



health

Department:
Health
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Specialised health risk assessment for workplaces (by employers and self-employed persons)

(Document prepared by the Risk Assessment Group within the Occupational Health and Safety Workstream of the National Department of Health – Covid-19 Response)

Please note: This is an interim guide that may be updated as the outbreak in South Africa intensifies, to guide additional workforce preserving strategies; Version 1, 17 April 2020

Purpose

This guide is to be used by employers or self-employed persons to assess the potential risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and control measures at all workplaces. (*SARS-CoV-2 virus is the causative virus of Covid-19*).

Objectives

- i) To identify and assess the potential risk of exposure to SARS-CoV-2 virus at screening and testing facilities and workplaces
- ii) To identify control measures (or the absence of control measures) and assess their effectiveness to reduce the risk of transmission of SARS-CoV-2 virus from recognised and unrecognised sources of infection in a workplace
- iii) To inform the management and employees of the risk of potential exposure to SARS-CoV-2 virus and additional controls that might be required.

Requirements for the protection of employees against hazardous biological agents (HBA) such as SARS-CoV-2 virus are covered in the South African Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993, Regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents, 2001.

This guide serves as a departure point for employers, self-employed persons and appropriately qualified persons to guide their COVID-19 Risk Assessments. This content must not be regarded as the absolute content of a Risk Assessment, rather it is the minimum requirements.

1. Risk assessment by the employer or self-employed person

- 1.1. Regulation 6.(1) of the Regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents (2001) requires an employer or self-employed person to determine if any person might have been exposed to a HBA.
- 1.2. The relevant health and safety representative or relevant health and safety committee must first be consulted before proceeding with the risk assessment.
- 1.3. The employer must inform the relevant health and safety representative or relevant health and safety committee in writing of the arrangements made for the risk assessment, give them reasonable time to comment thereon and ensure the outcomes and findings of the risk assessments are made available to the relevant health and safety representative or relevant health and safety committee, which may comment thereon.
- 1.4. The employer or self-employed person must keep a record of the risk assessment and take into account matters such as:
 - i) the nature and dose of the SARS-CoV-2 virus to which an employee may be exposed and the suspected route of exposure and exposure scenarios;
 - ii) where SARS-CoV-2 virus might be present and in what physical form it is likely to be;
 - iii) the nature of the work, process and any reasonable deterioration, or failure of, any control measure;
 - iv) what effects the SARS-CoV-2 virus can have on an employee; and
 - v) the period of exposure.
- 1.5. An employer or a self-employed person must cause the risk assessment to be conducted on the basis of all available information as far as is reasonably practicable, including:
 - i) classification of Covid-19 risk of infection into the relevant risk group;
 - ii) recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), NICD, NIOH or Department of Health or a competent person regarding the control measures necessary in order to protect the health of employees against SARS-CoV-2 virus as a result of their work; and
 - iii) knowledge of diseases from which employees might be suffering and places the employee at higher risk of Covid-19 infection and may also be aggravated by conditions at the workplace.
- 1.6. An employer must review the risk assessment if there:
 - i) Is a reason to suspect that the previous assessment is no longer valid; or
 - ii) Has been a change in a process involving possibility of Covid-19 infection or in the methods, equipment or procedures in the handling, control or processing of COVID-19 samples or patients.
- 1.7. The outcomes and findings of the risk assessments must inform the programme to monitor the exposure of employees to COVID-19 as well as the programme of medical surveillance.

2. Risk management and control measures

- 2.1. Annexure 2 of the Regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents (2001) sets out a hierarchy of control measures using standard and transmission-based precautions.
- 2.2. Personal protective equipment should be appropriate to the route of transmission eg. respirators, impermeable gloves, supply, selection, training, separate storage, decontamination or sterilisation.
- 2.3. Testing of engineering control measures should be conducted every 24 months by an approved HBA inspection authority (retaining records for at least 3 years).
- 2.4. Annexure D of the Regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents (2001) sets out requirements for the labelling, packaging, transporting and storage in special containers marked with the biohazard sign.
- 2.5. The employer must have written procedures for disposal of HBA to a designated site in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act and decontamination or disinfection of all containers.

3. Competencies

- 3.1. The Regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents (2001) don't define any competency requirements for conduction HBA risk assessments (or for the monitoring of exposure at the workplace). Employers and self-employed persons are advised to ensure anyone engaged to undertake an HBA risk assessment is competent in risk assessment processes and is familiar with the Regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents (2001). Knowledge of the HBA of concern (in this case SARS-CoV-2 virus) and HBA in general is advisable. It is recommended that the services of a registered Occupational Hygienist or certified Safety Professional is obtained to undertake the COVID-19 risk assessments.
- 3.2. Regulation 12.(b) of the Regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents (2001) requires that examinations and tests of engineering control measures be carried out at intervals not exceeding 24 months by an approved HBA inspection authority or by a person whose ability to do the measurements, analysis and tests is verified by such an approved HBA inspection authority.

4. Guidance notes

- 4.1. Anticipated high exposure areas that will need immediate assessment, then others that will require assessment, less urgently include the following areas:
- Entry points to the facility
 - Transit points of patients to waiting areas
 - Waiting areas (e.g. card collection/pharmacy)
 - Consulting rooms in frontline areas (casualty, outpatient departments and isolation zones/areas/rooms)
 - Specialist testing and management areas (x-ray departments, nebulization and sputum collection rooms, aerosol generating areas, orthopaedic fracture setting rooms operating theatres etc.)

4.2. Persons Under Investigation

The risk assessment must include screening of clients/patients entering the facility, and the immediate provision of surgical masks at the gate to those screening positive will be a major hazard control. The risk assessment should also include chaperoning of PUI to the next point within facility (PUI should not be left wandering around, getting lost, removing mask etc.). Preferably, a cordoned-off walkway (or at least marked walkway) should be present directing the PUI to the next point within the facility – ideally to an isolation zone. The risk assessment must also include assessments of the controls within this isolation zone – 2m spacing, presence of barriers etc.

COVID-19 Risk Assessment Report

Site:	Sector*:	Date:	
Department:	Risk Assessor:	Name & Surname	Signature
Work Area/s:	Area Supervisor:	Name & Surname	Signature
Occupations in Area:	Health & Safety Representative:	Name & Surname	Signature

Risk Assessment

Source of Hazard	Route of exposure	Activities & tasks	Existing Control Measures	Control effectiveness	Risk classification	Additional Controls Required	Responsible person(s)	Due Date/s

Department of Employment and Labour Exposure Risk Classification

<p>Low Exposure Risk Lower exposure risk (caution) jobs are those that do not require contact with people known to be or suspected of being infected with SARS-CoV-2, nor frequent close contact with (i.e. within 2 metre of) the general public.</p>	<p>Medium Exposure Risk Medium exposure risk jobs include those that require frequent and/or close contact with (i.e. within 2 metres of) people who may be infected with SARS-CoV-2, but who are not known or suspected COVID-19 persons.</p>	<p>High Exposure Risk High exposure risk jobs are those with high potential for exposure to known or suspected sources of COVID-19.</p>	<p>Very High Exposure Risk Very high exposure risk jobs are those with high potential for exposure to known or suspected sources of COVID-19 during specific medical, post-mortem, or laboratory procedures.</p>
---	---	--	---

*Mining, Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Manufacturing, Service