

COVID Safe Workplace Guidelines

OTHER RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICES INDUSTRY



Purpose

The COVID Safe Workplace Guidelines set out what employers should do as they continue, or seek to resume, business operations. By following these guidelines you will be able to show how you will comply with minimum standards determined by Public Health, and with the requirements of the Work Health and Safety Act. This will help keep your workers and others safe from COVID-19. Workplaces that do not show compliance with the standards may be subject to enforcement actions.

About the other residential care services industry

The other residential care services industry provides care, supervision and other support services for a broad range of people in a variety of settings. This may include but is not limited to out of home care including special care packages, specialist homelessness services and supported accommodation, supported disability accommodation, respite care and residential rehabilitation. Providers of residential care service must implement control measures to eliminate or minimise the spread of COVID-19 and ensure the health and safety of their workers, residents and others at the premises.

How to comply with the new standards

Businesses must implement measures to achieve the minimum standards and must also document these measures.

You will need to do a risk assessment to decide which control measures are most suited to your industry and business. You will need to take into account the level of risk of the virus spreading that exists at the time. On the following pages are **examples** of control measures that will help you meet each new standard.

- ▶ [Template and example COVID-19 risk register](#) (Safe Work Australia): a template for doing a risk assessment.

Managing other risks

You must manage other risks associated with COVID-19. These include:

- ▶ the risks to health and safety of workers doing unfamiliar tasks. Consult with these workers about their skills, training needs and workloads before they start new work
- ▶ the risks to mental health of workers due to the pandemic. Offer information and support, including counselling through an employee assistance program, a supportive workplace culture, or external service providers such as [Lifeline](#) or [Beyond Blue](#).

Checklists and templates

A COVID-19 Safety Plan is a great way for businesses to document measures and show how they are keeping their customers, their workers and the community safe.

These templates and checklist will help you develop a COVID-19 Safety Plan.

- ▶ [COVID-19 Workplace Checklist](#): Use this checklist to keep your workers and others safe at the workplace and limit the spread of COVID-19. It covers working from home, physical distancing, handwashing/hygiene, cleaning and more. Update it on a regular basis.
- ▶ [COVID-19 Safety Plan small business template](#)
- ▶ [COVID-19 Safety Plan medium business template](#): Use these templates to show how you are planning to manage any risks arising from restarting your small or medium business.

Other resources that may assist you in completing your COVID-19 Safety Plan include:

- ▶ [Safe Work Australia NDIS providers information for COVID-19](#)
- ▶ [NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission](#) and [Tasmanian Government Disability](#) provides information and links for disability services including recommendations for use of PPE
- ▶ [COVIDSafe Planning tool](#) (National COVID-19 Coordination Commission): online planning tool to help you keep your workers, customers and the community safe.
- ▶ [Pandemic Plan Advice](#) (WorkSafe Tasmania): includes planning, communication and consultation, risk management, and general control measures.
- ▶ [How to clean and disinfect your workplace](#) (Safe Work Australia): explains products to use and how to clean items.
- ▶ [Safe Work Australia COVID-19 Resource Kit](#): includes checklists for:
 - Cleaning
 - Physical distancing
 - Health, hygiene and facilities
 - Printable signage.
- ▶ [Tasmanian Government Advice on gatherings](#)
Check this site regularly, as the numbers permitted to attend gatherings will change as the three recovery stages are worked through.
When you undertake your business activities they must be consistent with the Public Health directives at that time.

| Title | Standard | Actions to control the risks associated with COVID-19 may include, but not limited to: |
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| <p>1. Managing risks to health and safety</p> | <p>An employer must manage the risk of a person contracting or spreading COVID-19 disease:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> in the workplace; or in connection with the conduct of the business or undertaking. <p>The employer must identify and manage the risks that may contribute to a person contracting or spreading COVID-19</p> <p>In managing the risks, the employer must take into account information that is published and accessible by the employer about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a duty or obligation imposed under the WHS Act, the Public Health Act or Emergency Management Act relevant information, recommendations or guidance materials published or specified by a public authority, an equivalent Commonwealth authority, or a relevant industry body, in relation to COVID-19 the nature of the work being performed the nature of the industry in which the work is being performed the environmental conditions of the workplace, such as design, layout or systems of work, which may increase a person's exposure to COVID-19. <p>The above information needs to be considered when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> implementing the controls, and reviewing and adjusting the controls: | <p>Services need to prioritise community and individual safety instead of simply returning to business as usual. The sector occupies a position of immense mutual trust with the community and this can be harnessed to inform planning and work through options for workplaces which include homes and other personal spaces.</p> <p>Volunteer-led organisations and groups can use these guidelines to inform their planning.</p> <p>In managing risks, you must seek to eliminate the risk first, as far as is reasonably practicable. If you can't eliminate it, you must minimise the risk as far as is reasonably practicable.</p> <p>Apply the hierarchy of controls using the highest level of control that is reasonably practicable. You may need a combination of controls.</p> <p>Eliminating the risk is the best option, followed by substitution, then isolation and engineering controls. If the above can't be achieved, then reduce the risk through administrative controls. Reducing the risk by using personal protective equipment (PPE) is the lowest level of control.</p> <p>Maintain your control measures and review them regularly to ensure the highest level of effective control is being used.</p> <p>Consult with workers and/or their health and safety representatives (HSRs) throughout this process</p> <p>The first step is to undertake a risk assessment. This can help you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify which workers are at risk of exposure determine what sources and processes are causing the risk identify what kind of control measures should be put in place, and check the effectiveness of existing control measures. <p>Complete and review your risk assessment regularly to ensure your control measures are still working; or if risk levels change.</p> <p>Key things to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the current legal requirements (e.g. public health orders, health directions) for my area and how do they apply to my business? Does the nature of the work undertaken by my business increase the risk of my workers being exposed to COVID-19? What effect could the COVID-19 controls I implement have on other hazard management controls already in place? Does my workplace have facilities for hand washing and/or hand sanitising? Does my workplace environment/layout increase the risk of my workers and/or clients being exposed to COVID-19 and can this be changed? Do I have workers that fall within a vulnerable worker category? What are my current cleaning and disinfecting arrangements? How prepared is my business if there is a case of COVID-19 in the workplace? Is there an increased risk of violence in my workplace? What worker communication and support mechanisms are in place? Do the changes I plan to make to my business or changes arising from COVID-19 change the risk? Do I have a plan to review my control measures to ensure they are effective? |

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| <p>2. Cleaning and hygiene</p> | <p>Cleaning</p> <p>The employer must prepare, implement and maintain a schedule for cleaning, and where appropriate disinfecting, that ensures the workplace is routinely cleaned. This must include furniture, equipment and other items</p> <p>The cleaning schedule should be in writing so that all workers are aware of the requirements. The schedule should take into account the level of risk of exposure to, contracting or spreading COVID-19 within the workplace. This schedule is to set out both the frequency and manner in which cleaning and disinfecting is to be done.</p> <p>Hygiene</p> <p>The employer is to put a hygiene procedure in place to ensure all persons at the workplace are observing appropriate hygiene measures to minimise the risk of exposure to, contracting or spreading COVID-19 within the workplace.</p> <p>This procedure is to address the cleaning of hands by workers and other persons in the workplace using soap and water or the use of hand sanitiser, as appropriate for the circumstances.</p> <p>Supplies and Equipment</p> <p>The employer must provide all the supplies and equipment necessary to ensure that the cleaning schedule and hygiene procedure implemented for the workplace is able to be complied with.</p> | <p>Cleaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ You should arrange for extra cleaning of frequently used surfaces. Document this in your cleaning schedule. <p>Frequently used or touched surfaces or items, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - table tops, counters, desks and furniture, handrails, doors, door handles, cupboards, cupboard handles and light switches - phones, keyboards and any other personal or shared devices, fittings and equipment - amenities, including toilets, taps and sinks <p>Vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interior and exterior surfaces which may be touched, must be regularly and thoroughly cleaned e.g. at the start and end of a shift and when changing drivers. This includes door handles, arm and head rests, mirrors, the steering wheel, gear lever, touch screens, other control panels/knobs and the inside of the doors. - Personal items including vehicle keys, mobile phone, fuel card and work pass card should also be regularly cleaned. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For workplaces in a client's home employers may need to consider other strategies to maintain safety, such as use of PPE, hygiene practices and communication with the household on COVID-19 cleaning needs ▶ Items must be cleaned based on the risk of possible contamination. The volume of people, or exposure the item or area has will inform the schedule. More exposure, more frequency. This must be documented in a cleaning schedule and based on your current risk assessment ▶ Ensure the cleaning of less frequently used surfaces at least daily ▶ Any surfaces that are visibly dirty, or have a spill, should be cleaned as soon as this is noticed, regardless of when they were last cleaned ▶ Using detergent and water is appropriate for cleaning. ▶ Cleaning should start with the cleanest surface first, progressively moving towards the dirtiest surface ▶ When surfaces are clean they should be as dry as possible, to prevent slips/falls and the spread of viruses and bacteria through droplets ▶ Disinfecting means using chemicals to kill germs on surfaces. These can be in the form of liquids/sprays or wipes, and are labelled as "disinfectant" on their packaging ▶ Disinfectants are usually only necessary if a surface is contaminated with potentially infectious material, or if your workplace has many customers or others entering each day ▶ It is important to clean before disinfecting ▶ Consult with staff responsible for cleaning, or your cleaning contractor. Ensure they can maintain the increased cleaning schedule. Discuss any supplies or equipment needed ▶ Display your cleaning schedule in the workplace. Ensure staff sign them off each time they clean the area/items. <p>Hygiene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ You should direct your workers and clients/visitors to practice good hygiene at your workplace, including avoiding touching their face, eyes, nose or mouth ▶ Everyone should wash their hands for at least 20 seconds and dry them with clean paper towel. Use alcohol-based hand rub if unable to wash hands. This should occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - before and after eating - after coughing or sneezing (into elbow/tissue) - after going to the toilet |

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| <p>Cleaning and hygiene (cont.)</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - before and after smoking cigarettes - when changing tasks - after touching potentially contaminated surfaces <p>▶ Ensure soap, water and drying facilities are available in toilets and common spaces with information on correct hand washing and drying. Match the literacy levels of signs and information to people in the workplace. Consider the use of pictures to get the message across.</p> <p>Supplies and Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ensure cleaning products are available. Instruct workers in their safe use and make sure Safety Data Sheets are available ▶ Establish/document procedures for the safe disposal of contaminated waste ▶ Select and use appropriate cleaning and disinfecting products. Refer to the guidance from Safe Work Australia and Public Health ▶ Wear gloves and eye protection when handling and preparing disinfecting solutions ▶ Store cleaning chemicals securely away to avoid accidental use by people and children. |
| <p>3. Restrictions on entry to the workplace</p> | <p>The employer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a worker does not enter or attend the workplace if the worker is required to isolate, or quarantine, under a direction by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Director of Public health, under the <i>Public Health Act 1997</i>, or • the State Controller under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i> <p>A worker must not enter a workplace if the worker is required to isolate, or quarantine, under a direction made by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Director of Public Health, under the <i>Public Health Act 1997</i>, or • the State Controller under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i> <p>However, a worker is able to be at a workplace for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to obtain medical treatment or testing in relation to COVID-19, and the workplace is the appropriate place to receive such treatment or testing, or 2. the worker is required or permitted, under a direction made in relation to COVID-19, to enter or be at the workplace, and does so in accordance with that direction, or 3. there is an emergency and the worker is entering or at the workplace to protect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the safety of the worker, or - the safety of another person, or - the worker's property or the property of another person. | <p>Signs and Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Educate staff and others in the workplace about COVID-19 symptoms, and the isolation and quarantine measures ▶ Display signs at entrance points telling people not to enter if they have COVID-19 symptoms, have been asked to self-isolate or quarantine, cold/flu symptoms or have been in close contact with confirmed cases ▶ Provide information in a format that is accessible to the range of people in the workplace ▶ Minimise exposure to external agents. This may include contactless deliveries and drop-off points. Where practical, complete all paperwork electronically. <p>Entrance Screening and Symptom identification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Educate staff and others using your services on the symptoms of COVID-19 infection and promote a shared responsibility for symptom and health monitoring ▶ Ask people when 'signing in' or otherwise entering the workplace to confirm they do not have COVID-19 symptoms and are feeling well ▶ Ask people to leave and seek medical assistance if they display symptoms associated with COVID-19 ▶ Ask people to leave and seek medical assistance if they are known or claim to be under isolation or quarantine, or to be a close contact of a known case of COVID-19 ▶ Update your induction procedures to ensure all personnel are aware of your COVID-19 controls <p>To assist with contact tracing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The employer should implement a method to enable workers, contractors and volunteers to sign in and out for each shift. This is in order to track possible workplace exposures. ▶ Appointment records for people receiving service, linked to their associated worker/s, should be kept ▶ Organisations should have protocols in place to ensure that they are aware of who is working when, where and with whom. ▶ These records must be kept for at least 28 days, and be provided as soon as possible if requested by the Director of Public Health. |

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| <p>4. Physical distancing at the workplace</p> | <p>An employer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that as far as is reasonably practicable that the current physical distancing requirements are complied with. The current requirements are detailed at coronavirus.tas.gov.au.</p> <p>If it is not reasonably practicable to comply with the physical distancing requirements described above, then the employer should ensure that control measures are implemented in keeping with the requirements to manage the risks to health and safety relevant to COVID-19 as described in the “Managing Risks to Health and Safety” section of this document.</p> <p>A person at, entering or leaving a workplace must ensure that s/he complies with physical distancing requirements of that workplace, if it is reasonable to do so.</p> <p><i>Note: some premises may be exempt from the maximum density limits under the current Public Health Directions. Please refer to coronavirus.tas.gov.au for the latest advice and Directions.</i></p> | <p>Maintaining physical distancing in what is effectively people’s homes as well as workplaces is not always possible.</p> <p>You need to put reasonable controls in place to manage the risks when physical distancing cannot be achieved in the residence.</p> <p>Residents and staff should be consulted in identifying appropriate controls.</p> <p>Seek advice from the Public Health Hotline or (reference guides for assistance)</p> <p>Controls you may want to consider depending on the scale and nature of the residential site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maintaining physical distancing in what is effectively people’s homes as well as workplaces is not always possible. ▶ You need to put reasonable controls in place to manage the risks when physical distancing cannot be achieved in the residence. ▶ Residents and staff should be consulted in identifying appropriate controls. ▶ Seek advice from the Public Health Hotline or (reference guides for assistance) ▶ Controls you may want to consider depending on the scale and nature of the residential site: ▶ Encourage physical distancing wherever possible ▶ Practice physical distancing at all meetings. ▶ Know the capacity of gathering spaces before scheduling meetings. ▶ Where appropriate, limit movement in spaces such as hallways to one direction and confirm with floor marking arrows. ▶ Consider the capacity of your residence so you can allow physical distancing. This may mean limit the number of people (such as visitors) into the premises at any one time to meet these requirements. Display signs at entrance of premises and inside advising of these requirements. ▶ Stagger break times to reduce the number of staff using break rooms at one time. ▶ Vary tasks or scheduling to reduce the number of people required in individual areas. ▶ Hold meetings outside where appropriate (still following physical distancing). ▶ Separate tables/seating to ensure physical distancing ▶ Some personal support cannot be done from 1.5m away. Consider what tasks can be altered to enable physical distance and develop control measures for the others. ▶ If people must be in close contact for service delivery, adapt the work so that length exposure time is minimised as much as possible and consider use of PPE and other controls ▶ Establish drop off and pick up protocols that minimise the need for carers etc. to enter the building ▶ Reduce visitors to the minimum but ensuring residents are able to exercise their right to have visitors or support come into their homes consistent with public health advice. Educate people on your control measures and how they are protecting health of everyone at your service. ▶ Consider how to adapt social supports usually achieved through excursions and group activities. Ask people what would work for them. |

COVID Safe Workplace Guidelines **OTHER RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICES INDUSTRY**

| Title | Standard | Actions to control the risks associated with COVID-19 may include, but not limited to: |
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| <p>5. Providing instruction, training and supervision in respect to COVID-19</p> | <p>The employer must provide each worker at the workplace (including contractors and volunteers) with information, training and instruction on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the risks in relation to COVID-19, and • the control measures implemented in the workplace to mitigate those risks, in relation to COVID-19. <p>The employer must provide adequate supervision to ensure that the control measures are implemented in the workplace in relation to COVID-19.</p> <p>The employer must also ensure that information and instruction is provided to other persons entering the workplace about the control measures in place to mitigate the risks of COVID-19 and the requirements of those persons to apply the control measures.</p> <p>The information and instructions are to be in a format that is reasonable to the circumstances.</p> <p>A worker or other person, at the workplace or entering or leaving the workplace, must comply, so far as the person is reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction that is given by the employer to allow the employer to manage the risks to health and safety within the workplace.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ensure everyone is aware of their responsibility to protect themselves, other workers, and the public ▶ Provide accessible advice in a range of formats on how to manage COVID-19 risks ▶ Display signs around the workplace advising of risk control requirements. For example, covering coughs, maximum number of people in a room, not to enter workplace if unwell ▶ Provide workers with training in COVID-19 controls (conduct training using physical distancing) ▶ Brief workers on the symptoms of COVID-19. Tell workers to stay home if they aren't feeling well; even if they consider their symptoms minor ▶ Where PPE is required, provide workers with instructions on how to use and dispose of it correctly ▶ Ensure workers know what to do if someone at the workplace becomes infected with COVID-19 ▶ Allocate organisational responsibility for ensuring COVID-19 controls are applied and enforced ▶ Document/record COVID-19 procedures; provide training to workers in these ▶ Keep notes of issues raised and discuss at staff meetings ▶ Visitors at the premises must comply with any reasonable direction given to them about COVID-19 controls. |

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| <p>6. Responding to an incident of COVID-19 in the workplace</p> | <p>The employer at a workplace must ensure that an emergency plan is prepared for the workplace that provides for emergency procedures, testing of the procedures and the provision of information, training and instruction to relevant workers in implementing the emergency procedures.</p> | <p>An emergency plan is a document that sets out instructions for workers and others in the case of an emergency.</p> <p>Each premises should have a plan in place to respond to an incident of COVID-19 in the premises. This response plan should be enacted immediately.</p> <p>A COVID-19 emergency response plan should detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ How the business will respond in the event of contamination by a worker or customer ▶ Who has responsibilities in this event. <p>Immediately notify Public Health by phoning 1800 671 738 and follow their advice to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Help the affected person receive medical treatment ▶ Identify who has been in close contact with the ill person ▶ Isolate the affected areas: keep staff and customers away. You may need to close the business until advised it is safe to reopen. <p>Disability group homes with two or more residents per dwelling; residential services for management of mental health, alcohol and other drugs; and specialist housing services (eg shelters, boarding houses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prepare a COVID-19 Outbreak Management Plan to help your organisation identify, respond to and manage a COVID-19 case or outbreak appropriately as part of a coordinated response led by Public Health Services. This is important to protect the health of employees and residents and prevent the spread of illness. Go to health.tas.gov.au/outbreakmanagement for more information on the key steps involved and resources to support your planning and preparedness. <p>Organise cleaning of the area as directed by Public Health. For cleaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Review the Safe Work Australia guidance on cleaning and disinfecting workplaces ▶ Wear PPE: face mask, protective eyewear and gloves ▶ Remove soiled or contaminated items and dispose of them in a safe way ▶ Clean and disinfect all surfaces or items that may have been in contact with the ill person. <p>In some cases, you must notify WorkSafe Tasmania. Check the WorkSafe Tasmania website for requirements.</p> <p>You may need to include in your plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contact details for people who have specific roles or responsibilities under the emergency plan. For example, managers, security, cleaners, or first aid officers ▶ Contact details for COVID-19 notification to Public Health ▶ A description of the method to alert people to an emergency or possible emergency – this may be affected by remote working ▶ Any changes to evacuation procedures or assembly points ▶ The post-incident follow-up process, including who must be notified. (This may include the process for notifying the business if a worker experiences an emergency while working from home.) ▶ If you share facilities, include a process for advising other businesses about a diagnosis of COVID-19 ▶ Procedures for testing the emergency plan, including the frequency of testing must be included ▶ Arrange training to ensure all staff are aware of, and understand the plan. |

Acknowledgement

Information based on material from Safe Work Australia and WorkSafe New Zealand

Disclaimer

To ensure this information is easy to understand, we refer to 'employers' and their responsibilities. However, under the work health and safety laws, duties apply to a 'person conducting a business or undertaking' (PCBU) which includes employers and also others who engage workers. See [information about PCBUs](#) for more detail.