Archdiocese of Seattle

COVID 19

Dealing With COVID-19 as a Facility Person

- Maintenance
- Administration
Archdiocese of Seattle

Many Different Facilities

Focus on:
- Churches
- Schools
- Offices
Archdiocese of Seattle

COVID 19

Opportunity for Leadership
Archdiocese of Seattle

COVID 19

Facility People are “COMPETENT”

1. Knowledge
2. Authority
3. Responsibility
COVID-19 Supervisor

- A site-specific COVID-19 supervisor’s responsibilities include monitoring the health of employees and enforce the COVID-19 site safety plan.
Topics for Today

- COVID-19 Principles
- What the Archdiocese is Doing
- Facility Actions to be Taking
- Cleaning & Disinfecting
- Wearing PPE
- Protecting Yourself
- FAQs re Maintaining Facilities
COVID-19 PRACTICES

- STANDARD **Preventative** Practices
  “maintaining our facilities”

- STANDARD **Response** Practices
  “follows process, but specific to situation”
Key Resources

- WA State and Local Dept of Health
- CDC Guidance documents:
  - CDC COVID 19 Considerations
  - K-12 Schools –Guidance
- Archdiocese Plans

All resources available at the Property and Construction Website
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COVID 19
Dynamic Situation
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COVID 19
Understanding COVID-19 and How to Stay Safe

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DCdxsnRF1Fk
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What we are doing:

- Following Governor’s Orders
- County based reopening plans
- COVID-19 Supervisor Training
Key Principles for Reducing Potential Exposures

What we are doing:

- Keeping ill people away
- Physical distancing
- Practicing good hand hygiene
- Wearing protective equipment
- Additional cleaning & disinfection
Key Principles for Reducing Potential Exposures

What we are doing:

- Improving indoor ventilation
- Creating Cohorts if sensible
- Isolation & removal if people are sick
- Considering outdoor activities as safer than indoor activities
Reducing Exposure Risk
Swiss Cheese Approach
Key Principles for Reducing Potential Exposures

Levels of Risk:

- Low
- Medium
- High
Screening

- Screen people before they enter a facility for signs/symptoms of COVID-19
- Make sure people stay home or immediately go home if they feel or appear sick
Social Distancing

- Limit capacity in indoor spaces to ensure 6 feet of distance can be kept between people
Facility Actions

- Provide Hand Sanitizers
Hand Sanitizers

The CDC says hand sanitizers should be at least:

- 70% isopropyl alcohol or
- 60% ethyl alcohol
Alcohol

A chemical compound that has at least one hydroxy group (-OH) attached to a carbon atom. This includes:

- Methanol or Methyl Alcohol
- Ethanol or Ethyl Alcohol
- Isopropanol or Isopropyl Alcohol
Hand Sanitizers

The CDC says hand sanitizers should be at least:

- 70% isopropyl alcohol or
- 60% ethyl alcohol
- Drinking alcohol typically has 5% to 40% ethyl alcohol
Hand Sanitizers - HAZARDS

- Flammable
- Swallowing a small amount is poisonous

As a result, thoughtful consideration is necessary regarding:

- Where it is placed
- Who uses it
- What the “packaging” looks like
TREND ALERT

Some hand sanitizer packaging looks just like edible food products (e.g. an applesauce snack).

You know the difference...but would your child?
3 NM DEATHS FROM METHANOL POISONING
AS FDA WARNS OF ESKBIOCHEM HAND SANITIZER
Methanol

- Methanol is toxic if swallowed or after repeated use on skin
- It may cause nausea, vomiting, headache, blurred vision, blindness, seizures, coma, permanent damage to the nervous system, or death
4 US Deaths Tied to Methanol-Based Hand Sanitizers

- 15 adults were poisoned in Arizona and New Mexico in May and June 2020 after drinking hand sanitizer (AP)
- Four died
- Besides the four who died, three had ongoing vision problems (CDC)
Sanitizer is Flammable
Caution Required When Hands are Still Wet Near Open Flames
Facility Actions

- Install Physical Distance Signage
Please maintain physical distance of at least 6 feet
Facility Actions

- Face Coverings
- Masks
- Respirators
Cloth Face Coverings

- Cloth face coverings help keep exhaled particles from escaping into the air, but don’t effectively filter out particles already in the air.
Masks

- Masks are usually more protective than cloth face coverings.
Respirators

- Respirators offer a higher level of protection than cloth face coverings and masks because they also prevent wearers from inhaling particles already in the air.
Respirators

- To wear a respirator one need to be in the Archdiocese’s COVID-19 Respirator Program
- REGULATORY REQUIREMENT
- Respirators include N-95 Respirators & Cartridge Respirators
A reusable cloth face covering is required when risk for transmission is low.
Masks

- Masks are required when risk for transmission is medium.
- Examples include disposable dust masks used for hobbies and surgical-style masks.
Respirators

- Respirators are required when risk for transmission is high.
- “Enrolled” in Archdiocese Respirator Program for COVID-19
Wearing Masks and Gloves

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eVJbenwzR1s
Can employees use a face shield instead of a face covering?

- No. A face shield is not a substitute for a cloth face covering.
- Face shields allow particles exhaled from the wearer to freely move around the edges of the shield and into the open air for others to breathe.
Can employees use a face shield instead of a face covering?

- Face shields may be worn along with cloth face coverings to protect employees from others who sneeze or cough nearby or to protect from splashes when diluting or applying harmful liquids like bleach or cleaning chemicals.
Is social distancing less important if you have a face covering?

- No. Face coverings and masks do not replace social distancing.
- Besides staying at least six feet away from others, people must still practice frequent hand washing and frequent cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces.
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COVID 19
Cleaning & Disinfecting
Fundamental & Guiding Principles
Why Clean & Disinfect?

Want to:

- Minimize risk of contacting COVID-19
- Avoid hazards of cleaning chemical
- Protect people using chemicals
- Use effective methods and chemicals
Cleaning vs Disinfecting?

- Cleaning removes germs – a physical action
- Disinfecting kills germs – using EPA approved chemicals in a way known to kill the virus
- Want Both
Disinfecting

- EPA List N
- Registered by the EPA for use against the COVID-19 virus
- Follow Manufacturer’s Instructions – “Kill Time”
What to clean and how often?

- Clean and disinfect with emphasis on high-touch surfaces i.e. doorknobs, faucet handles, check-in counters, and restrooms.
- Ideally before a “new” person or a “new” group moves into space
- Daily
Disinfectant (Chemical) Safety

- Use by “adults”
- Per instructions on label
- Use in a ventilated space
- Use the proper concentration
- Follow the product label warnings & instructions for PPE such as gloves, eye protection and ventilation
Disinfectant (Chemical) Safety

- Keep all chemicals out of reach of children
- Must have a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each chemical used
- Parents, teachers, and staff should not supply disinfectants and sanitizers - with limited exceptions
Carpets

- Use a vacuum equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter, if available
- Do not vacuum a room or space that has people in it
Outdoor Areas

- Outdoor areas, like playgrounds, generally require normal routine cleaning, not disinfection
- Do not spray disinfectant on outdoor playgrounds
Protecting Yourself

- Your risk - Low, medium & high
- Acceptable Risk
- Listen to your body – physical and mental
- Seek guidance from Property and Construction
What steps should we take if a person shows symptoms of COVID-19?

- Cordon off the area until the area is cleaned and sanitized
What steps should we take if a person shows symptoms of COVID-19?

- Gather information re date, time on site and people interactions
- Contact local health department to determine next steps & recommendations on cleaning
- Contact the Archdiocese to discuss requirements and next steps
FAQs

- How frequently should facilities be cleaned AND disinfected to reduce the potential spread of COVID-19?
How frequently should facilities be cleaned AND disinfected to reduce the potential spread of COVID-19?

- In addition to routine cleaning, surfaces frequently touched by multiple people should be cleaned & DISINFECTED at least daily when facilities are in use.
- More frequent cleaning and disinfection may be required based on level of use.
FAQs

- Is cleaning alone effective against the virus that causes COVID-19?
Is cleaning alone effective against the virus that causes COVID-19?

- Cleaning does not kill germs, but by removing them, it lowers their numbers and the risk of spreading infection.
- Disinfecting kills germs on surfaces.
FAQs

- Who should clean and disinfect community spaces?
Who should clean and disinfect community spaces?

- Adults
- Adults need to know the appropriate use of cleaning and disinfection chemicals and use personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the chemicals used.
FAQs

- Are there other “easier” ways to clean and disinfect?
Are there other “easier” ways to clean and disinfect?

- Such as ultrasonic waves, high intensity UV radiation, and LED blue light?
- The efficacy of these other disinfection methods is not known.
- EPA only recommends surface disinfectants identified on List N
FAQs

- What about electrostatic sprayers such as seen on TV?
What about electrostatic sprayers?

- EPA does not recommend using fogging, fumigation, or wide-area electrostatic spraying methods to apply disinfectants to surfaces to help control COVID-19 because they have not evaluated the product’s safety and efficacy.
What about electrostatic sprayers?

- And if found acceptable, it is important to follow manufacturer’s instructions
- Two-step process that must be followed “consistently and correctly”
What about electrostatic sprayers?

- **STEP 1** – Clean all surfaces, including floors, with one chemical using microfiber cloths and flat mops
- **STEP 2** – Disinfect all surfaces using the electrostatic sprayer and another chemical for enhanced touchless disinfection