



# NY HERO ACT

## Model Airborne Infectious Disease Exposure Prevention Plan for Emergency Response

The purpose of this plan is to protect employees against exposure and disease during an airborne infectious disease outbreak. This plan goes into effect when an airborne infectious disease is designated by the New York State Commissioner of Health as a highly contagious communicable disease that presents a serious risk of harm to the public health. This plan is subject to any additional or greater requirements arising from a declaration of a state of emergency due to an airborne infectious disease, as well as any applicable federal standards.

*Employees should report any questions or concerns with the implementation this plan to the designated contact.*

This plan applies to all “employees” as defined by the New York State HERO Act, which means any person providing labor or services for remuneration for a private entity or business within the state, without regard to an individual’s immigration status, and shall include part-time workers, independent contractors, domestic workers, home care and personal care workers, day laborers, farmworkers and other temporary and seasonal workers. The term also includes individuals working for digital applications or platforms, staffing agencies, contractors or subcontractors on behalf of the employer at any individual work site, as well as any individual delivering goods or transporting people at, to or from the work site on behalf of the employer, regardless of whether delivery or transport is conducted by an individual or entity that would otherwise be deemed an employer under this chapter. The term does not include employees or independent contractors of the state, any political subdivision of the state, a public authority, or any other governmental agency or instrumentality.

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## I. RESPONSIBILITIES

This plan applies to all employees of \_\_\_\_\_, and [all]/[the following work sites]:


This plan requires commitment to ensure compliance with all plan elements aimed at preventing the spread of infectious disease. The following supervisory employee(s) are designated to enforce compliance with the plan. Additionally, these supervisory employees will act as the designated contacts unless otherwise noted in this plan:

Name	Title	Location	Phone

## II. EXPOSURE CONTROLS DURING A DESIGNATED OUTBREAK

### A. MINIMUM CONTROLS DURING AN OUTBREAK

During an airborne infectious disease outbreak, the following minimum controls will be used in all areas of the worksite:

- General Awareness:** Individuals may not be aware that they have the infectious disease and can spread it to others. Employees should remember to:
  - Maintain physical distancing;
  - Exercise coughing/sneezing etiquette;
  - Wear face coverings, gloves, and personal protective equipment (PPE), as appropriate;
  - Individuals limit what they touch;
  - Stop social etiquette behaviors such as hugging and hand shaking, and
  - Wash hands properly and often.
- “Stay at Home Policy”:** If an employee develops symptoms of the infectious disease, the employee should not be in the workplace. The employee should inform the designated contact and follow New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance regarding obtaining medical care and isolating.
- Health Screening:** Employees will be screened for symptoms of the infectious disease at the beginning of their shift. Employees are to self-monitor throughout their shift and report any new or emerging signs or symptoms of the infectious disease to the designated contact. An employee showing signs or symptoms of the infectious disease should be removed from the workplace and should contact a healthcare professional for instructions. The health screening elements will follow guidance from NYSDOH and CDC guidance, if available.

4. **Face Coverings:** When in use, face coverings must cover the nose and mouth, and fit snugly, but comfortably, against the face. The face covering itself must not create a hazard (e.g., have features could get caught in machinery or cause severe fogging of eyewear). The face coverings must be kept clean and sanitary and changed when soiled, contaminated, or damaged.
  - **Effective February 10, 2022:** Employees will wear appropriate face coverings in accordance with guidance from State Department of Health or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as applicable. Consistent with the guidance from the State Department of Health, if indoor areas do not have a mask or vaccine requirement as a condition of entry, appropriate face coverings are recommended, but not required. It is also recommended that face coverings be worn by unvaccinated individuals, including those with medical exemptions, in accordance with federal CDC guidance. Further, the State’s masking requirements continue to be in effect for pre-K to grade 12 schools, public transit, homeless shelters, domestic violence shelters, correctional facilities, nursing homes, health care, child care, group homes, and other sensitive settings in accordance with CDC guidelines. New York State and the State Department of Health continue to strongly recommend face coverings in all public indoor settings as an added layer of protection, even when not required.
5. **Physical Distancing:** Physical distancing will be used, to the extent feasible, as advised by guidance from State Department of Health or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as applicable.

*In situations where prolonged close contact with other individuals is likely, use the following control methods: (Note to employer: Check off the controls you intend to use and add any additional controls not listed here.)*

- restricting or limiting customer or visitor entry;
- limiting occupancy;
- allowing only one person at a time inside small enclosed spaces with poor ventilation;
- reconfiguring workspaces;
- physical barriers;
- signage;
- floor markings;
- telecommuting;
- remote meetings;
- preventing gatherings;
- restricting travel;
- creating new work shifts and/or staggering work hours;
- adjusting break times and lunch periods;
- delivering services remotely or through curb-side pickup;
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

6. **Hand Hygiene:** To prevent the spread of infection, employees should wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use a hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol to clean hands BEFORE and AFTER:
  - Touching your eyes, nose, or mouth;
  - Touching your mask;
  - Entering and leaving a public place; and
  - Touching an item or surface that may be frequently touched by other people, such as door handles, tables, gas pumps, shopping carts, or electronic cashier registers/screens.

Because hand sanitizers are less effective on soiled hands, wash hands rather than using hand sanitizer when your hands are soiled.

7. **Cleaning and Disinfection:** See Section V of this plan.

8. **“Respiratory Etiquette”**: Because infectious diseases can be spread by droplets expelled from the mouth and nose, employees should exercise appropriate respiratory etiquette by covering nose and mouth when sneezing, coughing or yawning.
9. **Special Accommodations for Individuals with Added Risk Factors**: Some employees, due to age, underlying health condition, or other factors, may be at increased risk of severe illness if infected. Please inform your supervisor or the HR department if you fall within this group and need an accommodation.

## B. ADVANCED CONTROLS DURING AN OUTBREAK

For activities where the Minimum Controls alone will not provide sufficient protection for employees, additional controls from the following hierarchy may be necessary. Employers should determine if the following are necessary:

1. **Elimination**: Employers should consider the temporary suspension or elimination of risky activities where adequate controls could not provide sufficient protection for employees.
2. **Engineering Controls**: Employers should consider appropriate controls to contain and/or remove the infectious agent, prevent the agent from being spread, or isolate the worker from the infectious agent. Examples of engineering controls include:
  - i. **Mechanical Ventilation** such as local exhaust ventilation (local duct).
  - ii. **General Ventilation**, for example:
    - Increasing the percentage of fresh air introduced into air handling systems;
    - Avoiding air recirculation;
    - Using higher-efficiency air filters in the air handling system (e.g. filters with a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value or MERV rating of 13 or higher); and
    - Air purifiers.
  - iii. **Natural Ventilation**, for example:
    - Opening outside windows and doors to create natural ventilation; and
    - Opening windows on one side of the room to let fresh air in and installing window exhaust fans on the opposite side of the room so that they exhaust air outdoors. *(Note: This method is appropriate only if air will not blow from one person to another.)*
  - iv. **Automatic disinfection systems** such as ultraviolet light disinfection systems.
  - v. **Install cleanable barriers** such as partitions and clear plastic sneeze/cough guards.
  - vi. **In ambulances**:
    - Isolate drivers and/or other individuals from the patient compartment and keep pass-through doors and windows tightly shut;
    - When possible, use vehicles that have isolated driver and patient compartments that can provide separate ventilation to each area;
    - Ensure the door/window between these compartments is closed before bringing the patient on board;
    - During transport, vehicle ventilation in both compartments should be on non-recirculated mode to maximize air changes that reduce potentially infectious particles in the vehicle;
    - If the vehicle has a rear exhaust fan, use it to draw air away from the cab, toward the patient-care area, and out the back end of the vehicle;
    - Some vehicles are equipped with a supplemental recirculating ventilation unit that passes air through HEPA filters before returning it to the vehicle. Such a unit can be used to increase the number of air changes per hour;
    - If a vehicle without an isolated driver compartment and ventilation must be used, open the outside air vents in the driver area and turn on the rear exhaust ventilation, if equipped, fans to the highest setting. This will create a negative pressure gradient in the patient area; and
    - If utilizing restraints, consider disposable restraints such as zip ties.

Subject to changes based on operations and circumstances surrounding the infectious disease, engineering controls that are anticipated to be used are listed in the following table:

Engineering Controls Utilized/Location:

*Note to Employer: One of the best ways to reduce exposure to infectious agents is to improve ventilation. The aim is to deliver more “clean air” into an occupied area and exhaust the contaminated air to a safe location. In some cases, the air may have to be filtered before it enters the work area and/or before it is exhausted. Direct the contaminated air away from other individuals and from the building’s fresh air intake ports. Consult your ventilation system’s manufacturer or service company to determine if improvements are possible for your system.*

3. “Administrative Controls” are policies and work rules used to prevent exposure. Examples include:
- Increasing the space between workers;
  - Disinfecting procedures for specific operations;
  - Not shaking out soiled laundry;
  - Employee training;
  - Identify and prioritize job functions that are essential for continuous operations;
  - Cross-train employees to ensure critical operations can continue during worker absence;
  - Limit the use of shared work stations;
  - Post signs reminding employees of respiratory etiquette, masks, hand hygiene;
  - Rearrange traffic flow to allow for one way walking paths;
  - Provide clearly designated entrance and exits;
  - Provide additional short breaks for handwashing and cleaning;
  - Establishing pods or cohorts working on same shift;
  - Communicate with facilities, including hospitals or jails, about potentially infectious individuals, when picking up for transport. Communicate in advance of arrival so that receiving staff can take appropriate precautions;
  - Request procedures from facilities for intake and drop of in advance;
  - Prior to arrival, communicate with callers seeking emergency assistance about potentially infectious individuals;
  - After transporting a patient, leave the doors of the vehicle open to allow for ventilation prior to cleaning/ disinfecting vehicles and equipment thoroughly;
  - Cancelling in-person recreational events;
  - Prohibiting eating and drinking in the work area;
  - Employees should keep a change of clothing at their duty stations; and
  - Communicate about geographical areas with high rates of infection.
  - After treating patient, remove and dispose of PPE other than face covering and perform hand hygiene before entering driver compartment; and
  - After releasing the patient to the destination facility, remove and discard PPE and perform hand hygiene.

Subject to changes based on operations and circumstances surrounding the infectious disease, the following specific administrative controls are anticipated to be used:

Administrative Controls Utilized/Location:

4. 10. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are devices like eye protection, face shields, respirators , , and gloves that protect the wearer from infection. PPE will be provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition at no cost to the employee. The PPE provided to an employee will be based on a hazard assessment for the workplace. The following PPE that are anticipated to be used are in the following table:

PPE Required - Activity Involved/Location:

*1 The use of respiratory protection, e.g. an N95 filtering facepiece respirator, requires compliance with the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.134 or temporary respiratory protection requirements OSHA allows for during the infectious disease outbreak.*

*2 Respirators with exhalation valves will release exhaled droplets from the respirators. Respirators are designed to protect the wearer. Surgical masks and face coverings, which are not respirators, are designed to protect others, not the wearer.*

**C. EXPOSURE CONTROL READINESS, MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE:**

The controls we have selected will be obtained, properly stored, and maintained so that they are ready for immediate use in the event of an infectious disease outbreak and any applicable expiration dates will be properly considered.

### III. HOUSEKEEPING DURING A DESIGNATED OUTBREAK

#### A. Disinfection Methods and Schedules

Objects that are touched repeatedly by multiple individuals, such as door handles, light switches, control buttons/levers, dials, levers, water faucet handles, computers, phones, or handrails must be cleaned frequently with an appropriate disinfectant. Surfaces that are handled less often, or by fewer individuals, may require less frequent disinfection.

The disinfection methods and schedules selected are based on specific workplace conditions.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have compiled lists of approved disinfectants that are effective against many infectious agents (see [dec.ny.gov](http://dec.ny.gov) and [epa.gov/pesticide-registration/selected-epa-registered-disinfectants](http://epa.gov/pesticide-registration/selected-epa-registered-disinfectants)). Select disinfectants based on NYSDOH and CDC guidance and follow manufacturer guidance for methods, dilution, use, and contact time.

#### B. Adjustments to Normal Housekeeping Procedures

Normal housekeeping duties and schedules should continue to be followed during an infectious disease outbreak, to the extent practicable and appropriate consistent with NYSDOH and/or CDC guidance in effect at the time. However, routine procedures may need to be adjusted and additional cleaning and disinfecting may be required.

Housekeeping staff may be at increased risk because they may be cleaning many potentially contaminated surfaces. Some housekeeping activities, like dry sweeping, vacuuming, and dusting, can resuspend into the air particles that are contaminated with the infectious agent. For that reason, alternative methods and/or increased levels of protection may be needed.

Rather than dusting, for example, the CDC recommends cleaning surfaces with soap and water before disinfecting them. Conducting housekeeping during “off” hours may also reduce other workers’ exposures to the infectious agent. Best practice dictates that housekeepers should wear respiratory protection. See [cdc.gov](http://cdc.gov) for more guidance.

- C. If an employee develops symptoms of the infectious disease at work, it is ideal to isolate the area in accordance with guidance issued by NYSDOH or the CDC, before cleaning and disinfecting the sick employee’s work area. This delay will allow contaminated droplets to settle out of the air and the space to be ventilated.
- D. As feasible, liners should be used in trash containers. Empty the containers often enough to prevent overfilling. Do not forcefully squeeze the air out of the trash bags before tying them closed. Trash containers may contain soiled tissue or face coverings.

### IV. INFECTION RESPONSE DURING A DESIGNATED OUTBREAK

If an actual, or suspected, infectious disease case occurs at work, take the following actions:

- Instruct the sick individual to wear a face covering and leave the worksite and follow NYSDOH/CDC guidance.
- Follow local and state authority guidance to inform impacted individuals.

### V. TRAINING AND INFORMATION DURING A DESIGNATED OUTBREAK

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ will verbally inform all employees of the existence and location of this Plan, the circumstances it can be activated, the infectious disease standard, employer policies, and employee rights under the HERO Act. (Note: training need not be provided to the following individuals: any individuals working for staffing agencies, contractors or subcontractors on behalf of the employer at any individual work site, as well as any individual delivering goods or transporting people at, to or from the work site on behalf of the employer, where delivery or transport is conducted by an individual or entity that would otherwise be deemed an employer under this chapter)





## **VII. RETALIATION PROTECTIONS AND REPORTING OF ANY VIOLATIONS**

No employer, or his or her agent, or person, , acting as or on behalf of a hiring entity, or the officer or agent of any entity, business, corporation, partnership, or limited liability company, shall discriminate, threaten, retaliate against, or take adverse action against any employee for exercising their rights under this plan, including reporting conduct the employee reasonably believes in good faith violates the plan or airborne infectious disease concerns to their employer, government agencies or officials or for refusing to work where an employee reasonably believes in good faith that such work exposes him or her, other workers, or the public to an unreasonable risk of exposure, provided the employee, another employee, or representative has notified the employer verbally or in writing, including electronic communication, of the inconsistent working conditions and the employer's failure to cure or if the employer knew or should have known of the consistent working conditions.

Notification of a violation by an employee may be made verbally or in writing, and without limitation to format including electronic communications. To the extent that communications between the employer and employee regarding a potential risk of exposure are in writing, they shall be maintained by the employer for two years after the conclusion of the designation of a high risk disease from the Commissioner of Health, or two years after the conclusion of the Governor's emergency declaration of a high risk disease. Employer should include contact information to report violations of this plan and retaliation during regular business hours and for weekends/other non-regular business hours when employees may be working.

**WE ARE YOUR DOL**

