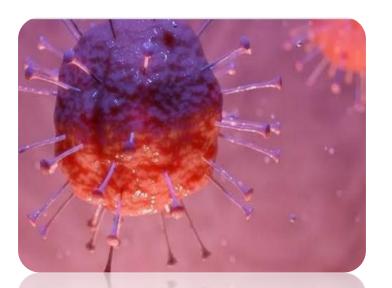






BioRisk Assessment Tool for COVID-19

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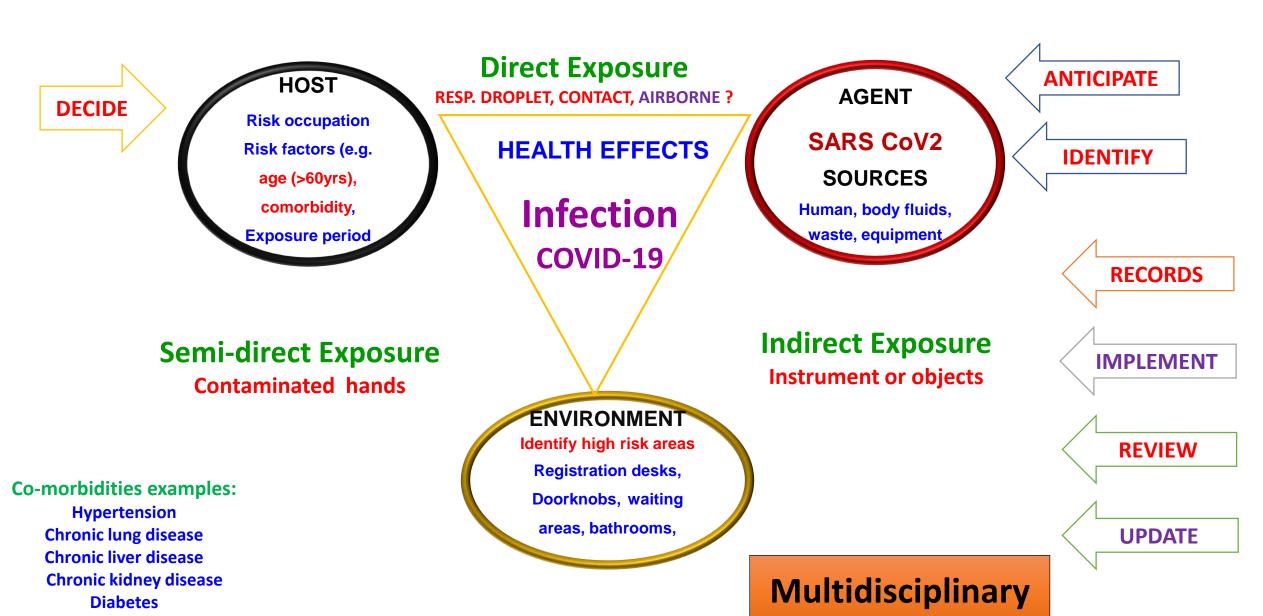
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http://www.nioh.ac.za

TRANSMISSION PATHWAY Entry portal



Cancer

HIERACHY OF CONTROLS: EXAMPLES

Elimination/ Administration Engineering& Environmental	Behaviour duction to inform	PPE Pospirator ^Q face
	duction to inform	- Dospirator Ofoso
eliminate Exposure Unknown & Unavoidable Usolation Usola	ooperation with mployer and uthorities	 Respirator & face shield for V/High risk Gloves for V/H risk groups Aprons Goggles Hair covers Shoe covers Labcoat Surgical gowns PAPRs Note: PPE not to replace social distancing Do Not share PPE Clean reusable PPE

improvement

face meetings

One way systems

Introduce authorisation

process for some activities

EXAMPLES: EXPOSURE RISK GROUPS

VERY HIGH

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW









Aerosol generating procedures

COVID 19 samples

COVID 19 suspects/PUI

COVID 19 cases

Porters

Ambulance staff (EMS)

Mortuaries

Staff in wards

High volume settings

Close contact with 2m

COVID 19 suspects

Unknown status

Contact: international travel

No contact within 2m with known COVID case or suspect





EXAMPLES





Healthcare

Laboratories

Healthcare

and support personnel

Retail, schools, labour centres, Waiting areas, consulting rooms, border gates, Police

Minimal occupational contact
with co-workers or general
public

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS

- The first step of risk assessment is a checklist
- It must be done by a competent personnel
- Before work starts and when there is change
- Risk evaluation: Qualitative and quantitative
- Expert advice may be needed

Activity	Hazard	Who is	Route	Health	Baseline	Residual	ACTION	PLAN	Ris	Risk rating			
		affected		effects	controls	Controls	By Who	Date	L	M	Н	VH	
Teaching learners	SARS-CoV2 Droplet -co-workers -surfaces -equipment -learners	Educators Lecturers	Contact	COVID19 URT illness Cough Headache Sore throat	RA Policies and SOPs Temp. scan Sanitizer Screening tool Training Social distance 2m	Individual RA (vulnerability) Wash basin?	Principal	Immediate		X			
Marking of tests and assignments	-books				Wearing masks Ventilation Cleaning and disinfection Waste disposal Virtual meetings Outdoor classes	Gloves ? Avoid mixing classes	ОН						
Lunch breaking	Equipment Utensils Co-workers				Limit food sharing	Own utensils							
Receiving school fees	SARS-CoV2 Droplet -cash -cards	Finance officer Finance	Contact	COVID19 Pneumonia SOB	As above Screens	online	Principal/ H&S offices	29/07/20	X				
	-receipts -invoices	clerk		Fever Diarrhea	Appointments Rearrange for face								

Activity	Hazard	Who is affected	Route	Health effects	Baseline controls		ACTION By Who	PLAN	Risk rating			
								Date	L	M	н	VH
	SARS-CoV2 Droplet -workers -equipment -material -surfaces -Papers -pens		Contact	COVID19 Fever Cough SOB URT illness Headache	Training SOP, policy Handwashing Sanitizer use Disinfection 2m distance Ventilation PPE Showers Screening Stagger lunch	Reduce workers Same shift teams	CEO Managers Supervisor				X	
workers to	-Co-workers	Drivers Construction Workers	Contact	COVID19 Fever Cough SOB URT illness Headache	Policy Screening Sanitizer Disinfection Avoid crowding Open windows Masks	nanu wasn:	Manager, H&S, OH	Immediate		x		

COMMON ERRORS OF HRA

- RA is seen as once-off process
- Regarded as a paper or tick-box exercise
- Workers are not involved encourage reporting
- RA is not documented sometimes or is outdated
- HBA risks are not assessed fully: limited knowledge
- Preventive hierarchy not taken into account

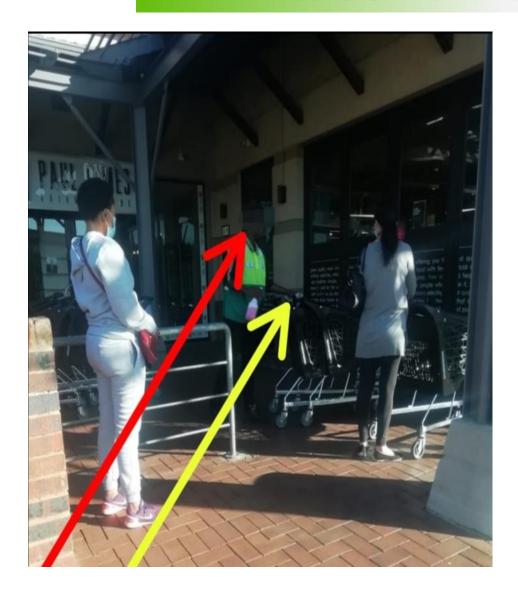
RISK ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- Microorganisms are everywhere and invisible
- Hazardous Biological Agents CANNOT be eliminated
- Minimize risk at each point of chain of infection (Source ↔ Host ↔ Environment)
- Checklist NOT standard, adaptable by sector
- High risk groups (e.g. Immunocompromised)

RISK COMMUNICATION



EDUCATE AND MONITOR





CONCLUSION

- Anticipate and identify exposure risks for workers, record and review
- Conduct individual risk assessment (worker's vulnerability)
- IPC policy for workers and public (screening, isolation, quarantine, social distance)
- Implement practical mitigation strategies where NECESSARY
- Follow hierarchy of controls
- Be vigilant and informed
- Update the risk assessment with changes
- Communicate risks and inform workers and the public visitors

THANK YOU

PREPARE, PLAN, RESPOND

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