



# Pembroke Dock Town Council

## COVID Secure Procedure

### Policy statement

Pembroke Dock Town Council takes the health, safety and welfare of its employees seriously. It is our policy to exceed, where possible, the minimum health and safety requirements of the law. We aim to provide a safe working environment that is both comfortable and maximises the effectiveness of employees.

The Council will follow the advice given by the Welsh Government with regards to working restrictions. The council must ensure safety of staff when working from the office by making the premises “COVID” secure – unsafe workplace premises raise the risks of virus transmission.

### 1. Infection Prevention, Cleaning and Staff Safety

The Town Council recognizes that there is a direct threat to staff health and wellbeing from transmission of the COVID-19 coronavirus while at work

People can catch the virus from others who are infected in the following ways:

- virus moves from person-to-person in droplets from the nose or mouth spread when a person with the virus coughs or exhales
- the virus can survive for up to 72 hours out of the body on surfaces which people have coughed on, etc
- people can pick up the virus by breathing in the droplets or by touching contaminated surfaces and then touching their eyes or mouth

The Town Council will ensure that it complies with its duty to provide a safe and healthy workplace/working conditions for staff in the workplace during the coronavirus pandemic by:

- Screens and doors have been installed on the reception, this is to minimise access to the main section of the office, Access to the main section of the office will only be if deemed necessary by staff.
- Circulating “COVID secure” coronavirus policies and safety procedures to all staff and managers; these set out how staff should behave and the precautions they must adopt during the pandemic to keep them safe
- Requiring staff to practice effective social distancing while in and around the workplace, while travelling to work and in all work council

Policy formed 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020 – information supplied by One Voice Wales

Clerks will pass on and reinforce key Government public health messages to all staff:

- cover the mouth and nose with a tissue or sleeve (not hands) when coughing or sneezing (Catch it — Bin it — Kill it)
- put used tissues in the bin straight away
- wash hands regularly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds (use hand sanitiser gel if soap and water are not available)
- avoid close contact with people who are unwell
- clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces
- do not touch face, eyes, nose or mouth if hands are not clean.

In all departments, fully implement Public Health Wales (PHW) *Guidance for Employers and Councils on Coronavirus*, including the following key safety precautions:

- Keep risk assessments under review to ensure that a safe place of work is maintained
- Consult with staff and staff representatives – fully involve staff at all stages of the pandemic
- Make any adjustments to the workspace/rotas/work patterns/ procedures necessary to facilitate effective infection prevention and social distancing at work
- Follow government health and travel advice
- Provide hand sanitiser as required
- Provide infection control personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, masks and eye protection if required in individual risk assessments and method statements, e.g. cleaning
- Increase environmental cleaning in the workplace; review and revise cleaning method statements and schedules and ensure cleaning staff have access to suitable detergents, disinfectants and PPE
- Additional waste removal facilities and more frequent rubbish collection
- Display appropriate public health posters and notices around the workplace and on websites

Staff are not required to wear face coverings while at work but may do so if they wish

## **2. Work Place Social Distancing**

Effective social distancing is a key element in reducing the transmission of COVID-19

Social distancing refers to people being required to maintain a distance from each other of 2 meters, wherever possible. Social distancing effectively puts people at a safe range from anyone coughing. The main route of virus transmission is through droplets exhaled or coughed by an infected person.

Staff are required to practice effective social distancing while in and around the workplace, while involved in work activities and when travelling to and from work, whenever possible, by:

- Avoiding non-essential contact with others
- Keeping a safe distance of at least 2 metres (about 3 steps) from others whenever possible

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- Avoiding physical contact (e.g. hugs, handshakes, etc)

Adaptations to the premises to support social distancing should include:

- A review of all work premises to identify suitable adaptations which will support social distancing
- Offices and workspaces to be set up to support social distancing, e.g. layout changes, appropriate signage, stickers and floor markings to denote safe distances, etc
- Workstations and desks to be arranged with a minimum separation between them – where necessary screens will be fitted
- Establishing maximum occupancy limits for offices and work areas
- Reducing the need for staff to move around within the workplace

Adaptations to work processes to support social distancing will include:

- Replacing face-to-face meetings with video conferencing, phone conferencing, etc,  
- *the current meeting room for the Town Council does not have sufficient ventilation to allow for meetings to take place face to face, therefore all meetings will be held via video conferencing until restrictions allow for face to face meetings to take place.*
- Providing hand sanitiser at meetings
- Cancelling non-essential training and all face-to-face training/recruitment practices
- Carrying out any essential training/ recruitment by using email/online eLearning wherever possible rather than bringing people together face to face

Clerks should display notices in all premises reminding staff of the key infection prevention requirements, including the need to maintain safe distancing.

Where social distancing guidelines cannot be followed in full, in relation to a particular activity, managers must carry out further risk assessments and consider whether that activity needs to continue for the council to operate - where such activities need to continue appropriate mitigation methods should be put into place, such as:

- Increased hand washing
- Increased environmental cleaning
- Keeping the activity time involved as short as possible
- Reducing the number of people each person has contact with by using “fixed teams or partnering” (so each person works with only a few others)

### **3. Higher Risk Areas of the Workplace**

Some areas of the workplace may present a higher risk than others – this may include areas such as staff toilets, staff rooms and restrooms

Heavily used areas of the workplace are more likely to present an infection transmission risk

Essential for staff to wash hands regularly but also that toilets are kept clean and free of coronavirus contamination

A number of staff going to the toilet together may compromise their ability to comply with social distancing

Increased risk of people coughing and touching door handles, taps and toilet flush handles

Ensure higher-risk high-traffic areas of the workplace are COVID-secure by applying appropriate safety precautions, including:

- Stressing the need for staff to follow good hygiene practice at all times while at work (i.e. regular handwashing, using tissues and disposing of them appropriately, etc)
- Clerks ensuring that adequate hand cleaning resources are provided; all staff toilets to be supplied with adequate supplies of hot water, liquid soap and paper towels
- Printing handwashing instructions/posters and displaying throughout workplace, especially in toilets
- Limiting numbers of staff who can use high traffic areas such as corridors, stairs, toilets and restrooms at any one time to ensure social distancing
- Limiting lift occupancy
- Monitor high-traffic area use and regulate access as necessary
- Prioritise disabled use where necessary, e.g. disabled toilet use, use of lifts, etc
- Staggering breaks to ensure that restrooms and toilets are not overloaded
- Establishing safe queuing systems by use of room occupancy limits and floor markings/signage, etc
- Placing 60% alcohol hand gels at convenient places around the workplace with instructions for use
- Increasing environmental cleaning, especially in and around toilets and restrooms and staff rooms; special attention to be paid to frequently touched surfaces such as door handles, toilet flush handles, light switches, etc
- Increasing toilets/washrooms inspections to check for cleanliness/adequate stock of soap/toilet paper, etc
- Where possible, providing paper towels as an alternative to hand dryers in handwashing facilities

#### **4. Vulnerable and Extremely Vulnerable Staff**

Some staff may have pre-existing medical conditions which render them more vulnerable to the dangers of coronavirus infection

Those who are classified by PHW as being at greater risk from COVID-19 include people in the vulnerable (moderate risk) and extremely vulnerable (high risk) categories

Vulnerable (moderate risk) people include those who:

- are 70 or older
- are pregnant
- have a lung condition such as asthma, COPD, emphysema or bronchitis (not severe)
- have heart disease, diabetes, chronic kidney disease or liver disease (such as hepatitis)
- are taking medicine that can affect the immune system (such as low doses of steroids) or
- are very obese

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Extremely vulnerable (high risk) people include those who:

- have had an organ transplant
- are having chemotherapy for cancer, including immunotherapy
- are having an intense course of radiotherapy for lung cancer
- have a severe lung condition (such as severe asthma or severe COPD)
- are taking medicine that makes them much more likely to get infections (such as high doses of steroids)
- have a serious heart condition and are pregnant

The following PHE advice applies:

- Those in the “high risk” (extremely vulnerable) category are subject to special “shielding” arrangements – they are advised to self-isolate and not leave home for any reason for at least 12 weeks
- Those in the “moderate risk” (vulnerable) category are advised to stay at home as much as possible – they can go to work if they cannot work from home
- People in both categories are advised by the government to be particularly stringent in complying with social distancing requirements

Pregnant women are included in the “moderate risk” category as a precaution but are not considered by PHE to be more likely to get seriously ill from COVID-19

There is some evidence that people from ethnic minority backgrounds are hit harder by COVID-19

The following safety and staff health arrangements should apply to staff who are classified as vulnerable (moderate risk) or extremely vulnerable (high-risk):

- Clerks should identify and be aware of staff who fall into vulnerable and extremely vulnerable categories so they can ensure that they are given adequate protection and support to enable them to comply with government health recommendations
- No member of staff in the extremely vulnerable “high-risk” category should be expected to come to work during the pandemic crisis or during recovery from the lockdown – these staff should be advised to follow government medical advice and stay at home
- Extremely vulnerable “high-risk” staff should be allowed to safely work from home without risk
- Staff in the vulnerable “moderate risk” category should be considered on a case by case basis – wherever possible they will be supported to work from home
- Staff in the vulnerable “moderate risk” category who cannot work from home and wish to return to work should be offered additional protection so that they can achieve effective social distancing
- Clerks should stay in touch with vulnerable or extremely vulnerable staff who are staying at home by phone to ensure they are well and to prevent them from feeling isolated
- As they cannot leave their home at all, the council should help to provide additional support for any extremely vulnerable high-risk staff who may need it; this might include providing shopping or medicines where they are unable to gain support from elsewhere

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- All reviews of staff roles and safety should be non-discriminatory and take into consideration equality considerations and protected characteristics as defined under the Equality Act 2010, e.g. disabled staff
- Reasonable adjustments must be made to avoid disabled workers being put at any disadvantage
- Clerks should refer to existing policies regarding new and expectant mothers, e.g. entitlement to suspension on full pay if suitable safe roles cannot be found

## **5. Staff Health and Staffing Levels**

Low staffing hazards due to high rates of staff sickness or staff having to self-isolate themselves at home or remain at home because they are “shielded”

Staff may get sick with coronavirus infection

People who have symptoms must “self-isolate” at home for 7 days from the start of symptoms to prevent them from passing the infection on and contributing to the overload on the NHS

Those who live with others and where one person has symptoms must self-isolate as a household for 14 days from the day when the first person in the house became ill. If anyone else in the household starts displaying symptoms, they need to stay at home for 7 days from when the symptoms appeared, regardless of what day they are on in the original 14-day isolation period

Those who are considered extremely vulnerable are advised to “shield” themselves at home

The following safety arrangements should apply to staff health or staffing levels:

- Staff who are considered extremely vulnerable or high-risk should not be expected to attend for work in the workplace – where possible or appropriate they should be furloughed or supported to work from home
- Staff who are sick or self-isolating should phone immediately and inform their line-manager – on no account should they attend for work
- Make sure that communications go out that no member of staff should come to work if they are self-isolating or if they have COVID-19 symptoms or if they feel unwell
- Staff may be reallocated from non-essential parts of the council to essential functions
- Clerks should consider temporary departmental closures or operational adjustments if staffing is reduced to unsafe levels

## **6. Premises Access and Travel**

Staff who are required to attend for work must be given safe access to the workplace

Travel to and from work may lead to greater risk of virus transmission

Public transport may be restricted in order to achieve social distancing on trains, buses, etc.

Access to buildings may create a virus transmission risk if staff all seek entrance at once or are channeled through single points of entry

Risks may be increased for disabled staff who may have reduced options for access

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The following safety arrangements should apply to workplace access and travel arrangements:

- Ensure that sufficient access points to the workplace are provided so that staff do not congregate at entrances and exits – ensure that all access points have supplies of sanitizer available
- Review disabled access policies and arrangements to ensure safe entrance or exit for disabled staff
- Use floor markings and signage at entrances and exits and introduce one-way flow systems at entry and exit points where appropriate
- Enable flexible/staggered working arrangements so that staff can avoid travelling at peak times or all arriving or leaving at the same time
- Provide hand sanitiser at entrances and exits
- Ask staff not to share cars and limit use of any work minibuses, etc
- Support staff to walk or cycle to work wherever possible
- Ask staff not to use public transport if at all possible – where they do use public transport they should conform with all requirements, e.g. wearing face coverings if required, social distancing, etc

In all cases non-essential travel for work purposes should be minimised

## **7. Cases of Possible Infection On-site**

If a member of staff becomes unwell in the workplace with coronavirus symptoms (a new, continuous cough or a high temperature) they should be sent home and advised to follow government advice to self-isolate

The following actions should be taken within the workplace:

- All surfaces that a symptomatic person has come into contact with must be cleaned and disinfected, especially objects visibly contaminated with body fluids and all potentially contaminated high-contact areas such as toilets
- Public areas where a symptomatic individual has passed through and spent minimal time, such as corridors, but which are not visibly contaminated with body fluids, can be cleaned thoroughly as normal
- Cleaning staff should use disposable cloths or paper roll and a combined detergent disinfectant solution at a dilution of 1000 parts per million available chlorine
- Cleaning staff must wear appropriate PPE
- Waste from cleaning of areas where possible cases have been (including disposable cloths and tissues) should be “double-bagged” and tied off; it should be placed in a secure holding area for 72 hours before being disposed of in general waste

## **8. Council Continuity**

Crisis management and council continuity hazards caused by the pandemic emergency

The crisis threatens council continuity and ability to deliver essential services to our customers

Clerks should refer to council continuity policies and procedures

After lockdown, the following safety arrangements should be applied to establish council recovery:

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- Establish overall coronavirus risk management team
- Ask all team leaders to review and refresh council continuity plans as necessary
- Devise appropriate council recovery plans and keep under constant review

## **9. Information and Communication**

The pandemic has been accompanied by a large amount of official guidance, some of which needs interpretation, and also by misinformation, rumour and “fake news” or “myths”. If these are allowed to gain traction within the council, they can obscure and confuse vital health and safety measures.

After a period of lockdown the following safety arrangements should be applied to mitigate risks caused by misinformation and “fake” news:

- To ensure the safety and wellbeing of staff council strategies must be based on accurate information and staff must be given consistent, simple and clear messages
- Town Clerk to monitor official advice carefully and update all policies and procedures
- Ensure staff and Councillors are briefed and kept up to date
- Clerks to beware fake news and discourage the circulation of misinformation
- Keep staff informed – key messages include the need for unwell staff or homeworking staff to stay at home, for frequent handwashing and for social distancing

The pandemic crisis threatens communications with Service users and suppliers – such communications are vital in the re-establishment of council activities and procedures after lockdown

After a period of lockdown the following safety arrangements should be applied to mitigate risks to communication systems:

- Council to review all outward facing communications (e.g. on website, etc) to ensure messages are consistent, clear and reflect the Service user and focused and socially aware values of the council
- Clerks to revise communications strategies and plans
- Devise specific plans for how and how often to communicate with Service users and suppliers

## **10. Cyber Security**

Cyber-security threats often accompany a crisis, including computer viruses, phishing and scam emails and coronavirus related “ransomware”

With the council and individual staff more reliant than ever on digital communications and the internet, and with more staff working from home and using a variety of digital devices, the need to ensure the security and function of our digital systems is more important than ever

The following safety arrangements should be applied to mitigate cyber risks:

- Review cyber security and surveillance infrastructure and ensure that all reasonable protection is in place



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- Circulate warnings to staff of any credible cyber threats, especially scam emails and text messages
- Ensure that staff working from home and using remote-working systems are covered by cyber-risk protections
- Ensure any homeworking arrangements maintain standards of data protection and IT security
- Ensure that existing cyber-security systems do not interfere with the availability of critical safety information and updates relating to coronavirus