

COVID-19 AND WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

This is version 5 of WISH's COVID-19 information document released on 15 May 2020. It is based on HM Government advice, industry experience and current knowledge, which may change. You should first always follow the latest HM Government advice (<https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus>). HM Government activity on COVID-19 is being led by the Department of Health and Social Care and PHE (Public Health England) in conjunction with the devolved administrations. Further information is also available from the devolved administrations via Health Protection Scotland and Public Health Wales web sites. Links to these sites are provided in section 6 of this document. Please note this is a fast-moving situation and links may be superseded between revisions – check that the information used is the most recent.

*Please note that it is **NOT** the intent of this information sheet to provide a general and comprehensive 'one-stop-shop' for advice on COVID-19. The emphasis here is on waste management specific issues. You should also read and understand the freely available HM Government and other advice (such as at the above web address, and the links given in section 6 and throughout this document) and use these in conjunction with this document.*

This is a 'live' document and may be further updated and. If you have a comment on this document please send it to info@wishforum.org.uk.

Tip – advice, guidance and resources on COVID-19 are available from various sources, including graphics on how to wash your hands, symptoms and similar. These are generally free to download and use. Use this type of resource as posters, hand-outs for employees and similar to reinforce issues such as good hygiene.

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For ease of accessing updates a brief summary of significant changes since the last version of this document is provided in green italic text at the start of each section.

1. COVID-19 and waste management

Changes from previous version: There are no significant additions/changes to this section.

We have an unprecedented situation which requires information to be provided swiftly. The below is based on advice and information available at the time of preparation and may be updated. Please check the issue number and date against the copy held on the WISH website (<https://wishforum.org.uk/>) to ensure you have the most up to date version.

What is COVID-19 and why is it a problem?

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that can cause illness such as respiratory tract infections. This novel coronavirus, known as SARS-CoV-2, is a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans. The virus is a problematic pathogen due to how easily it is apparently spread from human to human. Currently it is thought when uncontained one person may infect up to three others, even when asymptomatic (not showing any symptoms).

Why COVID-19 may be a problem for the waste industry?

To limit the spread of the disease it is important that individuals self-isolate if they, or their family, have symptoms, or if they are extremely vulnerable. This could result in significant absence from work. While initial indications are that absence in the waste management sector have been lower than may have been originally estimated, clusters of absence as the result of COVID-19 could still have a significant effect on the delivery of essential waste management activities.

COVID-19 and RIDDOR reporting

The HSE (Health and Safety Executive) has released guidance on reporting of COVID-19 cases under RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations). See: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/riddor-reporting-coronavirus.htm>. However, just because a waste operative may potentially have contracted COVID-19 from a workmate, such as if they shared a vehicle cab during their work, would not on its own make this reportable as an exposure to a biological agent at work without further evidence of direct causation. Reporting would likely only be applicable if a worker is knowingly dealing with those with COVID-19 or symptomatic persons as part of their job, such as those working in the healthcare sector. Further information is available at the link above and in section 6 of this document. If in doubt, contact the HSE for advice.

2. Symptoms and what to do if an employee shows or reports the symptoms

Changes from previous version: There are no significant additions/changes to this section.

What are the symptoms?

The primary symptoms are reported as being fever and dry cough. For more detail see <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms-and-what-to-do/>.

What to do if an employee shows the symptoms of COVID-19

Please also first see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-to-employers-and-businesses-about-covid-19/guidance-for-employers-and-businesses-on-coronavirus-covid-19#what-to-do-if-someone-develops-symptoms-of-coronavirus-covid-19-on-site> and at <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms-and-what-to-do/>.

Current Public Health England (PHE) advice is that: *“If anyone becomes unwell with a new, continuous cough or a high temperature in the business or workplace they should be sent home and advised to follow the stay at home guidance (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance>).*

“If a member of staff has helped someone who was taken unwell with a new, continuous cough or a high temperature, they do not need to go home unless they develop symptoms themselves. They should wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds after any contact with someone who is unwell with symptoms consistent with coronavirus infection.”

From the above, if a person with no symptoms themselves has only been in indirect or potential contact with someone who has or is suspected of having COVID-19, there is no reason for them to stop work and go home. Likewise, if one employee has been confirmed or is suspected of having COVID-19 there is no need to send the whole of the rest of the workforce home, although thorough cleaning of the area they work in (office/cab/rest room etc) is recommended (see links below under cleaning procedures for advice).

Should an employee show the symptoms of COVID-19 while at work:

- Instruct them to leave work immediately and follow HM Government (or devolved administration) advice, even if they state they feel well enough to continue to work

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- Instruct them to stay at home to recover and follow HM Government advice, which is currently to self-isolate unless symptoms become worse, in which case they should follow NHS advice via <https://111.nhs.uk/covid-19> (or at <https://www.nhsinform.scot/self-help-guides/self-help-guide-coronavirus-covid-19>, or at <https://www.nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk/contactus/> as appropriate)
- Instruct them not to return to work until free of fever, feeling well enough **AND** a minimum of 7 days have elapsed since the first onset of symptoms (see also HM Government advice on this – as isolation may need to be longer. See: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/877678/coronavirus-leaflet.pdf)
- Instruct them to contact their workplace should they subsequently be confirmed as having COVID-19 (provided they are well enough to make such contact)
- Instruct them to contact their workplace after the 7 days (as above) have elapsed and if they are well enough to return to the workplace
- Clean their work area (office, vehicle cab and similar) thoroughly before allowing other persons to access them (see links below under cleaning procedures for advice)

Should an employee develop symptoms while not at work, they should be instructed to notify you via telephone, e-mail, text or similar as soon as possible that they believe they have the symptoms. They should be instructed **NOT** to come into work to inform you. The same basic process as above should then be followed.

Employees returning to work after a period of self-isolation, or having recovered from COVID-19, may face adverse reaction from their workmates for reasons of a perceived continuing risk of infection. Whatever the validity or otherwise of such reactions, employers should be aware of this risk and manage returns to work to avoid potential discrimination. For example, the reinforcement of anti-bullying policies and similar.

Employers should also consider, dependent on the length of absence, whether returning workers require reinforcement or repeat training and/or updating on any changes in work methods, processes and controls which may have been made during their absence.

3. Controlling the spread of COVID-19 – general precautions

Changes from previous version: Significant additions/changes to this section include recent workplace advice issued by HM Government, risk assessment, clarification on the issue of face masks, face coverings and similar and return to work for vulnerable persons.

Controlling the spread of COVID-19 and workplace advice

Full details of how COVID-19 is transmitted are still unknown (see: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms-and-what-to-do/> for more details). The two main methods being used to reduce the risk of transmission are good hygiene and 'Social Distancing'.

HM Government has issued various workplace guidance documents. While none of these is specific to waste management, they provide useful advice on reducing the risk of COVID-19 in the workplace. For example, the guidance on warehousing may be of use to recycling plants, that on vehicles to collection activities and on construction to HWRC/CA sites and landfills. See: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-covid-19>.

Note – public health is devolved in Scotland and Wales. The HM Government guidance noted above should be considered alongside local public health and safety requirements and legislation in Scotland and Wales. For advice to businesses in Scotland and Wales please see guidance set by the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Government.

The HSE has also recently released advice on COVID-19 working safely. This is available at: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/working-safely-during-coronavirus-outbreak.htm>, at: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/assets/docs/working-safely-guide.pdf> and at: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/assets/docs/talking-with-your-workers.pdf> and has commenced operating a COVID-19 enquiry service at: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/index.htm>.

Tip – in addition to the workplace advice provided by HM Government, the devolved administrations and the HSE a variety of guidance and 'rules' documents for the public have been released. Waste operators may want to be careful that they are applying overall and workplace advice, which may differ in some respects to advice and rules aimed at the public.

Risk assessment

Employers must undertake their own assessments which take account of their situation and circumstances. It is not the intention of this document to dictate a specific format or content for assessments – this is a matter for individual employers. However, the suggestions and considerations given below may assist. Please also see HSE advice at: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/assets/docs/working-safely-guide.pdf>. Please note that the below are suggestions and not intended as requirements.

Risk assessment is one of the fundamental underpinnings of health and safety management and practice. Assessments may be workplace assessments, task specific assessments or aimed at specific risks. For example, an asbestos risk assessment aimed at the specific risk of exposure to asbestos. A COVID-19 risk assessment may be best considered in this latter category. In this case, the specific risk is the spread of COVID-19. The hazards are situations, activities, tasks, work areas and similar where transmission may occur. It may also be useful to consider the pathways through which a hazard may result in the risk occurring, such as spread via shared touchpoints, direct physical contact and aerosol transmission.

Many employers may have taken overarching precautions to reduce the risk of the spread of COVID-19. For example, requiring those who can work from home to do so, providing information to employees such as on what to do if an employee starts showing the symptoms and similar, staggering work hours etc. This type of overarching precaution may best be considered in an assessment under a 'general work hazards' or 'business-level' section with the aim of assessing if the overall precautions being taken at a business level are adequate. This approach may avoid significant repetition within an assessment.

Beyond these business-level precautions, specific controls may be required for specific activities, tasks, work areas etc. For example, in a recycling plant the 'task-hazard' of picking from a picking line may be identified as requiring specific controls. The transmission routes by which spread could occur can then be considered to arrive at controls such as reducing the number of persons in a picking cabin at any one time by running two shifts instead of one, glove use and frequent hand washing, using every other waste chute and staggered entry to picking cabins to provide Social Distancing, regular cleaning of touchpoints such as conveyor controls etc. The specific advice in section 5 of this guidance may assist in identifying tasks, work areas etc and controls. Likewise, the HM Government workplace advice documents and HSE advice noted above may also be useful.

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Assessments should also consider who may be harmed. For task assessments this may be those involved in the task or in the work area or third parties such as members of the public. For business-level assessments this may, for example, include how any vulnerable or extremely vulnerable persons are being protected.

As for many assessments, involvement of the workforce and worker representative can provide useful input. Such involvement may also assist in achieving workforce buy-in and help with compliance.

Ultimately, the purpose of a risk assessment is to ensure that adequate controls are in place. In this case to reduce the risk of COVID-19 spread. These controls may be at a business level, or specific to a task, work area etc. In addition, and as for other specific risks assessments, being able to demonstrate a clear link from hazard, through pathway to risk may provide the best approach to ensuring control adequacy.

Tip – employers, in consultation with employees, decide how they structure their risk assessments. COVID-19 issues and controls may be added to existing task or activity assessments. However, an overarching assessment of precautions being taken at a business level may be required. This could be in the form of a statement of the approach the organisation has taken to dealing with COVID 19 issues. In addition, having a single assessment, summary taken from task assessments, or statement, may be better when communicating with employees. This is a matter for employers to decide.

Good hygiene

The **MOST** important control for preventing the spread of any infection is good hygiene. This cannot be over-emphasised. Good hygiene practices should already be in place in waste management operations – these **MUST** be maintained. Employees should be instructed to:

- Use tissues to cover their mouth and nose when they cough or sneeze (**CATCH IT**)
- Place used tissues in a bin (or bag) as soon as possible (**BIN IT**)
- Wash their hands regularly with soap and water (**KILL IT**)
- Clean surfaces and contact points regularly to get rid of germs (**KILL IT**)

For the above to be effective, employees need to have tissues available and, if they are not site based, bags available to dispose of used tissues. Employers should provide these.

‘Social Distancing’

In addition to good hygiene, the use of ‘Social Distancing’ is also included in HM Government advice (see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/staying-alert-and-safe-social-distancing>). This, in general, means keeping 2 metres (>6 feet) away from other people.

Social Distancing may pose issues for some waste management activities – see specific advice section below. In general, you should consider precautions such as staggering shift changeovers, not requiring drivers to collect lorry keys in person, staggering use of welfare facilities, limiting the number of people allowed at any one time in offices, welfare facilities and other areas and similar. While not aimed specifically at waste management, see also HM Government workplace advice documents at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-covid-19> for examples of workplace advice on Social Distancing.

Note – searches on the internet and similar may reveal older and superseded advice on Social Distancing. Such searches may also reveal definitions from other countries and/or guidance aimed at industries and sectors other than waste management. Current HMG and waste management industry applicable definitions and advice should be used.

Cleaning procedures etc

Cleaning procedures should already be of a high order in any waste activity for basic hygiene reasons. HM Government advice specifically in relation to COVID-19 is available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings>. You should reinforce cleaning arrangements and consider the below:

- Ordinary cleaning, such as with soap and water, alcohol sprays, normal cleaning agents or disinfectant, will kill virtually all virus
- Damp dusting should replace any dry dusting
- Telephones and computer equipment should also be cleaned with wipes or by other means by following HM Government guidance
- If an employee has gone off sick with COVID-19, their workstation, including telephone and keyboard, vehicle cab etc should be cleaned using normal cleaning materials and methods
- Cleaning of crockery and utensils can be conducted using hot water and detergents
- Shared facilities, such as toilets and showers, should be cleaned frequently, including door handles, toilet flush handles/buttons and similar ‘touch surfaces’

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- Staggering access to shared facilities may also assist with social distancing. For example, staggering times during which employees change out of/into workwear in facilities such as locker rooms
- Good hygiene should be maintained regards workwear and laundry services. Used workwear should be placed in bags for laundry and not left in a 'pile' on the floor. Laundry bags should themselves be laundered (to prevent secondary contamination) or disposable bags used and suitably disposed of when the workwear is laundered. See also guidance at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings>
- In some cases, employees take their workwear home to launder. In these situations, employees should change out of their workwear before going home (see also above regards staggering of access to locker rooms and similar). Workwear should be bagged, such as in a 'bin-bag', and the same precautions as in the link above taken, such as using a 'hot' wash-cycle

Handling wastes – can I catch it this way?

Latest research indicates the virus could survive on cardboard for 24 hours, and metal/plastics for up to 72 hours. It is important to note this work exposed these surfaces to high concentrations in a laboratory environment and is likely to be the 'worst case' scenario, and indications are that its survival in the environment is likely to be lower. It is good practice to ensure a high standard of hygiene when handling waste materials, as should always be the case in all waste management activities. The virus survives on the skin for more than enough time to allow hand to mouth/nose/eyes transmission.

There may be discarded materials from individuals who are themselves infected with COVID-19. The public are being educated to double bag any discarded tissues and leave for 72 hours before placing them in their main residual waste bin/bag (see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection>).

Waste management employees undertaking tasks, which may bring them into contact with wastes, should already be working under appropriate precautions, such as good glove use. Outside of the specific issue of COVID-19, wastes by their nature may be contaminated, including biological contamination. These normal precautions should continue.

Where waste has already been designated as 'clinical waste', clinical waste procedures should already be in place. Those procedures can be followed as normal.

PPE (personal protective equipment)

Two types of PPE are often quoted in relation to COVID-19: gloves and masks.

Gloves

To be effective glove use needs to be in conjunction with good hygiene measures, and good 'glove discipline'. For example, if an employee stops work to eat/drink/smoke the basic process is gloves off, wash hands thoroughly, eat/drink/smoke, wash hands again, put gloves back on. For more information see <https://www.hse.gov.uk/skin/employ/gloves.htm>.

Employees should be made aware of the limitations of glove use, such as touching their faces while wearing gloves which may be contaminated, and that gloves are no substitute for good hygiene and hand washing. Gloves should already be in use for many waste management activities, and this should continue. In the case of reducing the risk of transmission, gloves should:

- Be impermeable/waterproof
- Or, supported by use of impermeable gloves used underneath standard gloves

Employees must be provided with an adequate supply of gloves and instructed to change gloves at a frequency appropriate to the type of glove and its use, and that glove use does not mean that good hygiene and hand washing are not required. For further details on glove selection and use see <https://www.hse.gov.uk/skin/employ/latex-gloves.htm>.

Masks/RPE (respiratory protective equipment) and face-coverings

One item of PPE which has been the subject of much publicity is the use of face masks/RPE, and the use of the term 'face-coverings' has become common.

Definitions – for the purposes of this document:

The term **face-covering** includes homemade coverings, snoods and scarves and various other similar items of face-covering available from on-line and other suppliers. Their common feature is that they are not manufactured to any formal standard, such as an EN standard, and do not have any formal protection rating applied to them, such as an FFP rating. There is no duty on employers to provide face coverings, although they may choose to do so.

Face masks/RPE are manufactured to formal standards, such as EN or equivalent standards, and often have a protection rating applied to them, such as FFP3. Masks/RPE range from surgical masks to air-fed hoods and orinasal masks. Where a risk assessment indicates there is the need for RPE employers are under a duty to provide it without charge.

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Face masks/RPE are workplace items and come with employer duties, such as on their provision, cleaning, replacement, fit-testing and similar. Face-coverings are not and do not attract legally required employer duties, although employers need to be aware of their use.

Regarding **RPE/face masks**, the need for RPE (respiratory protection equipment) to protect from coronavirus must be based on risk assessment. For example, current guidance states that healthcare workers undertaking high risk aerosol generating procedures on COVID-19 patients are required to wear FFP3 respirators, whereas those looking after patients with COVID-19 wear fluid repellent surgical masks. Waste industry workers are unlikely to encounter the same level of risk as either of these examples. However, where a risk assessment has previously indicated that an employee would be expected to wear respiratory protection as part of their normal job then they should continue to do so.

Public Health England (PHE) has stated: *“We do not recommend the use of facemasks as an effective means of preventing the spread of infection. Face masks play an important role in clinical settings, such as hospitals, but there’s very little evidence of benefit from their use outside of these settings”*. This view is also echoed in HM Government workplace advice, which states: *“Workplaces should not encourage the precautionary use of extra PPE to protect against COVID-19 outside clinical settings...”*

Prolonged use of RPE/face masks may also have problems. For example, wearers may be tempted to adjust the fit frequently risking hand to face contact, masks may become moist so trapping contaminants, germs and similar. Experience is that the prolonged use of RPE is unlikely to be effective and may introduce additional risks.

Notwithstanding the above and current HM Government advice, where an organisation does decide to issue RPE/face masks for reasons such as employee reassurance:

- Their risk assessment must include the risk of employees placing overreliance on RPE to the detriment of other more effective controls such as good hygiene and Social Distancing, resulting in a higher not lower risk of transmission, **AND** what will be done to reduce this risk
- Their assessment should also include a clear description of the reasons, including employee reassurance, why RPE is to be used **AND** the limits for its use
- Limit use of RPE to short periods and only in specific situations where adequate Social Distancing may not be reasonably practicable – multiple pieces of research indicate that the prolonged use of RPE is unlikely to be effective

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- Instruction of employees in the use, storage, replacement, and disposal of RPE, **AND** the limitations of RPE as a precaution **AND** the risks associated with overreliance on RPE to the detriment of other more effective precautions

In addition, where an employer decides to provide masks for reasons of reassurance, rather than for personal protective reasons, employers may want to make this clear – that the mask is being provided for reassurance and should not be relied on as protection.

For more information see <https://www.hse.gov.uk/respiratory-protective-equipment/types-rpe.htm> and <https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/face-mask-ppe-rpe-coronavirus.htm>.

Note – some organisations are reporting shortages of specific types and standards of PPE, such as some gloves and masks. Where alternative types and standards of PPE, in particular RPE, are being considered to address shortages employers should ensure that the level of protection remains adequate. Employers should also be wary if offered alternative types/standards of PPE/RPE that they are unfamiliar with as a replacement. For example, the US ‘N’ standard for masks. Such replacement may be acceptable, but if in doubt competent advice should be sought and, as applicable, risk assessments reviewed.

Regarding **face-coverings**, few people can have failed to notice their increased use, such as in public places and on public transport. It is not the purpose of this document to comment on non-workplace issues. However, it is accepted that employees may attend work wearing their own face-coverings. This issue is also included in the HM Government workplace advice documents, which state (see note above on public health in the devolved nations):

“Wearing a face covering is optional and is not required by law, including in the workplace. If you choose to wear one, it is important to use face coverings properly and wash your hands before putting them on and taking them off. Employers should support their workers in using face coverings safely if they choose to wear one. This means telling workers:

- *Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water for 20 seconds or use hand sanitiser before putting a face covering on, and after removing it*
- *When wearing a face covering, avoid touching your face or face covering, as you could contaminate them with germs from your hands*
- *Change your face covering if it becomes damp or if you’ve touched it*
- *Continue to wash your hands regularly*
- *Change and wash your face covering daily*

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- *If the material is washable, wash in line with manufacturer's instructions. If it's not washable, dispose of it carefully in your usual waste*
- *Practise social distancing wherever possible"*

Tip – some employees may go beyond face-coverings and attend work wearing formal RPE/face masks they have purchased themselves. In these cases, employers may wish to communicate to them that such RPE/masks should not be relied on for protection and that the normal employer duties for RPE do not apply. Consideration may also need to be given to interface issues, such as a face mask impairing vision for drivers if worn too high or with glasses. In other respects, the best approach may well be to follow the HM Government advice as above for face-coverings.

Comment – some readers of this document have raised the question of the disposal of used PPE. For used PPE generated from the healthcare and similar sectors guidance is already in place. For used PPE from other sectors, including waste management, and from the public, whose use of PPE such as masks and gloves seems likely to increase, PPE should be disposed of into residual waste streams and normal precautions followed. Most PPE is not recyclable and can reduce the quality of recycling waste streams.

Vulnerable and extremely vulnerable persons

Persons with pre-existing conditions, or other individual factors, may be more prone to suffering more serious effects from COVID-19. See link below for what may make someone a vulnerable or extremely vulnerable person and advice:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-on-social-distancing-and-for-vulnerable-people/guidance-on-social-distancing-for-everyone-in-the-uk-and-protecting-older-people-and-vulnerable-adults> and at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19>.

Current HM Government advice is that vulnerable persons should practice stringent Social Distancing and that extremely vulnerable persons should self-isolate (stay at home). Should an employee be suspected of or confirmed with COVID-19 you should assess whether you employ any vulnerable or extremely vulnerable persons.

As restrictions lift, employers should consider carefully how, when and under what conditions they seek to reintegrate vulnerable/extremely vulnerable persons back into the workplace.

Testing for essential workers

Waste management workers perform an essential service. Essential workers can now request testing for COVID-19 if they believe they are showing the symptoms of COVID-19, or another member of their household is showing symptoms. Testing can be either via a regional drive-through test site or by home-test kit. See <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-getting-tested> for details.

There are some detail differences regards testing schemes and the definition of essential workers in the devolved administrations. See <https://gov.wales/coronavirus-covid-19-testing-process> and <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-getting-tested/> for information.

First aid provision

First aiders may, by the nature of what they do, come into close contact with persons they are treating. Specific information is available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-interim-guidance-for-first-responders/interim-guidance-for-first-responders-and-others-in-close-contact-with-symptomatic-people-with-potential-2019-ncov>, and from the St John's Ambulance web site at: <https://www.sja.org.uk/get-advice/first-aid-advice/covid-19-advice-for-first-aiders/>.

4. Changes in response to COVID-19

Changes from previous version: There are no significant changes/additions to this section.

Maintaining critical competencies and standards

Waste operations require minimum standards of safety and competency. Any contingency and similar measures taken in regard to COVID-19 must not compromise these.

Health and safety requirements, such as plant operator licences, permits to work, machinery lock off and isolation etc. **MUST NOT** be compromised: COVID-19 is not an excuse to reduce safety or training requirements. For example, reducing crew size in household collections to the point that safe reversing procedures cannot be followed.

Environmental permit/licence and other legal requirements must be maintained even during any widespread COVID-19 outbreak. If you plan to take any contingency or similar action, which may affect your permit/licence or have an environmental impact, you should contact your environmental regulator first, and you would be advised to keep up-to-date on any announcements, temporary regulatory position statements and similar from your regulator relating to COVID-19.

Change management

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic many organisations are making temporary changes to the way they operate. Health and safety should be a core consideration when considering such changes to avoid unintended consequences. For example, closing CA/HWRC sites may remove the risk of transmission at such sites, but may also result in an increased demand for bulky waste collections, which may be simply moving a problem from one place to another.

Any modification to work equipment, including vehicles and machinery, in response to COVID-19 must be considered very carefully to avoid compromising other safety features, emergency escape and similar. Good change management is critical with any modification of work equipment.

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Some employers have installed, or are considering installing, Perspex or similar 'screens' in their workplaces and/or vehicle cabs, similar to those which have been installed in some supermarkets at check-outs or those already in place for security reasons in buses or other public transport vehicles. Dependent on their design and placement, screens may reduce, to an extent, the risk from projected particles/aerosols, such as produced when someone coughs, but there is little evidence currently that they are effective in preventing the spread of viruses. Notwithstanding the above where an organisation does decide to consider screens:

- A design change risk assessment should be performed to ensure that safety arrangements and features, such as emergency escape, machinery safety provisions and fixed fire systems, are not adversely affected by the installation of screens
- The change risk assessment must include the risk of employees placing overreliance on screens to the detriment of other more effective controls such as good hygiene and Social Distancing, resulting in a higher not lower risk of transmission, **AND** what will be done to reduce this risk
- The risk assessment should also include a clear description of the reasons why screens are to be installed **AND** their limitations
- Instruction should be given to employees on the limitations of screens as a precaution **AND** the risks associated with overreliance on screens to the detriment of other more effective precautions
- Screens should be subject to the same cleaning regimes as other equipment

Please also see specific mentions of screens below under the sections on vehicles and collections operations and MRFs and recycling plants.

Changes to ways of working, procedures, operations, PPE use and similar may need to be put in place quickly during the pandemic. However, changes still need to be considered carefully to ensure any health and safety consequences are assessed, including as appropriate whether they meet the test of being 'reasonably practicable' (see <https://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/theory/alarpglance.htm>). Likewise, relevant parties should still be involved when making decisions:

- Consult with employees on changes. They may have a different perspective or place a different level of importance on an aspect of any change. They may also have knowledge and experience not held by management
- If a change involves third parties, such as customers and clients, consult with them
- For some changes, the involvement of specialists or external competent persons may be required or advised

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Tip – decisions and changes made quickly may not be recorded with normal rigour. Organisations may be wise not to forget this aspect and ensure they record their decision-making process, risk assessments and similar which led to any change and the detail of the change, including the involvement of third parties, employee representatives and similar.

Staff shortages and changes to ways of working may result in longer working hours. Employees may also, understandably, have concerns about their work and COVID-19 risk (whether these concerns are well founded or not they may be very real to the employee). In addition, changes to services, such as HWRC/CA site operation and collections, may result in adverse responses from members of the public and others.

- Employers should monitor working hours to ensure that safety standards are not degraded, and be aware of the risks associated with fatigue (see: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/humanfactors/topics/fatigue.htm> and <https://www.hse.gov.uk/humanfactors/topics/specific2.pdf> for further advice)
- Employers should consider the mental health and wellbeing of their workers during the current crisis. This may not be directly work related, but employers may want to make information available such as at: https://www.nhs.uk/oneyou/every-mind-matters/?WT.tsrc=Search&WT.mc_id=Brand&gclid=EAlaIQobChMI6qHAmoz86AIVhOF3Ch1ENg7uEAAYASAAEgKni_D_BwE. Resources are also available at: <https://campaignresources.phe.gov.uk/resources/campaigns/82-every-mind-matters/resources>
- Changes to services may result in adverse reaction from the public, including aggressive and violent behaviour. As relevant, workers should be informed that all such must be reported and that in serious cases the police should be called. As is the case for any assault on a worker consideration should be given their mental and physical wellbeing including referral to counselling or medical services as appropriate

Inspections, testing, maintenance and repairs

Concerns relating to the examination of equipment, such as under the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) have been raised (see: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/assets/docs/loLER-pssr-during-outbreak.pdf>). At the current time, the HSE (Health and Safety Executive) has not issued any exemptions or relaxation of these requirements. Inspections of equipment should continue to be done, and can be done safely, following Public Health England guidance (see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-to-employers-and-businesses-about-covid-19/guidance-for-employers-and-businesses-on-coronavirus-covid-19>).

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Tests, inspections, daily/weekly and similar checks, critical maintenance and similar must be maintained, unless legal derogations are put in place dictating otherwise.

Engineers who are working on sites where there are restrictions arising from the risk of COVID-19 infection should comply with site rules and Public Health England advice regarding good hygiene practices and separation distances. Consideration needs to be given to protecting engineers but also, where relevant, any vulnerable persons who may be affected by their work. Such measures should already be in place at waste management operations and include for example the cleaning-down of equipment, mobile plant and vehicles before any maintenance and repair, and the use of appropriate PPE during such activities.

Returning to 'business as usual'

COVID-19 has resulted in various changes to waste management services, perhaps most notably and commonly the suspension of green and bulky waste collections and the temporary closure of HWRC/CA sites. Whatever the changes made, resumption of services needs careful consideration and planning. Waste management operators, and their clients, should start to plan in advance now for the resumption of services and returning to 'business as usual', or at least more normal services. How and when services return to normal, or closer to normal, may in some circumstances depend on national policy. The detail of such policy may vary between England, Scotland and Wales. Operators should check that they are following the policy relevant to the location of their operations.

Where waste collection services, such as green and bulky waste collections, have been suspended, there may be a backlog of waste waiting for resumption of service. Waste management operators, and as applicable their clients, may want to consider:

- Phased resumption, such as not resuming all services at the same time
- Any additional resources required to tackle any backlog
- Communication with the public regarding the resumption of services, how this will be handled and any restrictions which will be in place
- For commercial waste collections, close communication with customers and clients to ensure that as they reopen services can be resumed in an orderly and safe manner

Where HWRC/CA sites have been temporarily closed their reopening needs to be planned carefully. Waste management operators, and their clients, may want to consider:

- Phased opening of HWRC/CA sites rather than opening all sites at once

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- Partial opening, such as only accepting specific types of waste in the short-term. For example, only accepting green and bulky wastes for the first few weeks
- Use of pre-booked time slots for members of the public rather than allowing everyone to simply turn-up at the HWRC/CA site
- Restricting access, such as by post code or 'odd/even' car registrations on different days to allow phasing of initial demand
- Restrictions on the number of cars allowed into a site at the same time, and using a 'one-in-one-out' approach when safe capacity is reached
- Queuing capacity, both on and off site, and how this will be managed. And, for off-site queuing advance communication and discussion with the local police force, and consideration of any police resource requirements
- Closing-off alternate car parking spaces to aid Social Distancing
- Reduced or extended hours of opening dependent on specific situations
- Use of floor markings (tape or paint) to reinforce Social Distancing
- Additional resources which may be required to manage any backlog
- Communication with the public regarding the resumption of services, how this will be handled, any restrictions on services which will be in place and similar
- External support which may be required, such as from the police, to manage the safe and orderly reopening of HWRC/CA sites, and communication and planning with such external resources before sites are reopened

See also section 5 on HWRC/CA site operation. Further guidance is also available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-to-local-authorities-on-prioritising-waste-collections/managing-household-waste-and-recycling-centres-hwrCs-in-england-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic> and at <https://1ur6751k3l3i3droh41tcsra-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/4-April-2020-NAWDO-HWRC-reopening-guidance-FINAL.pdf>.

Some waste management operations, such as commercial waste collections, involve employees going onto third party company sites, such as customer sites. These third parties may have introduced additional controls or made changes to their ways of working in response to COVID-19. Operators should check before recommencing service. As has always been the case there is a duty on employers to communicate and co-operate on health and safety matters, and this would include on changes made in response to COVID-19.

The suspension of various waste management services was achieved quickly in response to the COVID-19 crisis. The safe resumption of services is likely to be more complicated and time consuming and requires careful thought and planning in advance.

5. Specific advice

Changes from previous version: The only significant addition/change to this is reference to the recently released HM Government workplace advice documents.

The sections below contain advice, such as for specific waste management operational types and functions. These operational types are varied, and you should assess your own specific operations, using the below, and reasonable practicability as appropriate, as a starting point. Please also see the advice given at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/social-distancing-in-the-workplace-during-coronavirus-covid-19-sector-guidance?utm_source=075ed450-af83-4469-8137-749615f595ea&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=daily#waste-management-businesses.

HM Government has recently released a series of workplace advice documents. While none of these are specific to waste management, they contain much useful advice which, as appropriate, can be applied to waste management sites. For example, the HM Government advice document on offices and call centres contains advice which would be relevant to weighbridge and other offices on waste sites, the document on construction may contain advice useful to sites which operate largely outdoors such as landfill and HWRC/CA sites, the one on warehousing to recycling plants etc. See: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-covid-19>,

Routine inspections and monitoring

Employers carry-out routine 'safety inspections' to check that required standards are being met. This may be through regular workplace/site 'safety tours' or monitoring of standards during waste collections. Where changes have been made as a result of COVID-19, such as requiring Social Distancing during work, these should be incorporated into inspection and monitoring regimes. Putting in place an additional control aimed at COVID-19 is only part of the equation, checking to ensure controls actually occur is also required.

Street cleansing, public waste bins and fly-tipping

Litter and the contents of litter bins can include drug paraphernalia and may have been frequented by rodents. Clearing fly-tipped wastes may result in potential exposure to a variety of hazards, dependent on the nature of the wastes fly-tipped. Precautions and procedures should already be in place to ensure that persons collecting/clearing such materials are suitably protected from harmful substances, biological agents and similar.

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Litter and the contents of litter bins, including gloves, masks etc discarded by the public, can be collected and bagged using normal precautions and procedures. Fly-tipped wastes should be approached as before through assessment of the wastes and implementing controls appropriate to the hazards posed. In both these cases, if adequate precautions are already being taken, additional controls should not be required related to COVID-19.

Vehicles and collections operations

Obeying 2-metre Social Distancing may be not be reasonably practicable for personnel who work together in the cabs of some waste collection vehicles. However, as an essential service it is important collection operations continue. What is reasonably practicable will depend on the specific circumstances of each collection methodology and type and each collection area. When deciding upon the measures to take consideration should be given to the following.

Note – the advice below applies to both household and commercial waste collection. In some cases, such as any need for shared lorry cabs, the issues faced may be more exacerbated for household compared to commercial collections, but the principles are the same.

- Can the collection be suspended, or reduced? For commercial waste collections many customers may be closed or running at reduced capacity – collections from such customers could be suspended, or the frequency reduced. For household collections it may be worth considering suspending some types of collection, such as green waste and bulky waste (but, see above on change management)
- If reasonably practicable, use single-person operation. For many commercial waste collections this is already the case, and for others it may be practical to reduce twin-person operation to single-person, provided that safety is not compromised. Other than in limited cases, for household collections single-person collection operation is very unlikely to be reasonably practicable or safe, in which case please see below

Having considered the above, the below applies to **ALL** collection activities, and in addition to the general precautions given above:

- Cabs should have available alcohol- or soap-based cleansing and/or wipes available for all surfaces which should be cleaned periodically throughout the day and especially at the end of each shift. Cleaning should pay particular attention to door handles, hand holds/rails, dashboards, steering wheels, hand-brake levers, gearbox and other controls and indicator stalks etc. Do not forget external touch-surfaces such as lifting equipment and compaction control buttons and levers

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- Where fitted, 'pop-up' sinks on waste collection vehicles should be subject to the same rigorous cleaning regimes as for any other welfare facility. Where pop-up sinks are fitted, disposable paper towels or similar should be available to dry hands
- Where a vehicle may have been used by someone displaying the symptoms of COVID-19, or a confirmed case, then the vehicle should either be decontaminated thoroughly (see advice at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings>) or if this is not reasonably practicable parked up and not used for a minimum of 72 hours
- Collections operations may result in contact with members of the public/customer employees. Social Distancing should be followed (at least 2 metres/>6 feet away from other persons). Should this prove impossible, such as a member of the public not being willing to 'stand away from their bin' the waste should not be collected. In extreme cases members of the public may display aggressive and potentially violent behaviour. All such cases must be reported, and collections operatives informed to contact the police immediately if they are threatened. As is the case for any assault on a worker consideration should be given their mental and physical wellbeing including referral to counselling or medical services as appropriate
- Safety precautions which would normally be taken, such as the use of respiratory protection during the collection of waste which is particularly dusty or might shed significant fibres must be maintained
- Normal monitoring processes to check crews are following good standards of safety should be continued, and the scope of monitoring extended to include maintenance of Social Distancing and enhanced concentration on hygiene practices and glove-use
- Normal precautions aimed at reducing the risk of 'sleepers in bins' and hazardous items in waste streams, such as gas cylinders, should be maintained

If single-person collection operation has been assessed as not being reasonably practicable, as is likely for most household waste/RCV (refuse collection vehicle) activities, or is likely to be unsafe, then in addition to the above and the general precautions given in this document:

- Consideration should be given to reducing the number of persons who share cab space. In some areas it might be possible for crews to travel independently to an area or estate and work as a group to fill RCVs that are sent with individual drivers and which go off to tip sequentially as they are filled and return. It is recognised, however, that there will be cases where such alternative methodologies cannot reasonably practicably be used. Where this is the case the primary control method is to maintain high standards of hygiene

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- Having considered the above, where reasonably practicable, time spent in shared cabs should be minimised, although it is accepted this may not always be achievable
- Where alternative methods either of transporting employees to collection points, or collection, is used organisations **MUST** take suitable and sufficient measures to ensure that employees still have access to a sufficient supply of soap and water, alcohol-based sprays or wipes and other materials for them to be able to maintain a high standard of hygiene and that collection operatives maintain Social Distancing during actual collection of wastes
- Where minibuses and similar are used to ferry employees to collection areas they should be subject to the same cleaning processes as given above for lorry cabs
- Where practical maintain consistent crew rosters (same crew in each team every day) and minimise close interactions between crews. It is recognised that absence and crew competency requirements may limit the extent to which this is possible
- If safe to do so, crews may be dropped-off outside waste management sites so that only the driver proceeds to tipping areas before picking the crew up on the way out
- Open cab windows to encourage airflow (see: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/social-distancing-in-the-workplace-during-coronavirus-covid-19-sector-guidance?utm_source=075ed450-af83-4469-8137-749615f595ea&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=daily#waste-management-businesses)

Note – waste collections and locations vary widely. For example, the size of vehicle (and often therefore cab) used in a medieval town centre will likely be smaller than used in a suburban area. Likewise, the number of crew need to safely transport the waste to the vehicle may vary dependent on local circumstances and waste collection methodology. As a result, no fixed minimum or maximum number for cab occupancy can be given. However, in all cases the aim should be to reduce the numbers sharing cabs so far as is reasonably practicable, and once this has been achieved implement other controls to reduce any remaining risk to as low as is reasonably practicable.

Where multiple-person crews are being used and lorry cabs are being shared, if a member of a crew develops the symptoms of COVID-19, or they contact their manager/supervisor to state that they have developed symptoms:

- The cab must be decontaminated (see link above) or the vehicle parked-up for at least 72 hours. If a crew member develops symptoms partway through the working day, this must be done immediately even if it means aborting the collections round

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- The crew member showing symptoms must be sent home immediately
- All crew members **MUST** immediately wash their hands thoroughly
- If at all reasonably practicable the remaining crew should not be allocated to a different crew, nor should a crew member from a different crew be allocated to fill the gap left by the person who has developed symptoms, unless they can travel separately and maintain Social Distancing when working. The time period for this type restriction, seven, 14 days or longer, will depend on the situation. The principles at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/874011/Stay_at_home_guidance_diagram.pdf may assist in informing employers regards an appropriate time period for restrictions
- Reinforcement instruction on precautions such as maintaining good hygiene should be conducted for all crews

If the above hierarchy of considerations is followed, required measures taken, and good hygiene practices enforced, the residual risks to employees will be minimised and will be low.

Some organisations have fitted, or are considering fitting, Perspex or similar screens in vehicle cabs (see section above under change management). Specific to cabs, and in addition to the general design risk assessment requirements noted in the section above on change management, the following should also be considered:

- The material used should be appropriate to reduce risks such as the screen shattering in the event of a road traffic collision producing shards which may cause injury
- The blocking of or impeded access to safety critical controls
- Distortion of driver vision resulting from an installed screen
- Screens should be subject to the same cleaning regime as the rest of the cab
- Emergency escape from the cab

If the installation of screens is being considered, advice should be sought from the vehicle manufacturer/supplier or a suitably qualified and experienced vehicle engineer to ensure critical safety aspects are not compromised.

Note – the above are not ‘either/or’ choices. For example, a household collection service may normally involve a driver and three crew. It may be decided that reducing to driver only with crew members being ‘shuttled’ to and from collection areas is not reasonably practicable. This does not mean automatically that nothing should change – for example, can the number sharing a cab be reduced to the driver and one, or two, crew members?

Bulky waste collections

Concerns have been raised about the risks associated with the collection of soft furnishings, mattresses and similar items as part of bulky waste collections.

Such items have the potential to be contaminated with a wide range of insects, parasites, and potentially harmful organisms many of which survive longer in the environment than coronaviruses. Existing risk assessments for the collection and handling of such items should have considered this potential and identified controls. This might include wearing gloves and other protective equipment. Plus, instructions that where such items are dusty or shedding large numbers of fibres precautions should be taken which might include the damping of the waste with water or a disinfectant and/or the wearing of a dust mask.

Mobile plant

In addition to the above general measures:

- Cabs should have available alcohol- or soap-based cleansing spray and/or wipes available for all surfaces which should be cleaned periodically throughout the day and especially at the end of each shift. Door handles, hand holds/rails, dashboards, steering wheels, controls etc should be paid particular attention to
- Where an item of plant may have been used by someone displaying the symptoms of COVID-19, or a confirmed case, then the plant should either be decontaminated thoroughly (see advice at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings>) or parked up for a minimum of 72 hours
- If reasonably practicable, plant operators should be dedicated to one item of plant, or at least the number of operators using an individual item of mobile plant should be limited. The cab should be cleaned before it is given to a different user

Transfer stations, MBT, EfW, AD, landfills and similar

In addition to the above general measures:

- Issue of instructions to site employees aimed at reducing the risk of transmission from those third parties using sites. Minimise face-to-face contact – stay in mobile plant where reasonably practicable, keep mobile plant windows closed, and if you must speak directly maintain at least 2m separation etc

MRFs and recycling plants

In addition to the above general measures:

- Issue of instructions to site employees aimed at reducing the risk of transmission from those third parties using sites. Minimise face-to-face contact – keep mobile plant windows closed, and if you must speak directly maintain at least 2m separation etc
- Picking cabins may be an issue because of their enclosed nature and proximity of pickers to each other – consider rearrangement of the work to allow every other waste chute to be used, staggered on each side of the picking belt, to maintain adequate Social Distancing of 2 metres
- Access and egress from cabins may also need to be considered, such as operatives entering and leaving one-by-one to avoid the need for people to pass near each other (save for in emergency situations such as a fire where the normal rules will still apply)
- Glove use should be reinforced for those working in picking cabins (see section above on gloves for detail of glove use)

Some organisations have fitted, or are considering fitting, Perspex or similar screens in picking cabins/lines (see section above under change management). Specific to picking cabins/lines, and in addition to the general design risk assessment requirements noted in the section above on change management, the following should also be considered:

- Access to critical machinery safety provisions must not be impeded or restricted by the installation of screens. For example, access to 'pull-wire' emergency stop cords
- Any modification to or change of location of critical machinery safety provisions must be carefully risk assessed before being carried-out to ensure that access to such provisions and their effectiveness is not compromised. For example, the relocation of a pull-wire emergency stop cord to a less easily accessible position to facilitate the installation of screens, or a change in the 'run' of such cords which may compromise their effective operation
- Emergency escape from the cabin/line
- Potential interference with any fixed fire systems such as sprinklers (where fitted)
- Ability and access to clean the screen/s (screens should be subject to the same cleaning regimes as other equipment)

Recycling plant workers undertaking sampling and testing duties, such as for quality control and regulatory reasons, should already be working under appropriate controls, including adequate PPE. These controls should be maintained, and risk assessments relating to such duties reviewed in the light of COVID-19 to ensure they remain appropriate.

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For a variety of reasons, the use of PPE (in particular, face masks and gloves) by the public is increasing. The vast majority of PPE is not recyclable and may compromise the quality of recycling waste streams. Used PPE should be disposed of into residual waste bins/bags by the public, but this may not always be the case. If recycling plant operators start observing significant amounts of used PPE appearing on picking lines and similar, they should discuss the issue with their client. Public communications and education campaigns and publicity may be required to encourage used PPE to be disposed of into residual waste streams.

CA/HWRC sites

As CA/HWRC sites are places where members of the public may meet in numbers, the closing of sites should be considered until Social Distancing is relaxed (but, please see above example under change management regards bulky wastes and also in the same section on reopening of HWRC/CA sites). If there is necessity and it is essential for CA/HWRC sites remain open, then in addition to the above general measures:

- Issue instructions to site employees aimed at reducing the risk of transmission from those third parties using sites. Minimise face-to-face contact – keep mobile plant windows closed, and if you must speak directly maintain at least 2m separation etc. The use of floor markings (tape or similar) or cones around containers may assist
- Issue instructions to cease assisting members of the public with wastes, keep Social Distance from members of the public to reduce the risk of transmission (note – most CA/HWRC sites are contracted to local authorities and contact should be made with the authority as regards such measures)
- Items such as handrails on access steps to containers and other frequently touched surfaces and items should be cleaned frequently

Please also see section 4 on changes and in particular the text on the reopening of HWRC/CA sites and at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-to-local-authorities-on-prioritising-waste-collections/managing-household-waste-and-recycling-centres-hwrCs-in-england-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic>.

Welfare facilities

To reduce the opportunity for person to person transmission and maintain Social Distancing consideration should be given to staggering rest breaks. For example, people number could be limited. Where capacity is reached the facility should operate a “one in, one out” situation. Staff and supervisors should be given responsibility to police and control this.

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A regime should be put in place to ensure that rest areas are thoroughly cleaned after rest breaks and other uses (for example morning brief and afternoon debrief sessions).

All surfaces, crockery, cutlery etc. should be thoroughly cleaned/washed after use and surfaces cleaned periodically throughout the day. Items such as doorknobs should not be forgotten. Hand washing to be promoted and actively encouraged, and provision of wipes, sanitisers, soap to be made. **HOT** running water is essential.

Smoking areas are often also social gathering points. Staggering rest periods will assist but maintaining 2m separation during smoke breaks is still required.

It is common for waste management sites to provide toilet and other welfare facilities to visiting drivers and collection crews. HSE has reiterated that all drivers must have access to welfare facilities in the premises they visit as part of their work. Preventing access is against the law; equally it is not the sensible thing to do. Those who already provide reasonable access to toilets and handwashing facilities should continue to do so. With the latest advice for hands to be washed regularly, failure to allow access to welfare facilities may increase the risk of the COVID-19 infection spreading. Please note that the general precautions, hygiene and Social Distancing apply equally to all on site including third parties.

Weighbridges

In addition to the general precautions listed above:

- Where reasonably practicable weighbridge windows to be kept closed (you may as a possible option consider installing transparent shields, as at some supermarket check-outs) although these should not be relied on as the sole control being used
- If paperwork needs to be exchanged, impermeable gloves to be used, along with frequent washing of hands by weighbridge staff
- Where temporary regulatory relaxations have been put in place and as a result no paperwork exchange or other contact with shared items such as single digital signature pads is required, glove use may be relaxed, although frequent hand washing will still need to be maintained as good hygiene practice
- If still in use, the frequent cleaning and disinfecting of items such as digital signature pads, pens, clipboards and similar

Note – various temporary regulatory statements relating ‘duty of care’ have been released by regulators. You are advised to keep up to date, and that you ensure you understand the requirements relevant to your operations. If in doubt, contact your environmental regulator.

6. Other information and links

General links

- <https://111.nhs.uk/covid-19>
- <https://www.nhsinform.scot/self-help-guides/self-help-guide-coronavirus-covid-19>
- <https://www.nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk/contactus/>
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection>
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-to-employers-and-businesses-about-covid-19/guidance-for-employers-and-businesses-on-coronavirus-covid-19>
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings>
- <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/factsheet-health-professionals-coronaviruses>

Links to devolved administration web sites

- <https://www.hps.scot.nhs.uk/a-to-z-of-topics/covid-19/>
- <https://phw.nhs.wales/topics/latest-information-on-novel-coronavirus-covid-19/>
- Specifically on Social Distancing: <https://gov.wales/taking-all-reasonable-measures-maintain-physical-distancing-workplace>

RIDDOR and COVID-19: Statement from the HSE

To assist in the interpretation of reporting requirements under RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations) regards COVID-19, the HSE (Health and Safety Executive) has stated: *“For an incident to be reportable as a disease due to occupational exposure to a biological agent, there must be reasonable evidence suggesting that a work-related exposure was the likely cause of the worker contracting COVID 19. Such instances could include, for example, frontline health and social care workers (e.g. ambulance personnel, GPs, social care providers, hospital staff etc) who have been involved in providing care/treatment to known cases of COVID 19, who subsequently develop the disease and there is reasonable evidence suggesting that a work-related exposure was the likely cause of the disease. A doctor may indicate the significance of any work-related factors when communicating their diagnosis.”*

Disclaimer and WISH

This information document has been prepared by health and safety practitioners to assist health and safety improvements in the waste management industry. It is endorsed by the WISH (Waste Industry Safety and Health) Forum. This information document is not formal guidance and represents good practice, which typically may go beyond the strict requirements of health and safety law.

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The Waste Industry Safety and Health (WISH) Forum exists to communicate and consult with key stakeholders, including local and national government bodies, equipment manufacturers, trade associations, professional associations and trade unions. The aim of WISH is to identify, devise and promote activities to improve industry health and safety performance.