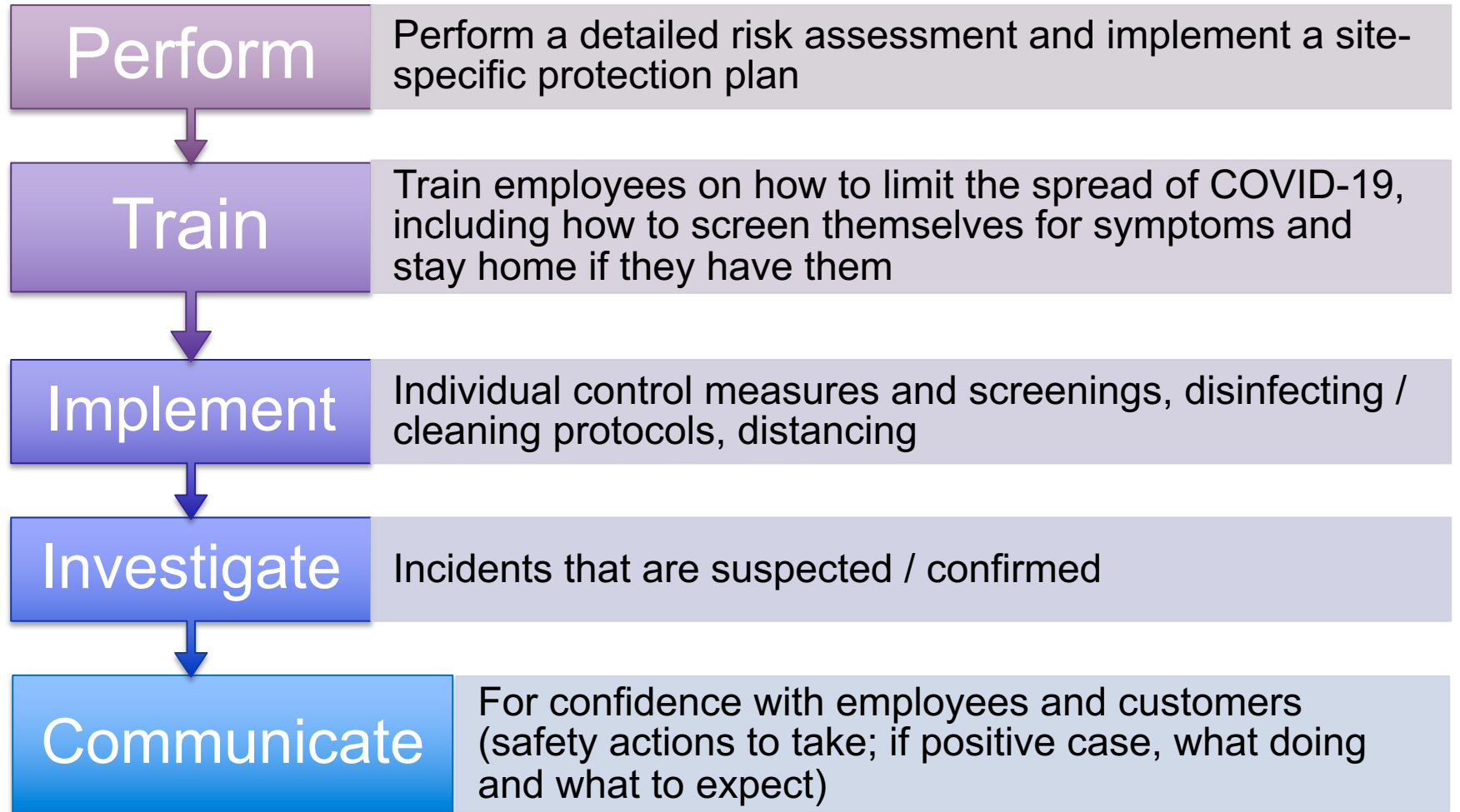
- ASTM Level Masks

Level	Use
N95	Airborne diseases (i.e., TB, flu), high fluid resistance, 99.9% @ 0.1 micron
Level 3	Heavy to moderate fluid, spray, and/or aerosols, 98% @ 0.1 micron
Level 2	Moderate to light fluid, spray, and/or aerosols, 98% @ 0.1 micron
Level 1	Low fluid, spray, and/or aerosols, 95% @ 0.1 micron
Low Performance	(molded utility mask) simple barrier, no performance level
Minimum Performance	(tissue utility mask) simple barrier, no performance level

Strategy




Keys



Elements for Plan

2. Site-Specific Protection Plan <i>Elements of a plan could be as follows:</i>			<i>This program should establish the base minimum requirements, expectations and best practices and where it applies</i>
• Responsibilities / Roles			<i>Lists who is responsible for what by when</i>
• Access			<i>Who can access the facility when (i.e., employees, contractors, visitors), working from home, screenings, PPE and distancing expectations, etc.</i>
• Cleaning			<i>How is this done, frequency, what surfaces (hard vs. porous), post-COVID suspected or confirmed, etc.</i>
• Precautions			<i>Social distancing, PPE, washing / sanitizing, staggered shifts and breaks, etc.</i>
• Travel			<i>If necessary / approved, precautions to take, etc.</i>
• Carpooling / Vanpooling / Ridesharing			<i>If necessary, cleaning and disinfecting after each ride, self-screening, barriers / PPE, ventilation</i>
• Resources			<i>Items the company will provide to employees, customers (within its ability)</i>
• Communication			<i>For confidence on cleaning, following suspected / confirmed COVID cases, etc.</i>

Training

- 
- What COVID is
 - How it Transmits
 - What to do:
 - Cover coughs and sneezes
 - Wash hands
 - Wear face coverings
 - Frequent cleaning
 - Stay home if sick / exposure
 - What's changed in the workplace
 - Your program / what's expected
- Knowledge of why

Distancing Plan

Phasing based on roles and priorities

- Alternating work weeks at facility / remote
- Staggered schedules
- Enable teams to determine 'in-office' schedules

Space usage

- Specify workstation assignments to ensure minimum work distances
- Redesign spaces, alternate workstation usage, etc.
- Add panels between workstations
- Enforce stringent cleaning protocols for shared spaces
- Reduce capacity
- Prohibit shared use of small rooms (single-occupant use only)
- Uni-directional flow

Example Workspaces



Entry / Exit



Distancing, In/Out Cross Over,
Frequently Touched Surfaces,
Screening



Entry / Exit



Distancing, In/Out Cross Over,
Frequently Touched Surfaces,
Screening



Entry / Exit



Distancing, In/Out Cross Over, Uni-directional Flow, Frequently Touched Surfaces, Screening



Entry / Exit



Distancing, In/Out Cross Over, Uni-directional Flow, Frequently Touched Surfaces, Screening



Breakrooms



Frequently Touched Surfaces,
Staggered Scheduling, Butting Up
Tables, Removal of Chairs, Signage



Breakrooms



Frequently Touched Surfaces,
Staggered Scheduling, Butting Up
Tables, Removal of Chairs, Signage



Shared Spaces



Staggered Use / Distancing, Frequently
Touched Surfaces, Scheduling (drop off /
pick up), PPE, Hygiene, Screening



Meeting Spaces



Distancing, Frequently Touched
Surfaces, Removing Seating Spaces,
Ventilation, PPE (do/don't)



Meeting Spaces



Distancing, Frequently Touched
Surfaces, Removing Seating Spaces,
Ventilation, PPE (do/don't)

Meeting Spaces



Distancing, Frequently Touched
Surfaces, Removing Seating Spaces,
Ventilation, PPE (do/don't)



Meeting Spaces



Why Touched
Meeting Spaces,
(do/don't)



Workstations



Barriers, Frequently Touched
Surfaces, PPE (do / don't), Ventilation,
Visitors



Workstations



Barriers, Frequently Touched
Surfaces, PPE (do / don't), Ventilation,
Visitors



Public Interface



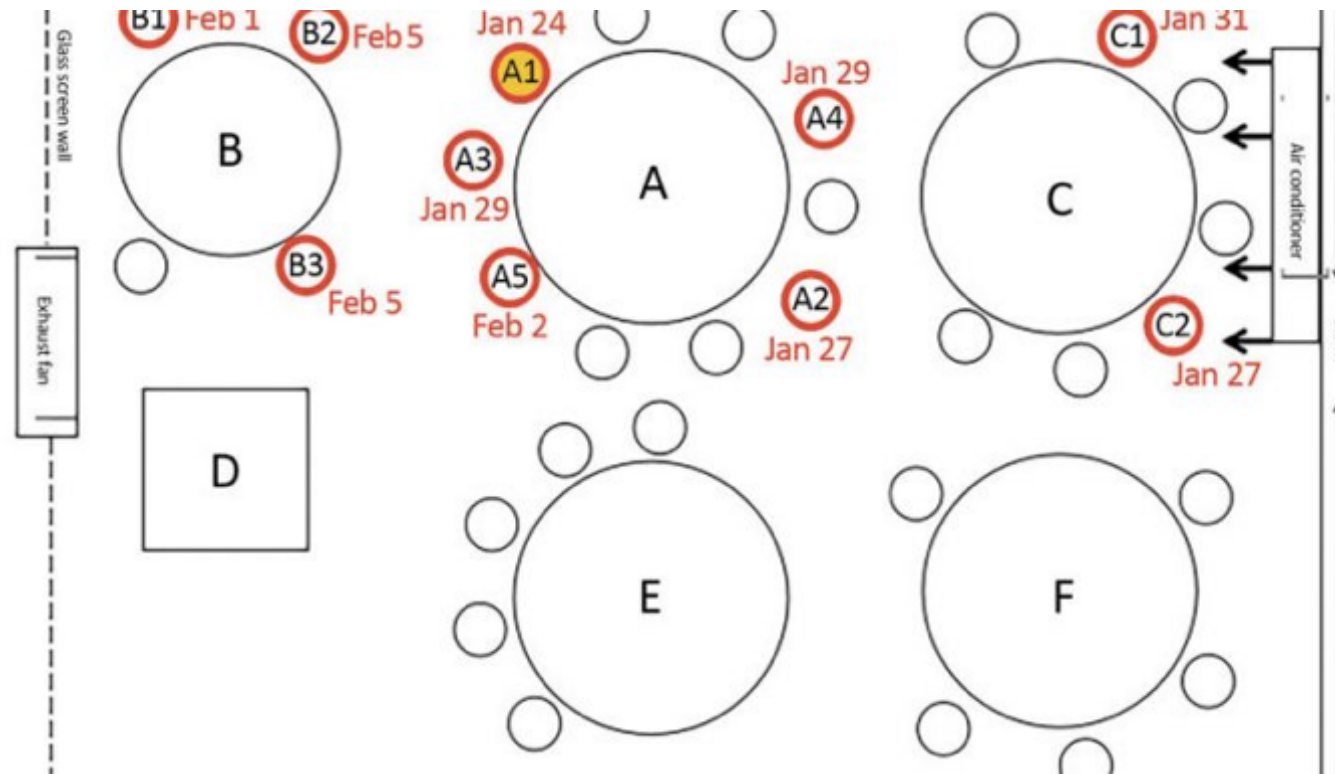
Barriers, Distancing, Technology, Frequently Touched Surfaces, PPE (do / don't), Ventilation



Ventilation ASHRAE

Fans?

- ASHRAE
 - Strategic plan prior to opening
 - Make occupants feel safer
 - Ensure supply chain for critical items (i.e., filters, communication plans)



Ventilation ASHRAE

Fans?

- ASHRAE
 - Strategic plan prior to opening
 - Make occupants feel safer
 - Ensure supply chain for critical items (i.e., filters, communication plans)
- Before Reoccupation
 - Open outside air intake dampers to maximum, 100% preferred, four hours minimum
 - Upon completion, damper positions should be corrected to provide design levels
- HVAC Programming
 - Flush two hours before and post occupancies
 - Includes operating exhaust fans as well as opening outside air dampers
 - For buildings without capacity to treat large quantities of outside air
 - Open all windows for a minimum of two hours before reoccupation (outside air conditions are moderate)
- Ensure Proper Cleaning Procedures Built from EPA and CDC Guidance
 - High-touch areas of HVAC and other building service systems
 - Disinfect interior of refrigerated devices, e.g. refrigerators
- Run System on Minimum Outside Air
 - when unoccupied
 - Garage exhaust: run two hours before occupancy



Challenges

- Opening
 - Too soon, too slow
- PPE
 - Wear / not wear
- Social Distancing
 - Monitoring, reinforcing
- Surveillance
 - Testing (temperature checks, questionnaires)
- Capacity
 - People, supplies



Challenges: Lawsuits?

- Possible
 - Procedures
 - Taking action to protect
 - Communication
 - Etc.



OSHA / EPA Links

- OSHA

- COVID-19: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/>
- Recordkeeping Guidelines: <https://www.osha.gov/memos/2020-05-19/revised-enforcement-guidance-recording-cases-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19>
- Enforcement Response: <https://www.osha.gov/memos/2020-05-19/updated-interim-enforcement-response-plan-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19>
- Guidance on Returning to Work: <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA4045.pdf>

- HI

- <https://recoverynavigator.hawaii.gov>

- EPA

- <https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/there-hvac-guidance-building-and-maintenance-professionals-can-follow-help-protect-covid>

COVID-19 Technical Guidance

- Legal
 - <https://www.fisherphillips.com>
 - <https://www.suttonhague.com/coronavirus/>
- ASSP
 - Resources
 - <https://www.assp.org/resources/covid-19/latest-resources>
 - Return-to-Work Matrix (WISE)
 - https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1HyOtS2WQnVc8x9sETxgk10IF_YRBgro6VVrHMjZ1xSI/edit#gid=1917118704
 - Webinars, Podcasts, etc.
 - COVID-19: Return to Work Strategies
 - Deb Roy (Pres-Elect)

Wrap-Up

- No 100% correct answers
 - Pay attention to changes
- All in this together
 - ASSP is a great networking opportunity

Thank You!

Reopening Safely: What Are We Doing



**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
SAFETY PROFESSIONALS**

Hawaii Chapter