

Working safely during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Coronavirus Essential Travel Permits

Gov.gg/coronavirus

 States of Guernsey
Public Health Services

*Together we are
stronger*
#GuernseyTogether #Winter2020

Current restrictions

- Travel restrictions = essential travel permits + travel tracker + self-isolation (all countries are now category 4).
- Very limited critical worker travel.
- Self-isolation and testing:
 - EITHER
 - Testing on arrival (Day 1); AND
 - Self-isolation for 14 days; AND
 - Day 13 testing to confirm negative result before release from isolation;
 - OR
 - 21 days self-isolation.

COVID-19 testing and cases

Bailiwick of Guernsey

Samples tested	Positive results [^]	Negative results	Awaiting results [*]	No. of deaths ^{**}	No. of presumptive deaths ^{***}	Number recovered	Known active cases
35420	309	35054	57	13	3	289	7

Tuesday 19th January - We continue to have 7 (known) active cases of COVID-19 in the Bailiwick as no new cases have been found in the last day.

* Awaiting results indicates people who have been swabbed and are awaiting a result as well as people with operations and approved for compassionate travel who are booked several days in advance.

** 2 of the 13 deaths occurred in hospital, excludes one death that was not COVID-19 related.

*** Presumptive deaths have been reduced by one as retrospective review of one of the presumptive deaths concluded that the death was not COVID-19 related.

[^] 252 of the positive cases were from the first wave.

Maintain good practice

- Guernsey is in a unique position to have a very low level of COVID-19
- Highest risk is from inbound travel
- Currently, no evidence of community seeding
- To keep it this way, we need you to play your part
- Vaccination is encouraged if you are offered it

Please mind
my personal space



States of Guernsey
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Coughs and sneezes spread diseases



Catch it

Germs spread easily. Always carry tissues and use them to catch your cough or sneeze.



Bin it

Germs can live for several hours on tissues. Dispose of your tissue straight away.



Kill it

Hands can transfer germs to every surface you touch. Wash your hands thoroughly - especially after you cough, sneeze or blow your nose.

Be prepared

- Have a plan in the event of a circuit-breaker
- Business continuity arrangements
- Home working policy and arrangements (equipment, remote access, manager support)
- Identify work that cannot be done remotely
- Identify essential staff and contact details
- Test your arrangements

Staying COVID-19 Secure

We confirm we have complied with the government's guidance on managing the risk of COVID-19

• FIVE STEPS TO SAFER WORKING TOGETHER •

- ✓ We have carried out a [COVID-19 risk assessment](#) and shared the results with the people who work here
- ✓ We have [cleaning, handwashing and hygiene procedures](#) in line with guidance
- ✓ We have taken all reasonable steps to help people work safely from a [COVID-19 Secure workplace](#) or work from home
- ✓ We have taken all reasonable steps to [maintain a 2m distance](#) in the workplace
- ✓ Where people cannot keep 2m apart we have ensured at least a 1m distance and taken all the mitigating actions possible to [manage transmission risk](#)

The following slides will apply in the event of
further restrictions being imposed
(but we don't want to get there!)

Assess the risk



- Specific guidance for different sectors (including hospitality, healthcare, offices, retail, construction...)
- Involve workers and their representatives (Trade Unions, safety reps)
- Review in light of experience
- Develop a risk management process
- Monitor, review and audit your arrangements

What to include in the risk assessment?

You must:

- identify what work activity or situations might cause transmission of the virus
- think about who could be at risk
- decide how likely it is that someone could be exposed
- act to remove the activity or situation, or if this isn't possible, control the risk

You can use the HSE (GB) template: -->>

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/assets/docs/risk-assessment.pdf>

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	Controls	What further action do you need to consider to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?
Getting or spreading coronavirus by not washing hands or not washing them adequately	Workers Customers Contractors Drivers coming to your business Drivers going out for your business Visitors	Follow our guidance on cleaning, hygiene and hand sanitiser - Provide water, soap and drying facilities at wash stations - Provide information on how to wash hands properly and display posters - Based on the number of workers and the number of people who come into your workplace decide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > how many wash stations are needed > where wash stations need to be located You may already have enough facilities - Provide hand sanitiser for the occasions when people can't wash their hands - There's a legal duty to provide welfare facilities and washing facilities for visiting drivers - You should talk to managers at any sites your drivers are visiting to ensure they are provided with hand washing facilities	- Put in place monitoring and supervision to make sure people are following controls - Put signs up to remind people to wash their hands - Provide information to your workers about when and where they need to wash their hands - Identify if and where additional hand washing facilities may be needed - If people can't wash hands, provide information about how and when to use hand sanitiser - Identify how you are going to replenish hand washing/sanitising facilities - Make sure people are checking their skin for dryness and cracking and tell them to		

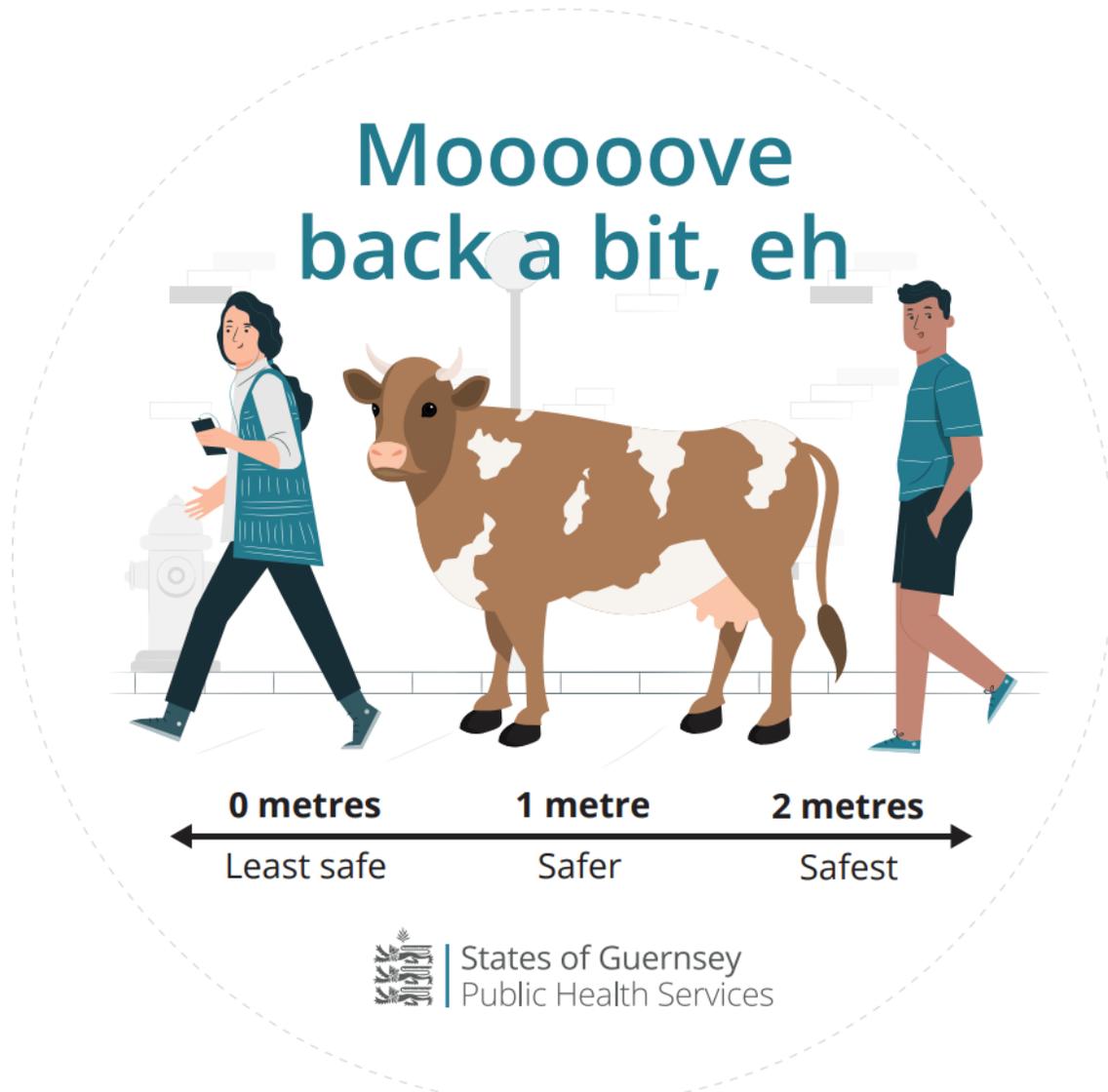
What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	Controls	What further action do you need to consider to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?
Getting or spreading coronavirus by not cleaning surfaces, equipment and workstations	Workers Customers Visitors Contractors Drivers coming to your business Drivers going out for your business	Use the guidance on cleaning and hygiene during the coronavirus outbreak - Identify surfaces that are frequently touched and by many people (often common areas), eg handrails, door handles, vehicle door handles (inside and outside), shared equipment etc and specify the frequency and level of cleaning and by whom - Train people how to put on and remove personal protective equipment (PPE) that is used for normal work hazards and how to keep it clean - Reduce the need for people to move around your site as far as possible. This will reduce the potential spread of any contamination through touched surfaces - Avoid sharing work equipment by allocating it on personal issue or put cleaning regimes in place to clean between each user - Identify where you can reduce the contact of people with surfaces, eg by leaving open doors	- Put in place monitoring and supervision to make sure people are following controls, ie are implementing the cleaning regimes implemented - Provide information telling people who needs to clean and when - Provide instruction and training to people who need to clean. Include information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > the products they need to use > precautions they need to follow > the areas they need to clean - Identify how you are going to replenish cleaning products		

Options

- Working from home
- Reduced staff presence on site
- Shifts (morning / afternoon)
- Job rotation
- Physical separation
- Social distancing (>2m)
- Side by side (not face to face)
- Managing Communal areas (toilets and kitchen)
- Signage



Social distancing



You will need to consider:

- Coming to and leaving work
- Moving around buildings and sites
- Workstations
- Meetings
- Common areas
- Security
- Emergency arrangements
- Visitors, deliveries and suppliers

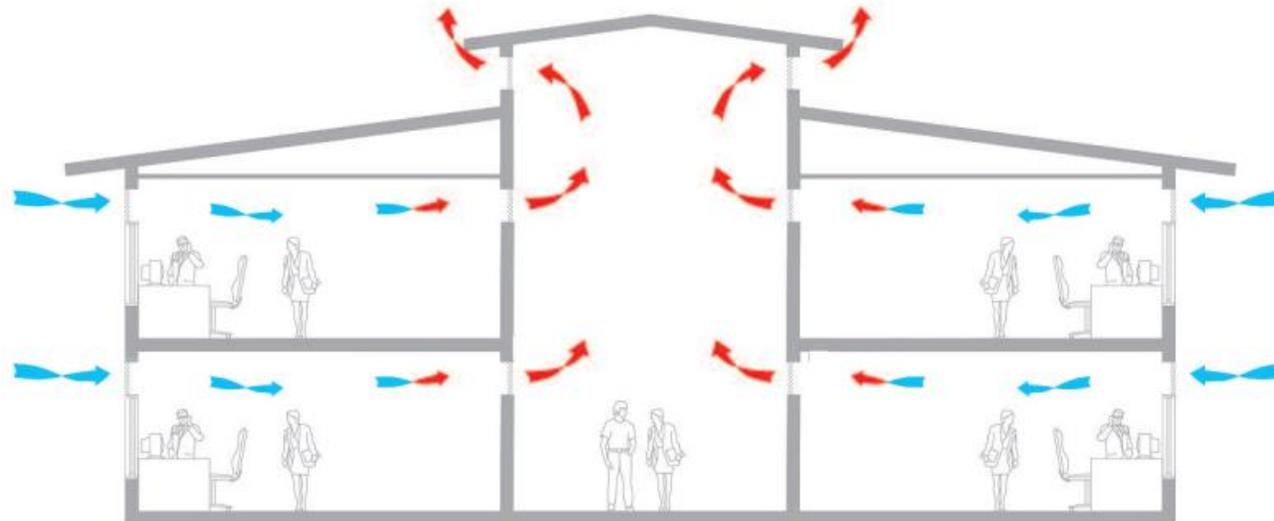
Cleaning and hygiene

- Hand washing (running water and soap)
- Hand sanitising (if running water isn't available or in addition to hand washing)
- Workplace cleaning
- Communal areas cleaning
- Deep cleaning following a positive case
- Mail, inbound and outbound goods



Ventilation and air conditioning

- Good ventilation reduces the concentration of the virus in the air and therefore reduces the risks from airborne transmission. This happens when people breathe in small particles (aerosols) in the air after someone with the virus has occupied an enclosed area.
- However, ventilation will have little or no impact on droplet or contact transmission routes.
- Identify poorly ventilated areas in addition to other control measures.



PPE and RPE

- If recommended by Public Health, fluid repellent surgical face masks may be required indoors (Type IIR).
- FFP2 or FFP3 masks may be required for healthcare facilities, but are not normally required for general office activities.
- Other work activities also require PPE / RPE (eg. Asbestos or dust protection).



Vulnerable workers



1. Identify vulnerable workers:

The higher-risk groups at work include those who:

- are older males
- have a high body mass index (BMI)
- have health conditions such as diabetes
- are from some Black, Asian or minority ethnicity (BAME) backgrounds

2. Clinically extremely vulnerable workers:

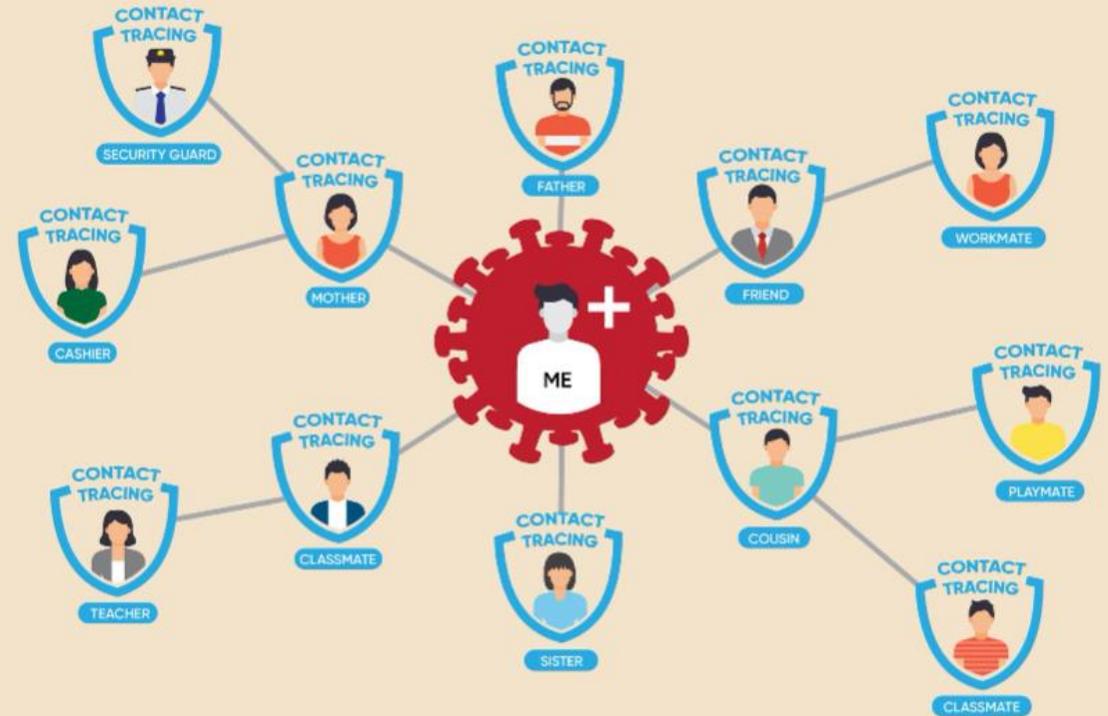
- They will be contacted by their GP or specialist to notify them of the risk.
- They should not attend the workplace and should work from home if possible.

Contact tracing

- You will need to keep records of staff and visitors, to facilitate contact tracing in the event of an outbreak.
- Specific workplaces (restaurants, care homes) may have more stringent requirements
- You may also keep details of social contacts, shopping, exercise and travel journeys
- Follow instructions from Public Health if contacted

Why is **CONTACT TRACING** important?

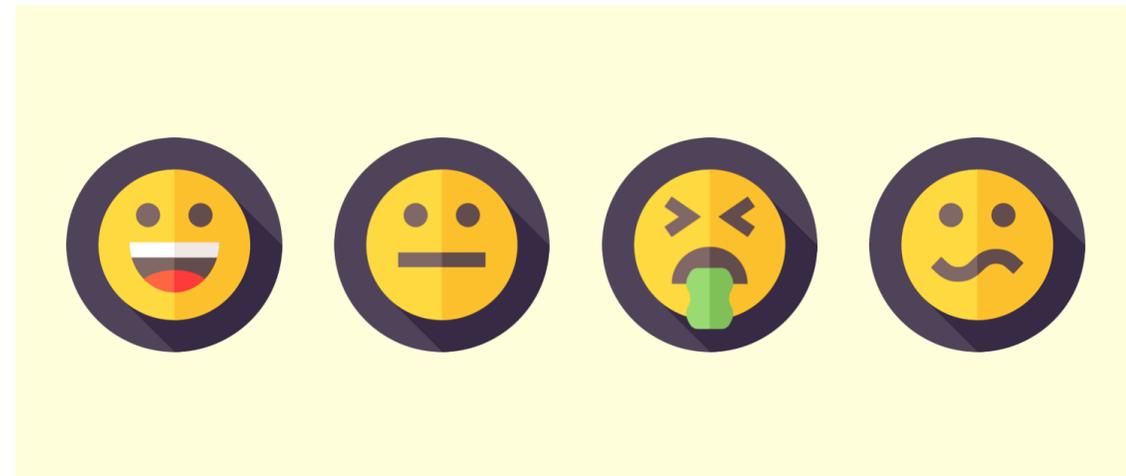
Contact tracing means identifying everyone who has come in close with someone who has COVID-19.



It is an effective way to stop the spread of the virus by immediately checking if these close contacts are infected and managing these cases to prevent onward transmission of **#coronavirus**.

Mental health and wellbeing

- Keep in regular contact with employees
- Provide support through an employee assistance programme or Human Resources Professional
- Remember to support line managers as well
- Encourage a good work – life balance by avoiding emails and calls out of hours
- Emotional resilience
- Physical activity



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