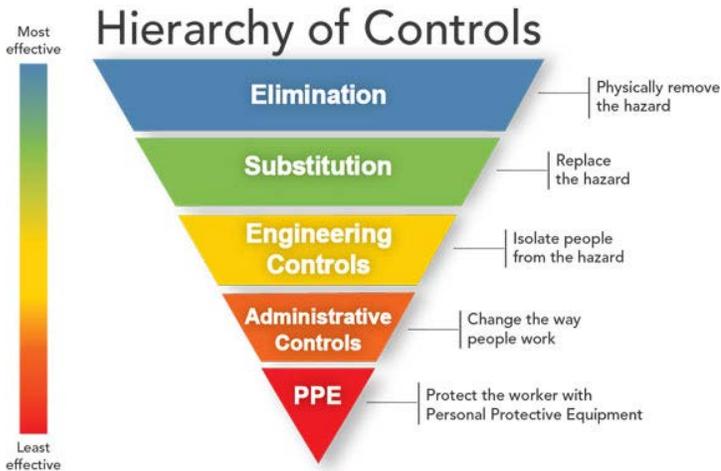




Hierarchy of Controls Example COVID-19 Occupational Controls



Engineering Controls

- Barriers – install glass/plastic windows to reduce exposure
 - All Employee to Customer interaction locations
- Use indirect contact methods for transfer of goods & services
- Minimize surface contacts
 - prop interior doors where applicable
- Remove Seating to promote distancing
- Cleaning & Sanitation plans
 - Increased regular frequency
 - Respond to positive

Administrative Controls

- Limit number people in area
 - 6' all direction (12x12=144 sq. ft. +)
 - Staff & Patron areas
- Health Policy – COVID specific to business/industry type
- Remote business – online ordering w delivery or curbside pickup

Personal Protection controls

- Require facemask that cover nose and mouth of ALL visitors, customers and employees
- Sanitizer stations
- Handwashing (soap & water for at least 20 seconds)

See Federal State and local websites for information. www.cdc.gov or www.coronavirus.in.gov

Controlling exposures to occupational hazards is the fundamental method of protecting workers. Traditionally, a hierarchy of controls has been used as a means of determining how to implement feasible and effective control solutions.

Elimination and Substitution

Elimination and substitution, while most effective at reducing hazards, also tend to be the most difficult to implement in an existing process. For an existing process, major changes in equipment and procedures may be required to eliminate or substitute for a hazard.

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are favored over administrative and personal protective equipment (PPE) for controlling existing worker exposures in the workplace because they are designed to remove the hazard at the source, before it comes in contact with the worker. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

Administrative Controls and PPE

Administrative controls and PPE are frequently used with existing processes where hazards are not particularly well controlled. These methods for protecting workers have also proven to be less effective than other measures, requiring significant effort by the affected workers. Source: NIOSH