ASTA 2020 Regulatory Workshop
web series

Welcome!

New Era of Smarter Food Safety and Beyond

ASTA Regulatory Workshop
October 6, 2020

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Core Elements

Technology-Enabled Traceability	Smarter Tools and Approaches for Prevention and Outbreak Response	New Business Models and Retail Modernization	Food Safety Culture
1. Develop Foundational Components 2. Encourage and Incentivize Industry Adoption of New Technologies 3. Leveraging the Digital Transformation	1. Invigorate Root Cause Analyses 2. Strengthen Predictive Analytics Capabilities 3. Domestic Mutual Reliance 4. Inspection, Training, and Compliance Tools 5. Outbreak Response 6. Recall Modernization	1. Ensure Safety of Food Produced or Delivered Using New Business Models 2. Modernize Traditional Retail Food Safety Approaches	1. Promote Food Safety Culture Throughout the Food System 2. Further Promote Food Safety Culture Throughout the Agency 3. Develop and Promote a Smarter Food Safety Consumer Education Campaign

Tech-Enabled Traceability

1. **Develop Foundational Components**

2. **Encourage and Incentivize Industry Adoption of New Technologies**

3. **Leveraging the Digital Transformation**

Smarter Tools and Approaches for Prevention and Outbreak Response

1. Invigorate Root Cause Analyses

2. Strengthen Predictive Analytics Capabilities

3. Domestic Mutual Reliance

4. Inspection, Training, and Compliance Tools

5. Outbreak Response

6. Recall Modernization

New Business Models and Retail Modernization

1. Ensure Safety of Food Produced or Delivered Using New Business Models

2. Modernize Traditional Retail Food Safety Approaches

Food Safety Culture

1. Promote Food Safety Culture Throughout the Food System

2. Further Promote Food Safety Culture Throughout the Agency

3. Develop and Promote a Smarter Food Safety Consumer Education Campaign

Implementation

- Management Team
- Identification of deliverables:
  - Short-term
  - Long-term
- Collaboration
- Transparency

Management Team

Implementation Lead: Sharon Mayl (OFPR)

- **Core Element 1: Tech-Enabled Traceability**
  - Kari Irvin (CFSAN/OCORE)
  - Caitlin Boon (OFPR)

- **Core Element 2: Smarter Tools and Approaches for Prevention and Outbreak Response**
  - Mark Moorman (CFSAN/OFS)
  - Vinetta Howard King (ORA/OHAFO)

Core Element 3: New Business Models and Retail Modernization
  - Laurie Farmer (ORA/OHAFO)
  - Andreas Keller (CFSAN/OFS)

Core Element 4: Food Safety Culture
  - Conrad Choiniere (CFSAN/OAO)
  - Don Prater (OFPR)

For more info & to get involved:

Subscribe to Updates
www.fda.gov/SmarterFoodSafety

Contact Us
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New Era of Smarter Food Safety

Welcome to the New Era of Smarter Food Safety. The world around us is changing rapidly; many believe we will see more changes in the food system over the next 10 years than we have in decades. Foods are being reformulated; there are new foods, new production methods, and new delivery methods; and the system is becoming increasingly digitized.

To keep pace with this evolution, FDA is taking a new approach to food safety, leveraging technology and other tools to create a safer and more digital, traceable food system.

Smarter food safety is about more than just technology. It's also about simpler, more effective, and modern approaches and processes. It's about leadership, creativity, and culture.

Our ultimate goal is to bend the curve of foodborne illness in this country by reducing the number of illnesses.

On July 13, 2020, FDA Commissioner Stephen Hahn announced the New Era of Smarter Food Safety Blueprint, introduced by Deputy Commissioner for Food Policy and Response Frank Yiannas. Watch the video.

Subscribe to Smarter Food Safety Updates

Get email updates delivered to your inbox.

Contact Us

If you would like more information about the New Era of Smarter Food Safety, or have relevant information that you would like to share, contact us in the following ways:

Inquiry/Information

Meeting Request **Meeting Request Form**

Speaker Request **Speaker Request Form**

For meeting and speaker requests, please include a request form when you contact us.

Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

Food Traceability Proposed Rule

- NPRM published 9/23/20
- Proposes:
  - Additional traceability recordkeeping requirements for certain food on the Food Traceability List
  - Standardized data elements and information needed to facilitate rapid traceability to prevent foodborne illness outbreaks
    - Includes Key Data Elements (KDEs) associated with Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)
- FDA will hold three virtual public meetings during the comment period (10/5/20 FR Notice)

Food Traceability List

- Under the proposed rule, foods designated as high-risk are listed on the **Food Traceability List (FTL).**

- Foods for which traceability records will be required

- To determine which foods should be included on the FTL, FDA developed a Risk-Ranking Model for Food Tracing

- The model scores commodity-hazard pairs according to data and information relevant to FSMA requirements

Proposed Food Traceability List (FTL)

Cheeses, other than hard cheeses	Sprouts
Shell eggs	Tomatoes
Nut butter	Tropical tree fruits
Cucumbers	Fruits and Vegetables (fresh-cut)
Herbs (fresh)	Finfish, including smoked finfish
Leafy greens, including fresh-cut leafy greens	Crustaceans
Melons	Mollusks, bivalves
Peppers	Ready-to-eat deli salads

- The FTL includes not only the foods specifically listed, but also any foods that contain listed foods as ingredients.
- FDA will periodically review relevant data and information to determine if we need to update the FTL.

Other FSMA Priorities

- Produce Safety Rule
    - Agricultural water standards
    - Farm Definition
    - Rarely Consumed Raw docket closes 11/9
- Laboratory Accreditation Final Rule
- Intentional Adulteration
    - Draft guidance published
- Written Assurances

Food Safety and the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
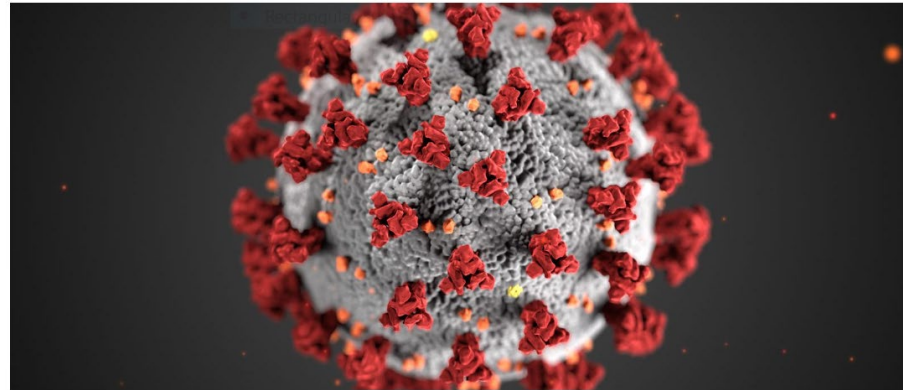
- Guidance Documents

- Fact Sheets, etc.
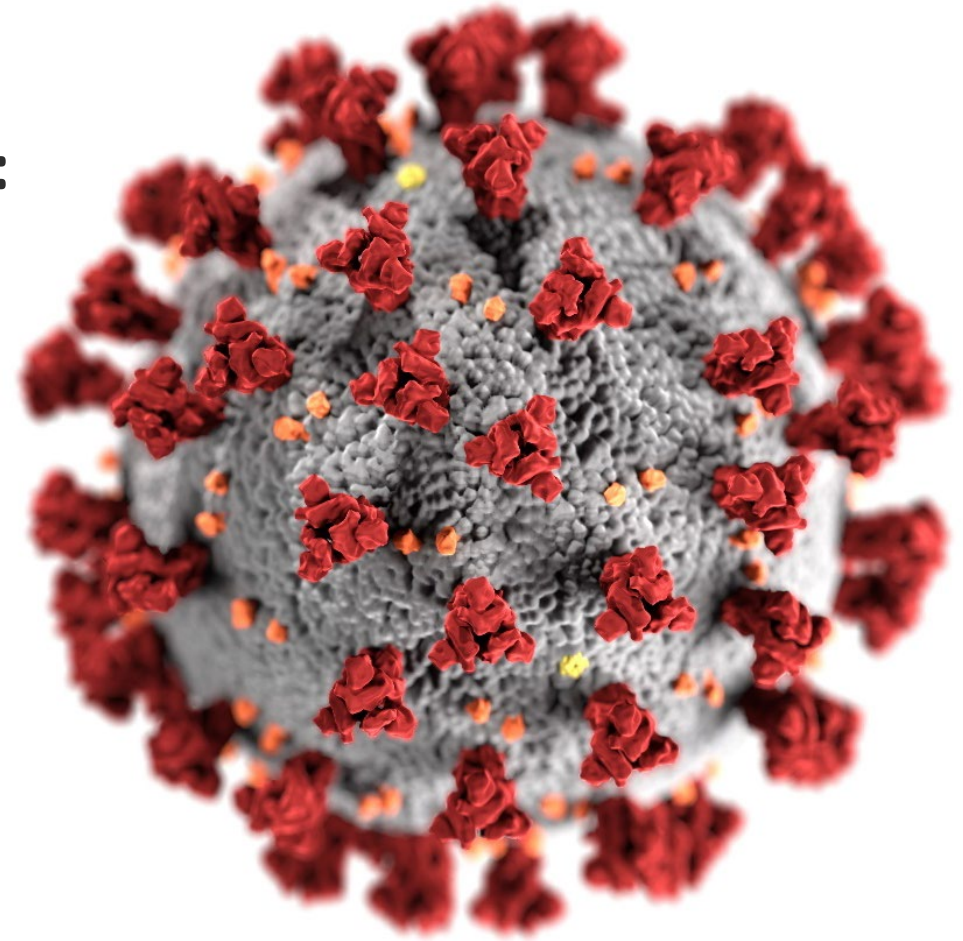
- Inspections

Presentation Overview

Section 1

- **SARS-CoV-2 Exposure Risk**
- **COVID-19 Assessment and Control Plan**
  - Engineering Controls
  - Administrative Controls
  - Personal Protective Equipment
  - Education and Training
  - Cleaning and Disinfection
- **Managing Workforce**
  - Screening and Monitoring Workers
  - Testing
  - Managing Sick Workers
  - Return to Work
  - Workers' Rights

Section 2

- **Manufacturing Facility Assessment Tool**
- **Train the Trainer**
- **Overview of other CDC Resources**
- **Question and Answer**

Disclaimer

- The information covered in this training presentation is not exhaustive, and it is meant to convey the critical information facilities should use when developing plans for continuing operations in the setting of COVID-19 occurring among workers or in the surrounding community

- For full guidance and information, please consult the Interim Guidance from CDC and OSHA:

  https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/meat-poultry-processing-workers-employers.html

  https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-manufacturing-workers-employers.html

  https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-agricultural-workers.html

- The information in this presentation is current as of September 23, 2020

Review of Exposure Risk

Exposure Risk Among Manufacturing Workers

- Type of contact
  - Inhalation of respiratory droplets in the air – for example, when workers who have the virus cough or sneeze (main source of exposure)

  - Contact with contaminated surfaces or objects, such as tools, workstations, or breakroom tables

Exposure Risk Among Manufacturing Workers

- Duration of contact
  - Prolonged closeness to coworkers
  - Employees often work 8-12 hours per shift

- Distance between workers
  - Working close together (<6 feet) on the processing line
  - Shared spaces such as breakrooms, locker rooms, and entrances/exits
  - Shared transportation to/from work
  - Frequent contact in community settings

Elements of an Employer COVID-19 Assessment and Control Plan

Create a COVID-19 Assessment and Control Plan

- Identify a qualified Workplace Coordinator (likely Environmental Health and Safety officer)

  – Responsible for creating a COVID-19 assessment and control plan

  – Coordinates with state/local public health and OSH professionals

 – Knowledgeable about public health guidelines and federal regulations

Create a COVID-19 Assessment and Control Plan

- Workplace assessment
  - Conduct initial hazard and risk assessment following the exposure risk factors and exposure routes

  - Conduct periodic (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly) hazard assessments to identify risks and prevention strategies

  - Evaluate the role of COVID-19 testing and contact tracing of workers who test positive

Create a COVID-19 Assessment and Control Plan: Identify Controls

Most effective

Least effective

Elimination	Removes or prevents entry of the virus
Engineering	Isolate workers from the virus
Administrative	Work policies and procedures that prevent exposure to virus
PPE	Personal protective equipment used to prevent exposure and spread of virus
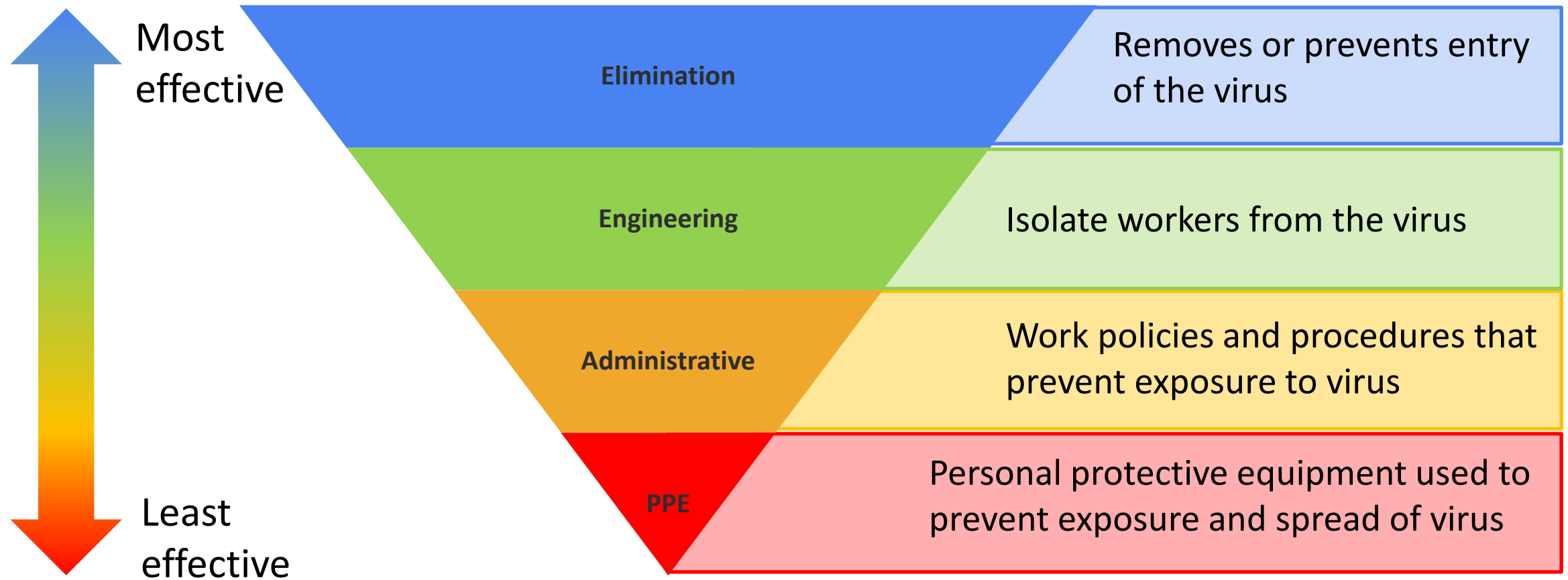
Example Engineering Controls

- Modify workstation to maintain 6 feet of separation among workers in all directions

- Use markings and signage as reminders to maintain location and practice social distancing (staying 6 feet or more apart)

Example Engineering Controls

- Use physical barriers between workers such as strip curtains, plexiglass, etc.

- Provide adequate ventilation in work areas; consult with a qualified heating, ventilation, and air conditioning engineer

- Remove personal cooling fans and take steps to minimize air from other fans from blowing from one worker to another; take alternate steps to prevent heat hazards associated with the removal of fans

Example Engineering Controls

- Install ample handwashing stations or (touch-free) hand sanitizers (≥60% alcohol)

- Add more clock in/out stations, stagger times for workers to clock in/out, and employ touch-free methods

- Increase worker separation by removing or rearranging chairs and tables in breakrooms and other common areas
  - Identify other areas such as training or conference rooms
 - Use outside tents for break and lunch areas

Example Administrative Controls to Promote Social Distancing

- Encourage single-file movement with workers separated by 6 feet
- Designate workers to facilitate social distancing on floor lines
- Provide floor markings and signs (visual cues)
- Stagger break times, arrival/departure times to minimize congregation in parking areas, locker rooms, near time clocks
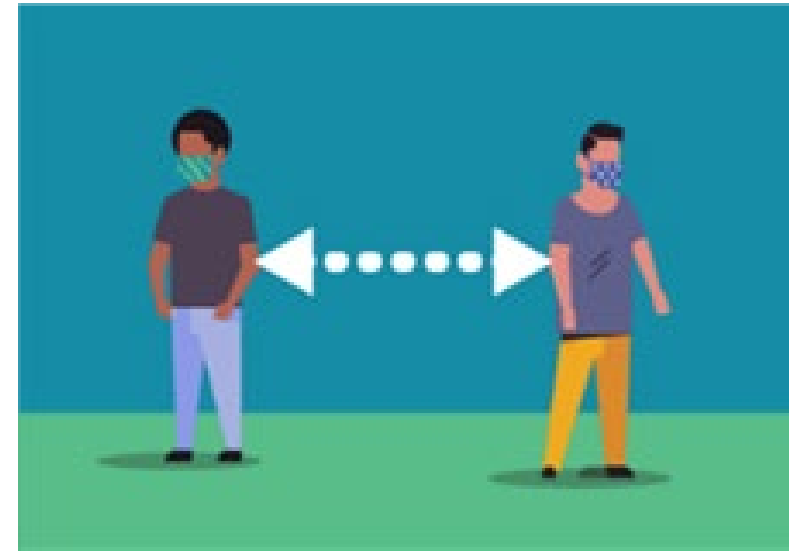
Example Administrative Controls to Promote Social Distancing

- Encourage workers to avoid carpooling to and from work
- If carpooling, practice hand hygiene, use cloth masks, and disinfect
- Modify process or production lines, shifts schedules, and stagger shifts
  - Add shifts (1 shift may turn into 2 or 3 split shifts)
  - Reserve 1 shift for cleaning
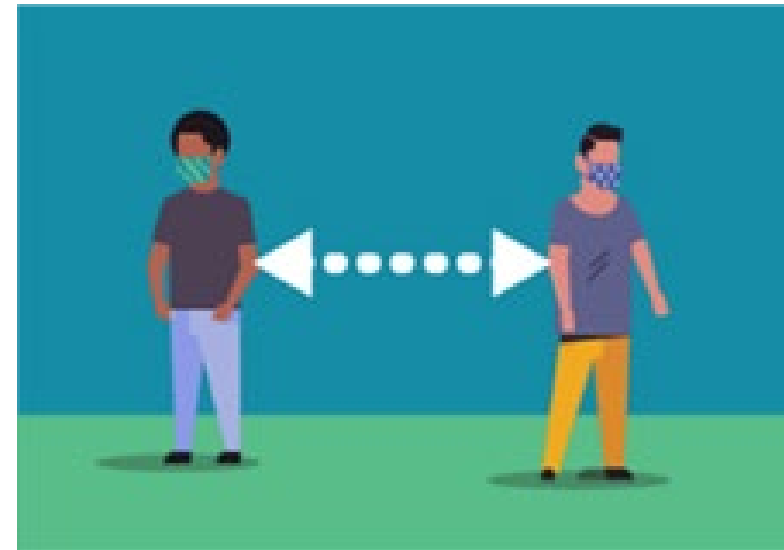
Example Administrative Controls

- Monitor and respond to absenteeism; Implement plans to continue business

- Review policies to ensure
  - Ill workers are not allowed in the workplace
  - Employees are aware of and understand policies
  - Employees are not penalized for taking sick leave if they have COVID-19 or are ill
  - Policies are flexible (e.g., give advances on future sick leave or allow employees to donate sick leave to others)

Example Administrative Controls

- Consider grouping workers
  - Increases effectiveness of shift schedules
  - Minimizes number of different individuals in close contact
  - May reduce the number of workers exposed if a worker is sick

- Establish reporting system for sharing worker health and COVID-19 contact status with supervisor while maintaining confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

- Educate workers to avoid touching their faces (eyes, nose, mouth) with unwashed hands or after removing PPE
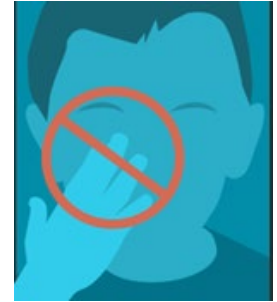
Example Administrative Controls

- Provide workers with access to soap, clean running water, and single-use paper towels for handwashing

- Alcohol-based hand sanitizers (minimum 60% alcohol) if soap/water not immediately available
  - Multiple locations and touch-free

- Establish workplace programs to promote personal hygiene
  - Additional breaks to increase hand washing or hand sanitizer use
  - Tissues and touch-free trash receptacles
  - Educate on avoiding tobacco products

Decision-making Tools and Training

- Conduct hazard assessment to determine the need for PPE

- Follow OSHA PPE standard (29 CFR Subpart I)

- Use videos or in-person visual demonstrations of how to properly put on and take off PPE; Maintain social distancing during these demonstrations

- Always consider whether PPE is necessary to protect workers
  - When engineering and administrative controls are difficult to maintain
  - When there may be exposure to other workplace hazards, such as splashes or sprays of liquids on processing lines or disinfectants used for facility cleaning

Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Emphasize that care must be taken when putting on and taking off PPE to ensure the worker does not become infected

- Provide PPE that is either disposable (preferred) or, if reusable, ensure it is properly disinfected and stored in a clean location when not in use

- PPE worn at the facility should not be taken home or shared

- Stress hand hygiene before and after handling all PPE

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/using-ppe.html

Examples of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Consider allowing voluntary use of filtering facepiece respirators (such as an N95, if available) for workers during COVID-19 outbreak

- Provide PPE such as gloves, face and eye protection, and other types of PPE when needed cleaning and disinfecting

- Consider additional hazards created by poorly fitting PPE with respect to the work environment (e.g., machinery in which PPE could get caught)

Cloth Masks

- Not PPE and not a replacement for respiratory protection when respirators are needed

- Reduces the amount of large respiratory droplets that a person spreads when talking, sneezing, or coughing

- Cloth masks offer some level of protection for the wearer, but are primarily intended to protect other people

- Protective measure in addition to social distancing; especially important when social distancing not possible or feasible
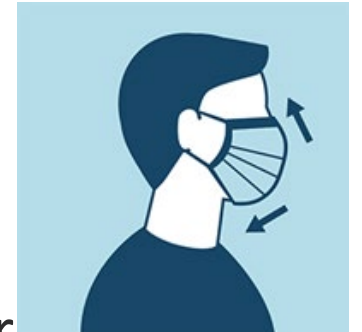
Cloth Masks Considerations

- Employers who determine that cloth masks should be worn in the workplace, should ensure the cloth masks
  - Fit over nose and mouth and fit snugly but comfortably against the side of the face
  - Are secured with ties or ear loops and include multiple layers of fabric
  - Allow for breathing without restriction
  - Are not used if they become wet or contaminated; and are replaced with clean replacements, provided by employer, as needed
  - Are handled as little as possible
  - Can be laundered daily after the shift, without damage or change to shape (a clean cloth mask should be used each day)

Face Shields

- Face shields can help minimize contamination of cloth masks

    - Face shields and cloth masks should be cleaned and decontaminated after each shift, and when not in use they should be kept in a clean location at the work facility
    - Face shields should also wrap around the sides of the wearer's face and extend to below the chin
        - Face shields are not a substitute for cloth masks
        - Cloth masks do not function as PPE

Educate and Train Workers and Supervisors

- Material(s) should be easily understood and:
  - Written in the workers' preferred language

  - Culturally appropriate

  - Written at the appropriate literacy level

  - Contain accurate and timely information
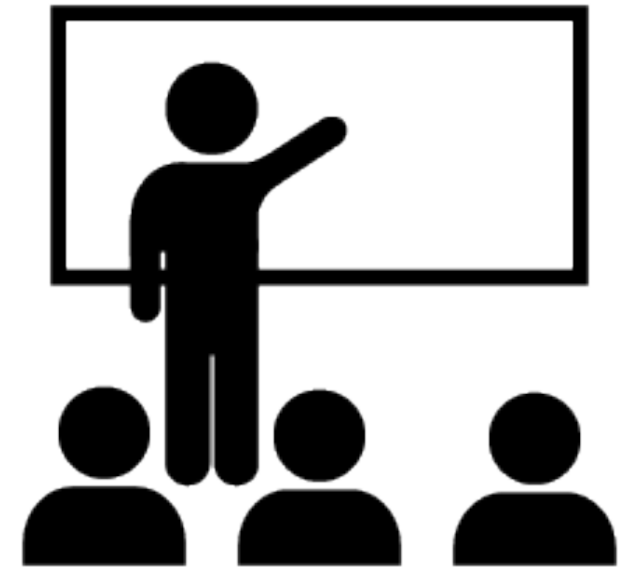
Educate and Train Workers and Supervisors

- Place posters on COVID-19 recognition and prevention at building entrance, break and common areas, and locker rooms

- Posters should be legible at a distance and in languages common in the worker population
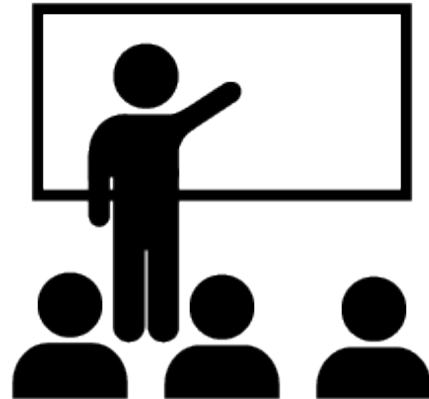
Cleaning and Disinfection

- Clean and disinfect tools regularly; as often as workers change workstations or move to new tools

- Use EPA-registered disinfectants that are effective against SARS-CoV-2; List N: Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2

- Work with USDA staff to ensure compliance with food safety standards

Cleaning and Disinfection

- Establish protocols and provide supplies to disinfect tools, equipment, and frequently-touched surfaces in workspaces and common areas (e.g., door handles, handrails and barriers, bathroom faucets and counters) at least once per shift

- Provide cleaning and disinfection workers may require additional PPE and other controls (to comply with applicable OSHA regulations) when needed to protect against chemical hazards

- Ensure hazard communication program and training in place

Managing the Workforce

COVID-19 screening considerations

- Screening employees for fever and other symptoms is an optional strategy.
  - Screening may help identify some persons with COVID-19 before they come into contact with other employees.
  - People with SARS-CoV-2 infection (the virus that causes COVID-19) can be asymptomatic, resulting in limitations to symptom screening.

- Before implementing screening, ensure that sick leave policies:
  - Are flexible and consistent with public health guidance, and
  - Employees are aware of and understand these policies.

- Screening is not a replacement for other protective measures such as social distancing.

COVID-19 self-screening

- Encourage individuals who plan to enter the workplace to self-screen before coming onsite and to stay at home if any of the following are present:

  - Symptoms of COVID-19

  - Fever > 100.4^{o}F*

  - Are under evaluation for COVID-19 (e.g., with recent pending test or recent close contact with a person diagnosed with COVID-19)

  - Have been diagnosed with COVID-19 and not yet recommended to discontinue isolation

*A lower temperature threshold (e.g., 100.0^{o}F) may be used, especially in healthcare settings.

Safe and respectful in-person screening

- Maintain **social distancing** guidelines

- Follow guidance from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regarding **confidentiality of medical records** from health checks

- To prevent stigma and discrimination in the workplace, make employee health screenings **as private as possible**
  - Do not make determinations of risk based on race or country of origin and be sure to maintain confidentiality of each individual's medical status and history

Protect Personnel Performing Screening Activities

- Appropriate if employee has high likelihood of COVID-19

- Use engineering controls like barriers, dividers, or rope and stanchion system to maintain at least 6 feet of distance between screeners and workers being screened

- If screeners need to be within 6 feet of workers, provide screeners with appropriate PPE
    - May include gloves, a gown, face shield, and at minimum a cloth mask (do not function as PPE)
    - N95 filtering facepiece or more protective filtering facepiece respirators may be appropriate if employee has signs or symptoms of COVID-19

Managing Sick Workers

- Do not let employees enter the workplace if screening results indicate the worker is suspected of having COVID-19 or if the worker has a recent new positive SARS-CoV-test without history of prior infection

- Encourage workers to self-isolate and contact a healthcare provider

- Direct workers to local testing site; employer may use this to make a return-to-work determination and inform workplace contact investigation

- Provide information on the facility's return-to-work policies and procedures

- Inform human resources, employer health unit (if in place), and supervisor (so worker can be moved off schedule during illness and a replacement can be assigned, if needed)

Additional Response to a Confirmed Case of COVID-19

- If a worker is confirmed to have COVID-19:
  - Inform all work contacts of possible exposure while maintaining confidentiality required by Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
  - Provide guidance to fellow workers on how to proceed based on [CDC Public Health Recommendations for Community-Related Exposure](#)
  - On-site healthcare personnel should follow appropriate CDC and OSHA guidance for healthcare and emergency response personnel
  - Work with state, local, tribal and/or territorial health officials to facilitate identification of other exposed and potentially exposed individuals, like coworkers

COVID-19 Testing

- Two kinds of tests are available for COVID-19: viral tests and antibody tests.
  - A viral test tells you if you have a current infection.
  - An antibody test tells you if you had a previous infection. Antibody test results should not be used to make decisions about returning persons to the workplace.
- CDC has guidance for who should be tested.
  - Symptomatic workers are encouraged to be evaluated for testing to limit transmission in the workplace and the community.
  - Decisions about testing may involve state and local health departments or healthcare providers.

CDC testing kit

Workers' Rights

- OSH Act prohibits retaliating against workers for raising concerns about safety and health conditions

- Whistleblower protection program enforces many federal laws to protect workers from retaliation for raising or reporting concerns
  - OSHA encourages employees to submit complaints to OSHA within legal time limit; there are multiple ways employee can file a complaint with OSHA

- OSHA provides recommendations to assist employers on how to respond to worker complaints about workplace hazards, and create workplaces that are free of retaliation

Manufacturing Facility Assessment Tool

The following slides will cover and highlight key aspects of the facility assessment tool and the major aspects to look for during the assessment

It's important to remember to review the Facility Assessment Tool included in this toolkit prior to and during assessments

Toolkit Appendix B – Facility Assessment Tool

- Facility assessment tool is intended for appropriate public health officials to assess COVID-19 infection prevention and control measures in manufacturing facilities.

- Follows the example of the Infection Control Assessment and Response (ICAR) Program

- This tool was developed to assist in assessing infection prevention practices and guide quality improvement activities

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/manufacturing-facilities-assessment-tool.html

Facility Assessment Tool Section 1: Facility and Workforce Characteristics

Facility Assessment Tool Section 1: Facility and Workforce Characteristics

- Obtain basic information about the facility included in the checklist with a focus on:
  - Number and types of shifts
  - Shift start, shift end, and break times
  - Names of departments in facility
  - Transportation to work
  - Primary languages needed for education and communication
  - Union information (for participation in meetings and walkthrough)
  - Primary points of contact for agencies, such as state departments, USDA, and OSHA

Facility Assessment Tool Section 2: Facility Policies and Procedures

Section 2: Infection Control Program and Infrastructure

This section allows for health officials to document which elements they have assessed, take notes on each element, and identify areas for improvement.

COVID-19 Workplace Health and Safety Plan

Elements to be assessed	Assessed?	Notes/Areas for Improvement
Workplace COVID-19 coordinators identified	◯ Yes ◯ No	
Who are the coordinators? *(Provide contact information)*	N/A	
What are their health and safety related backgrounds *(e.g. training, education, work experience)*?	N/A	
Plans have been developed to continue essential functions with higher than usual absenteeism	◯ Yes ◯ No	
Mechanism exists for monitoring and tracking absenteeism	◯ Yes ◯ No	
Mechanism exists for tracking when workers can return to work	◯ Yes ◯ No	
Standard operating procedures for cleaning, disinfection, and sanitization reviewed and modified as necessary for COVID-19	◯ Yes ◯ No	*See Section 2, Cleaning/disinfection/sanitization for more information*

Facility Assessment Tool Section 2: Facility Policies and Procedures

- Reviews the facility COVID-19 workplace health and safety plan

- Elements to be assessed follow CDC/OSHA guidance on manufacturing workers and employers

- Includes assessment items, if it has been assessed by the facility, and notes areas for improvement

- Notes/areas for improvement section includes questions related to the element

Facility Assessment Tool Section 2:
Facility Policies and Procedures

- COVID-19 workplace health and safety plan

- Infection prevention and control policies and practices covered:
  - Engineering controls
  - Cleaning/disinfection/sanitation
  - Administrative controls
    - Health screening
    - Training/communication
  - Personal protective equipment (PPE) and other control measures
    - PPE use, cleaning, and disinfection
    - Cloth masks

Facility Assessment Tool Section 3: Guidelines and Other Resources

Section 3: Guidelines and Other Resources

CDC COVID-19 website
www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/

CDC/OSHA Interim Guidance for Manufacturing Workers and Employers
www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-manufacturing-workers-employers.html

CDC Resuming Business Toolkit
www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/resuming-business-toolkit.html

CDC Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers: Plan, Prepare and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019
www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html

CDC COVID-19 General Business Frequently Asked Questions
www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html

CDC Recommendations for Cloth Face Covers
www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover.html

CDC Tools for Cross-Cultural Communication and Language Access
www.cdc.gov/healthliteracy/culture.html

NIOSH Coronavirus Disease 2019 website
www.cdc.gov/niosh/emres/2019_ncov.html

CDCINFO 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) | **TTY:** 1-888-232-6348 | **website:** www.cdc.gov/info

Facility Assessment Tool Section 4: Direct Observation of Facility Practices

Item	Health Screening Area[1] (if present)	Entrance/Exits Clock In/Out Areas[1]	Uniform & Equipment Pickup Area	Tool Sharpening Area	Production Area	Break Areas, Dining Areas, Cafeterias[2]	Locker Rooms, Restrooms	Other Areas: Parking Lot, Smoking Areas (as needed)
Adherence to Social Distancing	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No
Cues to maintain social distancing?	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No
Are cues clearly visible?	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No
Cues to maintain social distancing *Languages?*	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No
Cleaning and disinfection practices	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No
Correct application?	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No
Communications about COVID-19 and worker safety and health *Topics?* *Languages?*	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No	○Yes ○No

Facility Assessment Tool Section 4:
Direct Observation of Facility Practices

- Matrix to help guide collection of information to supplement section 3

- Not meant to be an exhaustive list

- Can be modified based on local guidance. For example, if no work is currently being performed on-site, or there is a particular area of interest (e.g., specific department)

Facility Assessment Tool Section 4: Direct Observation of Facility Practices (cont.)

- Consider assessment of specific areas of the facility at the following times:
  - Start of shift
  - End of shift
  - During health screenings
  - Meal times
  - Breaks
  - During production
  - During cleaning and disinfection

Train the Trainer

Tips for Train the Trainer

- Identify staff or departments with interest or willingness to work with employers
- Set a date for a 1-2 hour training session
- Take time to determine the level of staff knowledge about COVID-19 and occupational settings
- Use this slide deck and adapt as needed for audience
- You can rely on CDC assessment tools covered here. No need to create new information or have all the answers
- Arrange for a COVID-19 subject matter expert to attend for a Q&A portion
- Reach out to NIOSH for additional input and up-to-date guidance on specific industries
- Exchange lessons learned with each other after the training and employer assessments are conducted

Overview of Other CDC Resources

NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation Program

- Helps employees, union officials, and employers learn whether health hazards are present at their workplace

- Recommends ways to reduce hazards and prevent work-related illness

- Evaluations are done at no cost to the employees, union official, or employers

- More information can be found here: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/hhe/default.html

OSHA On-site Consultation Program

- Consultants from state agencies or universities
  - Work with employers to identify workplace hazards
  - Provide advice for compliance with OSHA standards
  - Assist in establishing and improving safety and health programs
- No cost, no penalties or citations, confidential
- Small- and medium-sized businesses
- More information can be found here:
  - https://www.osha.gov/consultation
  - https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/

CDC Educational Materials

- CDC has free, simple posters available to download

- Materials have been translated into multiple languages

- https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/communication/print-resources.html

Factsheets

General Information for Businesses
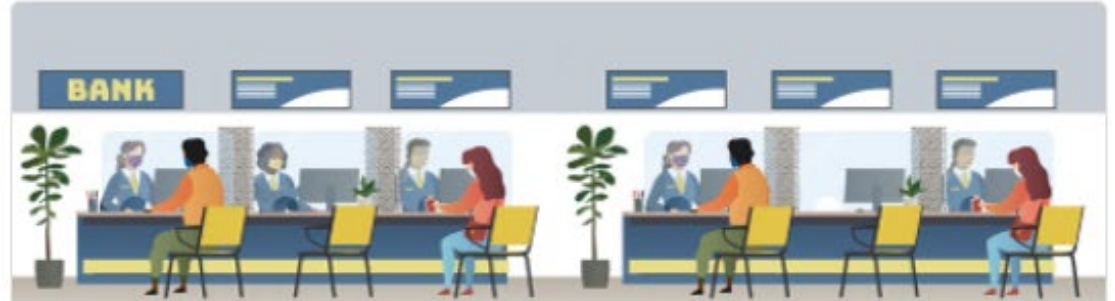
Industry-Specific Resources

Health Department Resources

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/emres/2019_ncov.html#anchor_1586431139

PPE Resources

COVID-19 Information for the Workplace

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The following resources are available from CDC/NIOSH to assist with personal protective equipment (PPE) use during the COVID-19 pandemic. Visit NIOSH's Personal Protective Equipment page for more information on PPE.

Infographics

Understanding the Difference

	Surgical Mask	**N95 Respirator**
Testing and Approval	Cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Evaluated, tested, and approved by NIOSH as per the requirements in 42 CFR Part 84
Intended Use and Purpose	Fluid resistant and provides the wearer protection against large droplets, splashes, or sprays of bodily or other hazardous fluids. Protects the patient from the wearer's respiratory emissions.	Reduces wearer's exposure to particles including small particle aerosols and large droplets (only non-oil aerosols).
Face Seal Fit	Loose-fitting	Tight-fitting
Fit Testing Requirement	No	Yes
User Seal Check Requirement	No	Yes. Required each time the respirator is donned (put on)
Filtration	Does NOT provide the wearer with a reliable level of protection from inhaling smaller airborne particles and is not considered respiratory protection	Filters out at least 95% of airborne particles including large and small particles
Leakage	Leakage occurs around the edge of the mask when user inhales	When properly fitted and donned, minimal leakage occurs around edges of the respirator when user inhales

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/pdfs/UnderstandDifferenceInfographic-508.pdf

Resources

- CDC Coronavirus (COVID-19)
  https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348   www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Testing Strategies – Categorizing Co-workers

- **Tier 1 Workers**
  - Close contacts of a worker with COVID-19 identified through contact tracing
  - Co-workers who work during the same shift or overlapping shifts, in the same area (likely exposure)

- **Tier 2 Workers**
  - Co-workers on the same shift, but in a different area of the facility
    - May have had an exposure to a worker with confirmed COVID-19

- **Tier 3 Workers**
  - Co-workers not in Tiers 1 or 2 who shared a common space with a worker with confirmed COVID-19
    - Exposure to worker(s) with confirmed COVID-19 cannot be definitively ruled out

SARS-CoV-2 Testing

Testing asymptomatic individuals with recent known or suspected exposure to SARS-CoV-2 to control transmission

- Testing is recommended for all close contacts of persons with SARS-CoV-2 infection
- Broader testing, beyond close contacts, may be recommended as a part of a strategy to control transmission of SARS-CoV-2, such as high-risk settings that have potential for rapid and widespread dissemination of SARS-CoV-2 (e.g., critical infrastructure workers)
- If employees are tested after close contact or possible close contact with someone who has a confirmed or probable diagnosis of COVID-19, care should be taken to inform these employees of their possible exposure in the workplace while maintaining confidentiality of the individual with COVID-19, as required by ADA