CPWR-NIOSH COVID-19 Webinar Series

What We've Learned: Health Risks and Prevention

September 10, 2020



Welcome:

G. Scott Earnest, Ph.D., P.E., C.S.P., Associate Director for Construction, Office of Construction Safety and Health, NIOSH

Moderator: Chris Trahan Cain, CIH, Executive Director, CPWR

Presenters:

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Rosemary K. Sokas, MD, MOH, Professor, Department of Human Science, Georgetown University School of Nursing and Health Studies; and Professor, Department of Family Medicine, Georgetown University School of Medicine

Melissa A. McDiarmid, MD, MPH, DABT, Medical Director, DVA Depleted Uranium and Toxic Embedded Fragment Surveillance Centers; and Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology & Public Health and Director, Division of Occupational & Environmental Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine

CPWR-NIOSH COVID-19 Webinar Series

What We've Learned: Health Risks and Prevention

New Exposure Control Planning Tool

September 10, 2020

Development Team: Eileen Betit, Director, Research to Practice, CPWR Rick Rinehart, Deputy Director, CPWR Hannah Echt, Consultant



https://www.covidcpwr.org

Home Page

- 1. Why Create A Plan
- 2. How it Works
- 3. Register/Login (optional)
- 4. Begin Your Plan

WHY CREATE A PLAN?

Creating a plan to protect workers and prevent the spread of COVID-19 on construction job sites

HOME

The <u>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</u> (CDC) and the <u>Occupational Safety and</u> <u>Health Administration</u> (OSHA) recommend that companies develop a plan to protect their employees and prevent the spread of COVID-19. This free COVID-19 Exposure Control Planning Tool takes you step-by-step through developing your plan, including what to consider when conducting a job hazard analysis for COVID-19, selecting appropriate controls, screening workers and visitors, training employees, and implementing the plan. Remember to take advantage of your employees' knowledge of job site conditions as you develop your plan.

At the end of the steps, you will have a written plan tailored for your job that can be saved, printed, and emailed. There is an option to confidentially register if you want to save and edit your plan(s) at a later time, but registration is not required to use this free tool.



HOW IT WORKS

REGISTER/LOGIN

Begin Your Plan

Why Create A Plan?

Preventing the spread of COVID-19 will keep construction job sites open, help prevent delays, and protect employees.

How it Works

This easy to use tool has four key steps to follow to create your plan.

Register/Log In

You do not need to register to use the tool. This is an option for users who want to edit their plans.

COVID-19 Construction Clearinghouse

A central resource for construction employers and workers to find the latest information and resources to help prevent the spread of the disease.

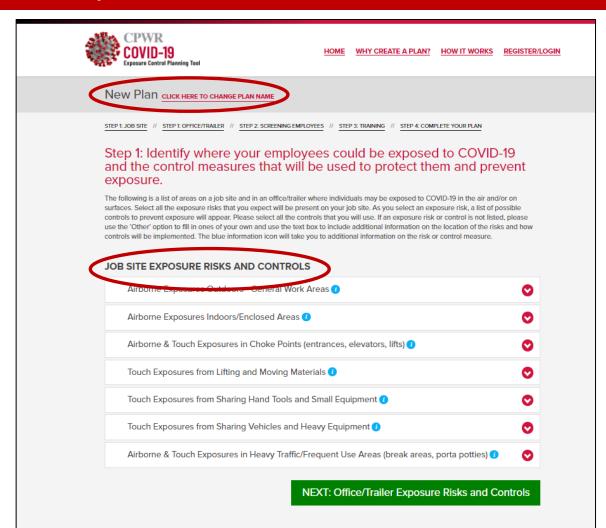
VISIT THE SITE



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Develop a Plan – Step 1

Identify the Risks and Control Measures on the Job Site and in the Office/Trailer





HOME WHY CREATE A PLAN? HOW IT WORKS REGISTER/LOGIN

New Plan CLICK HERE TO CHANGE PLAN NAME

STEP 1: JOB SITE // STEP 1: OFFICE/TRAILER // STEP 2: SCREENING EMPLOYEES // STEP 3: TRAINING // STEP 4: COMPLETE YOUR PLAN

Step 1: Identify where your employees could be exposed to COVID-19 and the control measures that will be used to protect them and prevent exposure.

The following is a list of areas on a job site and in an office/trailer where individuals may be exposed to COVID-19 in the air and/or on surfaces. Select all the exposure risks that you expect will be present on your job site. As you select an exposure risk, a list of possible controls to prevent exposure will appear. Please select all the controls that you will use. If an exposure risk or control is not listed, please use the 'Other' option to flll in ones of your own and use the text box to include additional information on the location of the risks and how controls will be implemented. The blue information icon will take you to additional information on the risk or control measure.

OFFICE/TRAILER

Airborne Exposures in Enclosed Office Work Area 🕧	0
Touch and Airborne Exposures in Bathrooms 🚺	0
Airborne & Touch Exposures in Heavy Traffic Areas and Choke Points (entrances, elevators, hallways, kitchens, and common areas) (0
Touch Exposures from Sharing Equipment & Supplies (computers, tablets, phones, pens, etc.) 🕄	0
Back NEXT: Step 2 Screening Employ	rees

Test Plan click here to change plan name

STEP 1: JOB SITE // STEP 1: OFFICE/TRAILER // STEP 2: SCREENING EMPLOYEES // STEP 3: TRAINING // STEP 4: COMPLETE YOUR PLAN

Select multiple risk categories and controls for the risks

Throughout *i* gives descriptions and links to additional information

he following is a list of areas on a jc ¹ Xpos urfaces. Select all the exposure risk sure ontrols to prevent exposure will app fill in se the 'Other' option to fill in ones c ontrols will be implemented. The bl	Keep workers and others moving in the same direction to limit interactions by establishing separate gates/points and routes to use when arriving and leaving the job site. <u>Click here for resources on</u> <u>designating separate points for entering and leaving the job site.</u> <u>Close</u>	19 in re ris ontro catio ntrol
Airborne Exposures in Encuroe	in Enclosed Office Work Area	
Touch and Airborne Exposures	s in Bathrooms 😢	C
hallways, kitchens, and commo Designate separate points for ent Require handwashing before & aff Increase ventilation Limit the number of individuals in Place handwashing stations & han Restock soap/water, towels & han Prohibit sharing of food & beverage	tering & leaving job site () ter entering area () lifts & elevators () nd sanitizers in accessible locations () nd sanitizer frequently () ges () s part of a respiratory protection program ()	

Connected to Resources in the COVID-19 Construction Clearinghouse

Test Plan CLICK HERE TO CHANGE PLAN NAME

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Airborne & Touch Exposures in Heavy Traffic Areas and Chake Points (entrances, elevators, hallways, kitchens, and common areas) 🕐	0
Designate separate points for entering & leaving job site ()	
🔽 Require handwashing before & after entering area 🥡	
Increase ventilation (2)	
Limit the number of individuals in lifts & elevators i	
Place handwashing stations & hand sanitizers in accessible locations ()	
Restock soap/water, towels & hand sanitizer frequently i	
Prohibit sharing of food & beverages 🤅	
Use respirators (such as N-95s) as part of a respiratory protection program 🚺	
Mark walking areas with directional arrows i	
Use signs/posters/markers to maintain a 6ft distance between workers i	
Use signs to limit number of people in an area i	
Use face coverings ()	
Use face shields i	
✓ Other	
TEST	
Use this space for additional details on how the controls will be used to address the risk.	

Keep workers and others moving in the same direction to limit interactions by establishing separate gates/points and routes to use when arriving and leaving the job site. Click here for resources on designating separate points for entering and leaving the job site. Close in Englaced Office Meyle A. _ Construction Clearinghous Q Enter search terms... **Control: Designate separate points for** entering & leaving job site Designated stairs for up and down to promote social distancing **Description:** Segregated stair towers with signage reduce two-way traffic in stairwells and help workers maintain social distancing. Source: Oregon State Building Trades Council Date: 08/28/20 Signs indicate walking paths to maintain social distancing **Description:**

Step 2

Describe procedures for screening:

✓ Who will be screened?
✓ How will screening be done?
✓ Who will do the screening?
✓ How will sick and exposed workers will be handled?

This is a screen shot of what a user will fill out.



HOME WHY CREATE A PLAN? HOW IT WORKS REGISTER/LOGIN

Test Plan click here to change plan name

STEP 5: JOB STE # STEP 1: OFFICE/TRAILER # STEP 2: SCREENING EMPLOYEES # STEP 3: TRAINING # STEP 4: COMPLETE YOUR PLAN

Step 2: Identify the procedures for screening employees and dealing with sick or exposed workers.

Please use the space provided to describe the specific approaches and policies you will implement for dealing with sick or exposed workers to prevent the spread of disease. The blue information icon will take you to additional information.

Is your company responsible for screening your employees or others who come to the job site? O Yes O No

If your company is not responsible, please list the company that is responsible.

Who will be screened? (All employees? All visitors? Others?) 😗

When and how frequently will the screening take place? (days/times) 😗

Where will the screening be performed? (Identify the location on the job site) 🕖

Who will perform the screening? (Name of individual(s) and/or company, and title(s)) 🕐

How will workers be screened?

Do you anticipate any language or literacy barriers and how will they be handled?

How will screening records be maintained and who will maintain the records? 🕖

How will workers with COVID-19 symptoms be dealt with?

What is the policy for dealing with workers who had contact with a sick co-worker?

What is the procedure for cleaning and disinfocting the work area where a sick worker was localed? (How soon after the worker is sent home will the cleaning take place? Who will do the cleaning? How will the individual(s) cleaning be protected? What will the cleaning involve?) $\mathbf{0}$

How will the sick person's confidentiality be protected?

When you learn a worker on the job has tested positive for COVID-19, who will you notify and when? (Local health department, other contractors, etc.) 0

Will an effort be made to trace sick workers and if so how (contact tracing)? (Local health authority, etc.) 🕖

NEXT: Step 3 Training

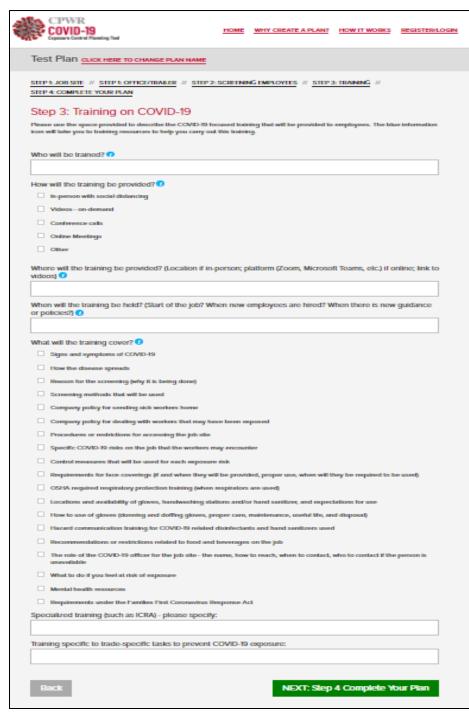
What is the policy for workers who have tested positive returning to work? 🕡

Step 3

Describe the training that will be provided:

- ✓ Who will be trained?
- How will the training be provided?
 Where will the training take place?
 When will the training be conducted?
 What topics will be covered?
 Will there be special (ICRA, etc.) or
 - trade specific training?

This is a screen shot of what a user will fill out.



Step 4

Other information to include in a plan:

- Company name
- Person preparing the plan
- Project name and description
- Person responsible for implementing the plan and their authority
- Other steps the company will take

This is a screen shot of what a user will fill out.



Test Plan click here to change plan name

STEP 5 JOB STEL # STEP 5 OFFICE/TRALER # STEP 2: SCREENING EMPLOYEES # STEP 3: TRAINING # STEP 4: COMPLETE YOUR PLAN

Step 4: Complete Your Plan.

Please use the following spaces to provide information on the project, who will be responsible for implementing the plan, and other actions you plan to take to prevent the spread of COVID-19 on the job.

Company Name

Person Preparing the Plan (First and Last Name and Title)

Project (Name/Location)

Description of Project

Name of Person Responsible for Implementing the Plan on the Job Site (COVID-19 Officer)

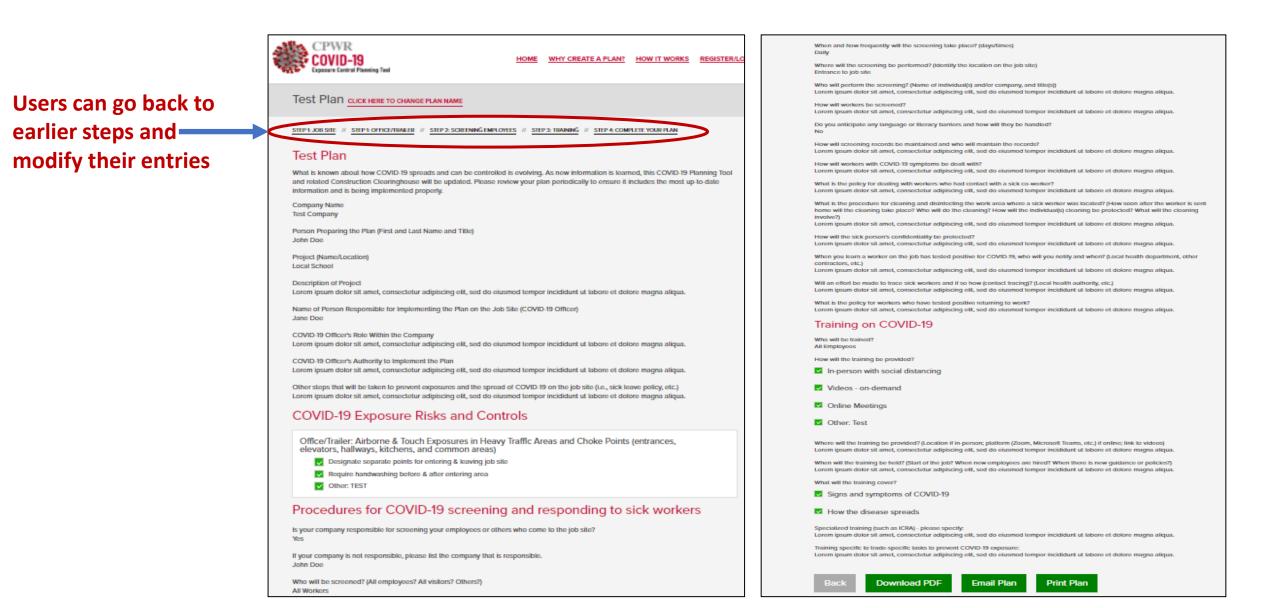
COVID-19 Officer's Role Within the Company

COVID-19 Officer's Authority to Implement the Plan

Other steps that will be taken to prevent exposures and the spread of COVID-19 on the job site (i.e., sick leave policy, etc.) (1)

Back

Completed Plans – Plans can be downloaded, emailed and printed – If registered and logged in, saved and edited later



Covid-19 Update: What have we learned in the past 8 months?

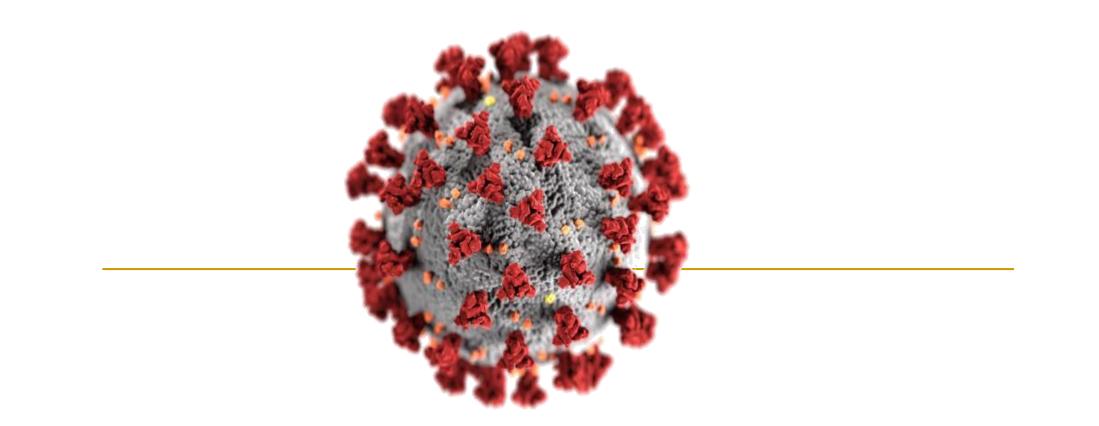


PHOTO CREDIT: Alissa Eckert, MS, Dan Higgins, MAMS, CDC

Coronaviruses

Common Human Coronaviruses - HCoV

- 229E (alpha coronavirus)
- NL63 (alpha coronavirus)
- OC43 (beta coronavirus)
- HKU1 (beta coronavirus)
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
- Novel Coronavirus (SARS CoV-2)
- Many others are still zoonotic only (mostly in bats, but other mammals and birds as well)

What more do we know now?

Asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic viral shedding is common, including among children

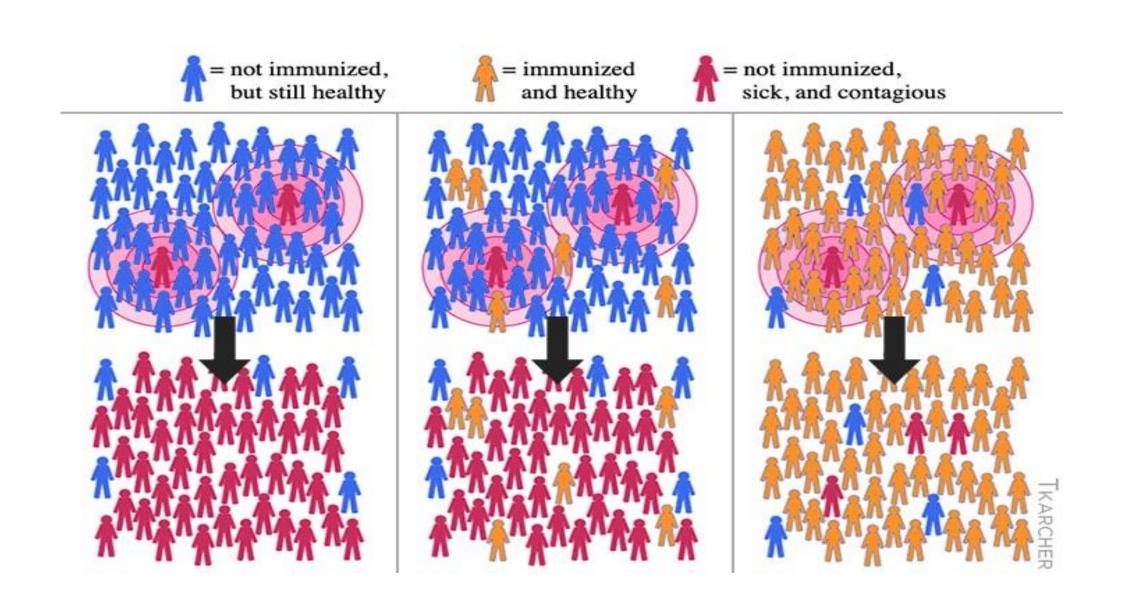
- Men, older age, racial and ethnic minorities, underlying conditions, including obesity, diabetes, hypertension
- Extraordinary risks in some jobs, such as meat packing
- Increased evidence for airborne transmission, slightly decreased emphasis on indirect contact spread.
- Increased appreciation for variety of severe outcomes
- Improved treatment Remdesivir reduces length of hospitalization; steroids reduce mortality; prone position
- PCR tests can be positive when no longer infectious

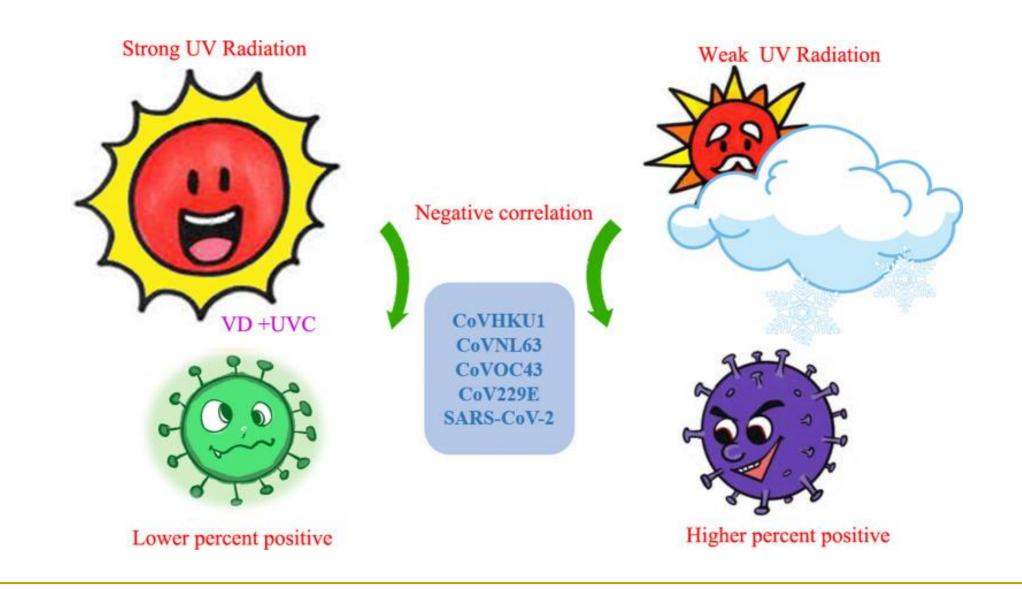


Corona VIrus Disease 2019

Rate = <u>Could be True</u> Don't really know

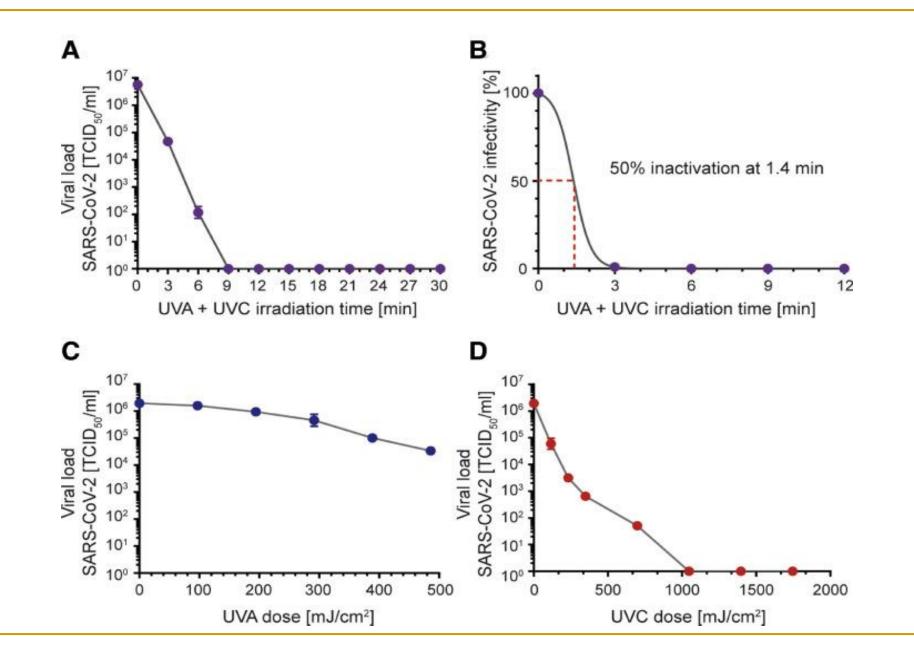
- CDC initially didn't track race or ethnicity
- It still doesn't ask about occupation or industry
- What are the true numbers?
- What is the deal with herd immunity?





What about Vitamin D?

- Vitamin D levels are lower among those hospitalized with Covid 19 and even lower among those dying.
- Vitamin D deficiency is associated with older age, diabetes, obesity, hypertension, and is higher among racial and ethnic minorities living in northern latitudes.
 - So is this just correlation?
 - Or could Vitamin D deficiency be causing both?
- Mortality rates from covid19 are higher at higher latitudes
 - Some hypothesize that this is UV- vitamin D link
 - But UV kills the virus as well





COVID-19 Update: What's Up with Masks?

Melissa A. McDiarmid, MD, MPH, DABT University of Maryland School of Medicine Division of Occupational and Environmental Medicine Face Coverings Recommended For Everyone Who Is Around Others In Public

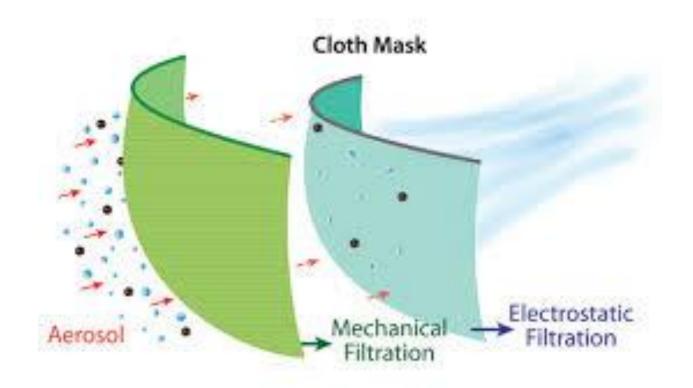


To prevent asymptomatic spread

https://www.kxro.com/face-coverings-recommended-for-everyone-who-is-around-others-in-public/

How Masks 'Work' or 'Don't'

- 1. Masks can 'capture' particles using two physical methods:
 - a) Filtration excluding a particle based on size
 - b) Electrostatic force excluding a particle based on charge
- 2. For cloth masks, the greater density of the material (thread count) the better the filtration
- 3. Gaps in fit of the face covering, just like a respirator can significantly decrease filter efficiency

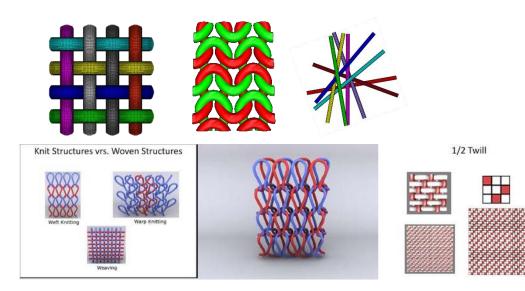


This drawing illustrates the two ways that some fabrics can filter out small aerosols, including those carrying viruses. Mechanical blockage by fabrics such as tightly woven cotton keeps big particles from moving through. The electrostatic control of silk and chiffon fibers can then trap certain charged aerosols for extra filtration.

A. KONDA ET AL/ACS NANO 2020

Masks - relevant standards and requirements

- Non-Medical masks general purpose/general public:
 - One cloth does not equal another
 - Huge variation, no clear and easy guidance possible for structure
 - Efficiency should be measured, it cannot (yet) be predicted



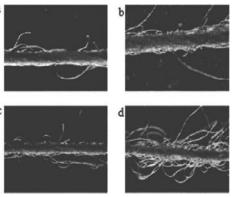


Fig. 8. Images of different spun yarns (a) ring,(b) rotor, (c) air-jet, and (d) OE frictionGhosh et al., Journal of Applied Polymer Science,2008, Vol. 108, 3233–3238.

Protection and reduction inward and outward – general reminders

- PPE: Protection is not only about the fabric used, but all about the final product and its personal fit
- For masks: filtration fabric + good fit to the face
- Air will follow the path of least resistance
 - If you feel air escape, that is where most of it is going
 - If your glasses fog up, your protection is low (inward and outward)
 - The smaller the particles (aerosols) the better they follow the air flow







Courtesy of : E. Den Hartog

Examples of Masks and Facial Coverings



Face mask, non-surgical (FDA) Procedure mask

RDA CE

Facial covering

Facial covering



Current Issues in the Assessment of **Respiratory Protective Devices**

August 4-5, 2020 A Virtual Workshop

> The National Academies of

SCIENCES ENGINEERING MEDICINE

...and face covering for the public

What is needed for general purpose/general public/community face coverings?

- Standards that define mask performance
- Assessment program to measure performance against a standard

This is a work in progress...

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Questions