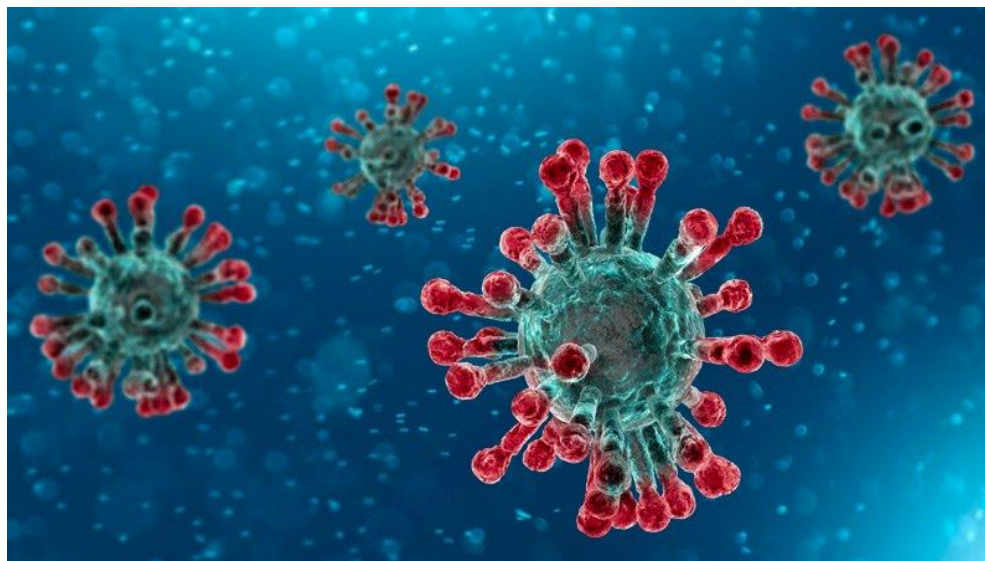




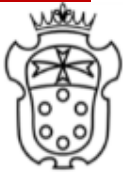
SCUOLA
NORMALE
SUPERIORE

SAFETY IN THE WORKPLACE WITH COVID-19

CONJUNCTION OF THE CORONAVIRUS LEGISLATION UNDER LEGISLATIVE DECREE 81/08



HEALTH & SAFETY



Summary

- INTRODUCTION – CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LEGAL REFERENCES
- ASSESSMENT OF THE CORONAVIRUS RISKS
- OBLIGATIONS OF THOSE ACTING AS SAFETY GUARANTORS
- SMART-WORKING AND TELEWORKING
- COVID-19 AND THE INTERFERENCE RISKS
- PHASE 2 – REOPENING PROCESS



Civil and constitutional legal references

Art. 32 Constitution

The Italian Republic safeguards public health as a fundamental right of the individual and of society, and guarantees free treatment for the needy

Art. 41 Constitution

Private economic initiative is free [art. 2082 and subsequent articles of the Civil Code].

It cannot be carried out against the interests of the community.

so as to jeopardise human safety, freedom and dignity [art. 2087 of the Civil Code].

The law determines the programmes and checks necessary for economic and public activity to be channelled and co-ordinated for the good of the community. (1).





Civil and constitutional legal references

Art. 13 Constitution

Personal freedom is inviolable. No form of detention, inspection or personal searching is permitted, or any other restriction of personal freedom, save for justified acts on the part of the judicial authorities, and exclusively in cases and ways provided for by the law.

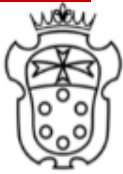
Art. 16 Constitution

All citizens may circulate and sojourn freely in all parts of the Italian territory, save for the general limitations established by the law for health or safety reasons. No restriction may be motivated by political reasons.

Note

In a dynamic and updated interpretation of the law that the Government has decided to adopt in the situation of the ongoing pandemic, the health of the community prevails over the inviolable right to personal freedom sanctioned in art. 13.





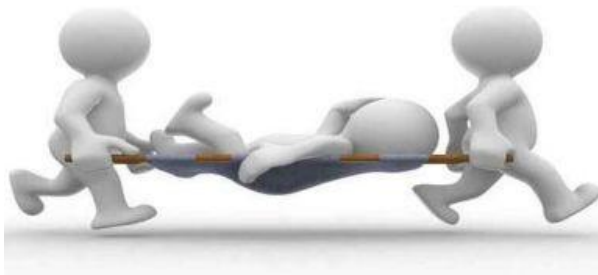
Civil and constitutional legal references

Art. 2087 Civil Code

Entrepreneurs are required to adopt, in the carrying out of their activities, all measures that, depending on the particular nature of the work, and on the experience and techniques it requires, are necessary to safeguard the physical integrity and the morale of their operators

The safety and health of the worker revolves around three types of integrity:

- physical integrity (health and safety in the workplace)
- moral integrity (personal honour and dignity)
- psychological integrity (art. 28 Legislative Decree 81/08
work-related stress, mobbing, etc.)



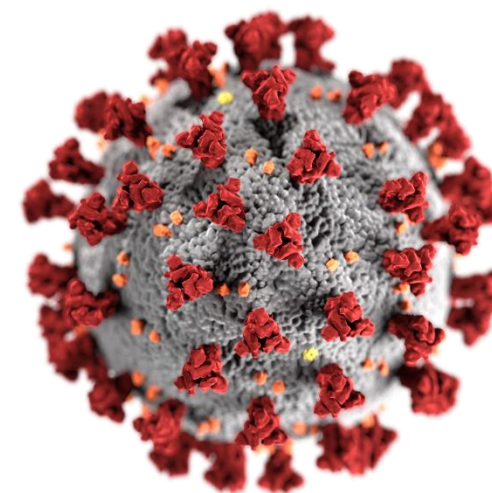


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Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

The coronaviruses (CoV) are a wide-range family of respiratory viruses that can cause mild to moderate illnesses, from the common cold to respiratory syndromes such as MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) and SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). They are thus named because of the crown-like spikes present on their surface.

Coronaviruses are commonly found in many animal species (such as the camel and bat species); however, in some cases, albeit rare, they can evolve (the so-called spillover from other species) to infect man and thus to spread among the population. Covid-19 is a new coronavirus strain that has never before been identified in man.



Coronavirus umani comuni

- 1 - 229E (coronavirus alpha)
- 2 - NL63 (coronavirus alpha)
- 3 - OC43 (coronavirus beta)
- 4 - HKU1 (coronavirus beta)

Altri coronavirus umani

- 5 - MERS-CoV (*Middle East respiratory syndrome*)
- 6 - SARS-CoV (*Severe acute respiratory syndrome*)
- 7 - SARS-CoV-2 (causa la COVID-19)



Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

CONTRADICTIONARY interpretations

In the fields of both technicians and occupational health doctors, two diametrically opposed positions have emerged, a situation perhaps partly encouraged by the State, which has de facto stepped into the shoes of employers by effectively carrying out, by means of the Prime Minister's Decrees (DPCM), a risk analysis for firms on Italian soil.

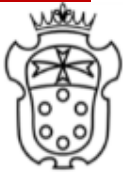
1st Position

Since Covid-19 does not present a risk for firms, no evaluative measures are needed; it is sufficient to adhere to the prevention and protection measures specified in the Ministerial Decrees and Prime Minister's Decrees issued by the Prime Minister's office



2nd Position

Although not constituting a risk for the production chain, since it is a «pandemic» the employer has an obligation to plan the prevention and protection measures in line with the situation of his firm, and to carry out constant checks on their applicative effectiveness.



Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

Health

Art. 2, paragraph 1, letter o) of Legislative Decree No. 81/2008: “the state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not consistent merely with the absence of illness or infirmity”.



Prevention

Art. 2, paragraph 1, letter n) of Legislative Decree No. 81/2008: “the set of regulations or measures necessary, also in accordance with the particular nature of the work, and the experience and techniques it requires, in order to avoid or diminish the occupational risks with regard to the health of the population and the integrity of the external environment”.



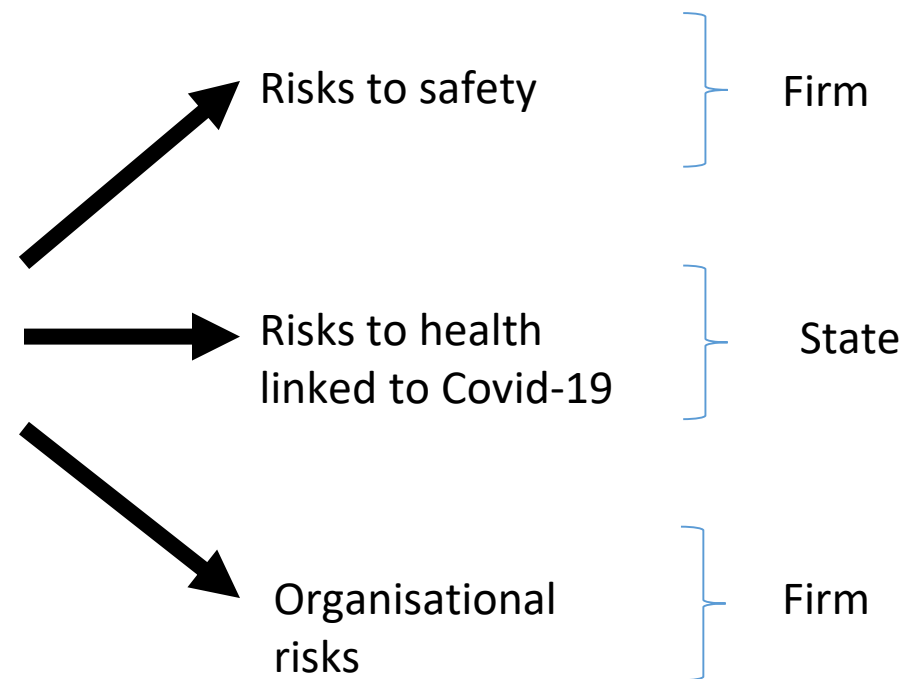


Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

Art. 17 (Obligations that cannot be delegated)

1. The employer may not delegate the following activities:

- a) the assessment of all the risks and the ensuing drawing up of the document as specified in Article 28;
- b) the designation of the person in charge of the service of risk prevention and protection.





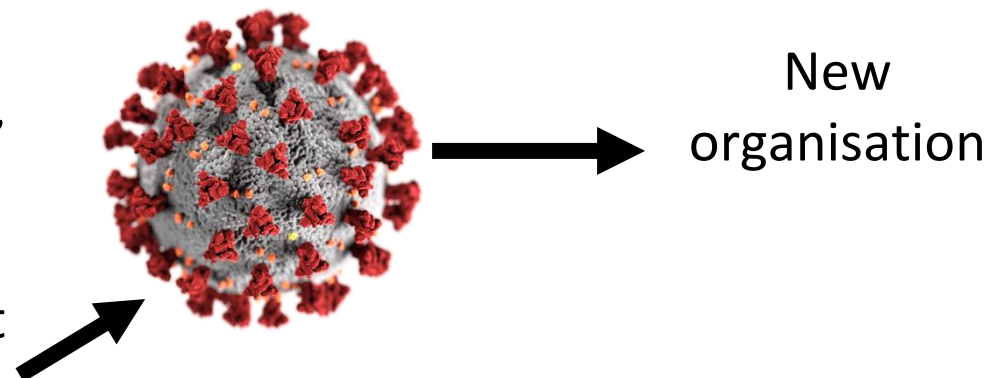
Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

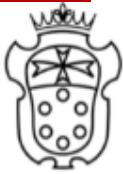
Art.28

1. The assessment in compliance with Article 17, paragraph 1, letter a), including the choice of work equipment and of chemical substances or preparations used, as well as the arrangement of the workplace, must include all risks to the safety and health of workers

2. The document in compliance with Article 17, paragraph 1, letter a), to be drawn up on conclusion of the assessment, must have the exact date and must include:

a) a report on the assessment of all the risks to safety and health during the working activities, specifying the criteria adopted for the assessment itself.





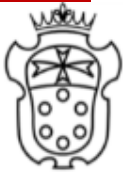
Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

Extension of the risk assessment

The assessment takes on a much wider significance since it not only covers the internal work activity but also “goes beyond” the walls of the firm:

- teleworking
- Smart working
- Crowd workers (Uber, Blablacar, food delivery, etc.)
- Bikers





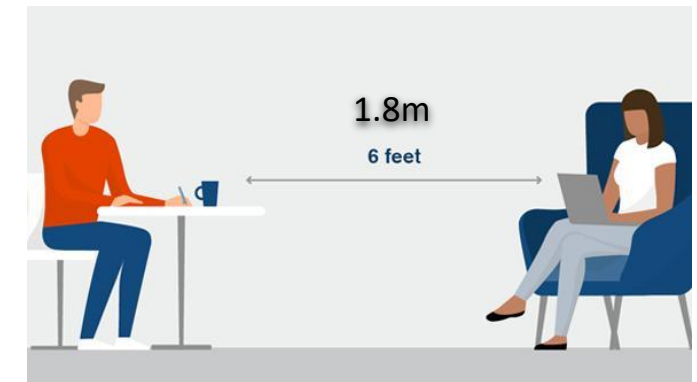
Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

Precision of the risk assessment

Safety risks: modification of the work spaces and the operational modes of their occupants in relation to social distancing.

Health risks: the coronavirus is currently classified as a Bio-agent II; here we are not treating health structures such as hospitals but the normal production line of a factory floor, although it definitely has an impact in terms of environmental and personal hygiene measures, on microclimate management and on the protective measures to be adopted for the entire work period.

Organisational risks: there needs to be an overhaul of the management of workers coming from outside the firm (art.26) such as maintenance workers and suppliers, first and foremost in compliance with social distancing measures.





Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

Art. 29, paragraph 3 of Legislative Decree No. 81/2008 specifies four hypothetical situations giving rise to the obligation to update:

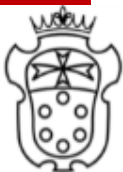
- changes to the production process or to the organisation of the work that have an impact on the health and safety of workers;
- a technological evolution allowing for improved prevention;
- checks on serious injuries (contagion is considered as an injury);
- outcome of health monitoring

Matrice di valutazione del rischio

P - Probabilità	4	4	8	12	16
	3	3	6	9	12
	2	2	4	6	8
	1	1	2	3	4
		1	2	3	4
		D - Danno			

Tabella 3 Definizione degli interventi necessari

$R < 8$	azioni correttive indilazionabili	priorità P1
$4 \leq R \leq 8$	azioni correttive necessarie, da programmare con urgenza	priorità P2
$2 \leq R \leq 3$	azioni correttive e/o migliorative da programmare nel breve-medio termine	priorità P3
$R = 1$	azioni migliorative da programmare, non richiedenti un intervento immediato	priorità P4



Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

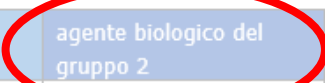

Assessment of the biological risk

Attention is drawn to art. 266 of Title X, Legislative Decree 81/08:


- The regulations of this title apply to all work activities involving the risk of exposure to biological agents.

N.B.: risk exposure is referred to generically, without specifying whether the work activity specifically involves the handling of biological agents.

Attualmente i ceppi Coronae sono classificati BIO 2



agente biologico del gruppo 1	agente biologico del gruppo 2	agente biologico del gruppo 3	agente biologico del gruppo 4
un agente che presenta poche probabilità di causare malattie in soggetti umani;	un agente che può causare malattie in soggetti umani e costituire un rischio per i lavoratori; è poco probabile che si propaga nella comunità; sono di norma disponibili efficaci misure profilattiche o terapeutiche	un agente che può causare malattie gravi in soggetti umani e costituisce un serio rischio per i lavoratori; l'agente biologico può propagarsi nella comunità, ma di norma sono disponibili efficaci misure profilattiche o terapeutiche	un agente biologico che può provocare malattie gravi in soggetti umani e costituisce un serio rischio per i lavoratori e può presentare un elevato rischio di propagazione nella comunità; non sono disponibili, di norma, efficaci misure profilattiche o terapeutiche



Per i danni effettivi è corretto ritenere il SARS-CoV-2 BIO 3



Assessment of the CORONAVIRUS risk

Assessment of the biological risk

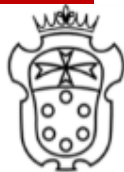
Although there is no obligation to notify the ASL (local health authority) responsible for the territory as to the approved use of bio agents 2 and 3 (art. 269), the situation is clarified in art. 271, paragraph 2 (Risk assessment):

- Employers are required to apply the principles of good microbiological practice and to adopt the preventive and protective measures in relation to the risks ascertained...adapting them to the particular working situation.



Preventive and protective measures against COVID-19

- Protection of respiratory tract
- Protection of hands (use of disposable gloves)
- Organisation of the work taking into account social distancing
- Procedures for the sterilisation of surfaces and environments
- Recourse to smart working
- Management of contracted work on the site



Obligations of safety authorities

The S.P.P. (Prevention and Protection Service) in the front line against COVID-19

The prevention and protection measures to be adopted are subdivided as follows:

- Typed (named), deriving from specific obligations imposed by regulatory frameworks;
- Atypical (unnamed), deriving from art. 2087 of the Civil Code ...the safeguarding of workers' health and safety;

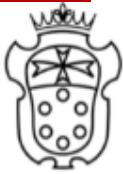
Both are guided by a specific juridical concept:

«the principle of the maximum safety technologically feasible»

Those responsible for guaranteeing the safety of workers are, first and foremost, the Protection and Prevention Officer (RSPP) and the medical officer, whose scientific and technological expertise make them institutionally fit for their role.

It is, however, obvious that the primary role is that of the employer





Obligations of safety authorities

TYPICAL measures: Training and Information

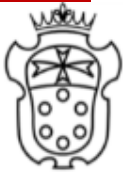
Art. 20, paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree No. 81/2008 states that “all workers must safeguard their own health and safety and that of others present at the workplace who would suffer the effects of their actions or omissions”.

In the times of the coronavirus: “the worker no longer merely safeguards his own health as required of him by his employer, but shares with the latter the responsibility of applying the safety measures in place, in the sense that the worker himself becomes a safety authority”

Actions of the worker

- To notify his employer of any time spent in red zones and /or any contact with anyone coming from such zones (1st phase of contagion)
- To notify his employer if he has a temperature over 37.5 C°
- To notify his employer of the contagion of any family member
- To notify the ASL (local health authority) responsible for the territory or his family doctor of his state of health and to notify his employer of the results





Obligations of safety authorities

TYPICAL measures: Surveillance

What to monitor? (art.15 of Legislative Decree 81/08)

- the elimination of risks and, where this is not possible, their reduction to a minimum in relation to the knowledge acquired on the basis of technical progress;
- the limitation to a minimum of the number of workers that are, or that may be, exposed to the risk (Prime Minister's Decree 08.03.2020);
- priority of communal protection measures over protection measures for individuals (surgical masks);
- health checks for workers;
- the removal of the worker from exposure to risk for health reasons inherent to his person (a body temperature of 37.5 °C or over) and his transfer, where possible, to other duties;



TYPICAL measures: Surveillance

What to monitor? (art.18 of Legislative Decree 81/08)

- provide workers with the necessary and suitable individual means of protection, on consultation with the prevention and protection service officer or, where present, the medical officer ;
- insist on the observance by the individual workers of the prevailing regulations, as well as of the company regulations regarding safety and hygiene in the workplace and the use of the collective and individual means of protection at their disposal; priority of communal protection measures over protection measures for individuals

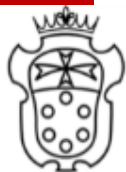


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Gli obblighi dei garanti della sicurezza

Le misure ATIPICHE: Igienizzazione dei luoghi di lavoro

Where cleaning should be done	What products to use	Individual means of protection to use	Added notes
Floors, rooms, offices, communal spaces	Sodium hypochlorite-based products or quaternary ammonium salts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low anti-slip shoes with reinforced toecaps; • Protective clothing (trousers, sweater and fleece); • Heavy PVC gloves; • Nitrile gloves; • Disposable surgical mask or else FFP2 masks with a valve (if operating without people); • Class 1 safety glasses; • Protective headgear (if appropriate) 	The possible use of floor cleaning agents
Laboratory floors	Sodium hypochlorite-based products (industrial products for dilution) or quaternary ammonium salts	ditto	Carried out exclusively by hand and with dielectric rods to avoid possible electrocution with earthed multi-sockets
Toilets	Sodium hypochlorite-based products (industrial products for dilution) Hydrochloric or acetic acid-based descalers and anti-limescale	ditto	
Glass surfaces	Non-ionic tensioactive agents	ditto	
Surfaces of furniture such as benches, desks, internal doors (laminated) door handles	Rapid-evaporation alcohol-based (ethanol) products	ditto	
Specific laboratories	Degreasers or alcoholic products compatible with the equipment	ditto	Read the user and maintenance manual



The obligations of those acting as safety guarantors

ATYPICAL measures: sterilisation of the work places

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HEALTH & SAFETY

Io sottoscritto, titolare dell'azienda, con sede in, esecutrice del contratto N° del per conto dell'Azienda

DICHIARA

Di aver provveduto, con la propria azienda, in data alla seguente azione:

☐ **PULIZIA** :insieme di operazioni che occorre praticare per rimuovere lo "sporcio visibile" di qualsiasi natura (polvere, grasso, liquidi, materiale organico...) da qualsiasi tipo di ambiente, superficie, macchinario ecc. mediante rimozione manuale o meccanica dello sporco anche - eventualmente - con acqua e/o sostanze detergenti (deterzione).

☐ **SANIFICAZIONE** : intervento mirato ad eliminare alla base qualsiasi batterio ed agente contaminante che con le comuni pulizie non si riescono a rimuovere. La sanificazione viene effettuata con prodotti chimici detergenti (deterzione) per riportare il carico microbico entro standard di igiene accettabili ed ottimali che dipendono dalla destinazione d'uso degli ambienti interessati. La **sanificazione** deve comunque essere preceduta dalla pulizia.

☐ **DISINFEZIONE** : applicazione di agenti disinfettanti (azione chimica) in grado di ridurre, tramite la distruzione o l'inattivazione, il carico microbiologico presente su oggetti e superfici da trattare. La **disinfezione** deve essere preceduta dalla pulizia per evitare che residui di sporco possano comprometterne l'efficacia. La disinfezione consente di distruggere i microrganismi patogeni.

L'azione evidenziata è stata effettuata, in ottemperanza al contratto di cui sopra, nei seguenti ambienti/locali/spazi/mezzi:

☐ Parti comuni condominiali

☐ Uffici

☐ Spazi esterni/parti comuni aziendali

☐ Imbarcazioni (interni)

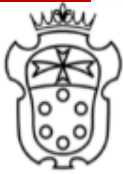
☐ Superfici varie (tavoli, scaffali, sedie, arredi in genere)

☐ Altro

..... li

Timbro e Firma





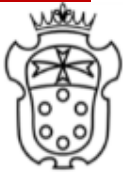
Obligations of safety guarantors

TYPICAL measures: Health surveillance

Surveillance plays a determining role in all cases that can be correlated to the coronavirus, and in particular:

- the identification of workers affected by previously existing specific illnesses who may be declared as being unfit to frequent the work place during the Covid-19 epidemic (notification on the part of the medical officer to the employer of cases of workers not to be recalled to their conventional work during PHASE 2)
- Notification by the employees to the medical officer, in compliance with art.41, paragraph 2, letter C, of the onset of any illnesses (including those potentially linked to the contraction of the virus), together with a medical certificate issued by the family doctor. In this case, the medical officer will advise the employer to keep the worker in smart-working mode, to safeguard his health.
- Regarding the age of employees exposed and pregnant or breast feeding employees.... I would like to repeat what is stated in art. 28 regarding the risk assessment, which must take into consideration **gender, age and provenance.**

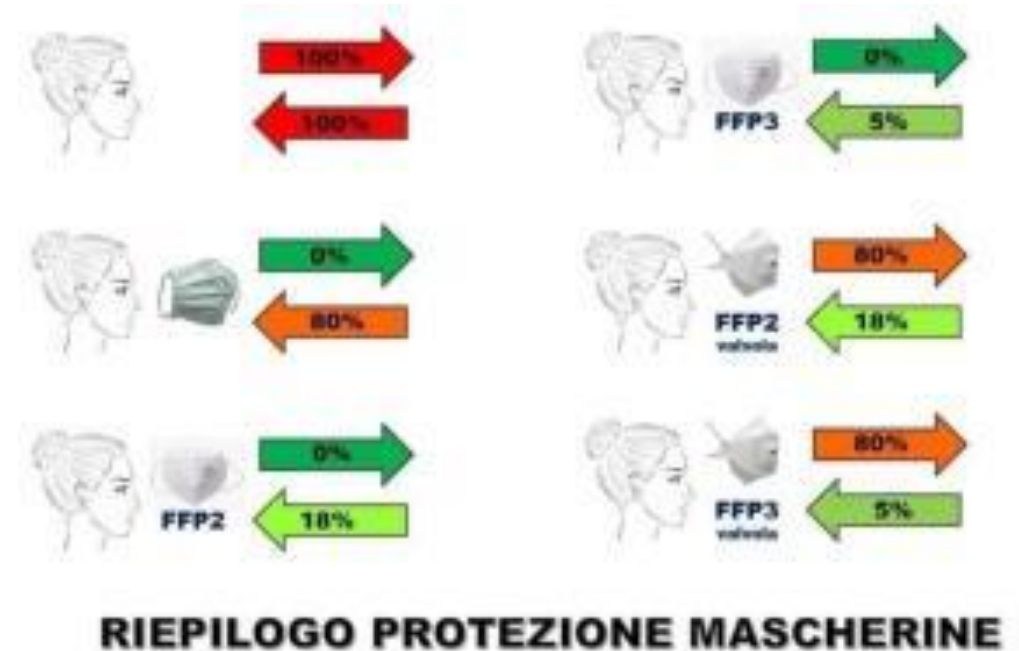




Obligations of safety guarantors

TYPICAL measures: Adoption of collective and Individual means of protection (in Italian D.P.C. and D.P.I. respectively)

Art. 74 By Individual means of protection we mean any equipment designed to be worn and kept in place by the worker to protect him against one or more risks to his health or safety while at work, as well as any complement or accessory meant for the said purpose

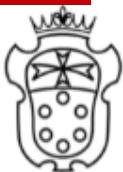




Obligations of safety guarantors

What to have outside the company?

Context	Laws	D.P.I.	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• public and private indoor spaces open to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prime Minister's Decree (DPCM) 08.03.2020• Ord. R.T. N° 26 of 06.04.2020• Internal provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mask• Disposable gloves	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legitimate self-certification
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public and private outdoor spaces open to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prime Minister's Decree (DPCM) 08.03.2020• Ord. R.T. N° 26 of 06.04.2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mask• Social distancing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legitimate self-certification



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Gli obblighi dei garanti della sicurezza

Cosa disporre all'interno dell'azienda ?

Context	Laws	D.P.I.	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to workplace (journey to and from work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prime Minister's Decree (DPCM) 08.03.2020Ord. R.T. N° 26 of 06.04.2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">MaskSocial distancing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Legitimate self-certification
<ul style="list-style-type: none">At the workplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Covid-19 corporate DVRService orders, internal procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">MaskSocial distancingDisposable glovesSanitising gel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No protection needed If working alone in your own officeIf operating in communal spaces = protection + social distancing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Journey from workplace to home	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prime Minister's Decree (DPCM) 08.03.2020Ord. R.T. N° 26 of 06.04.2020Service orders, internal procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Delivery of 2 pairs of gloves and 2 masks for access to work the next day	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Legitimate self-certification



Smart-Working and Teleworking

Transposition of the European Framework
Agreement in Italy of July 16, 2002

Teleworking

Carrying out of telework

- subordinate teleworking carried out regularly at the employee's home (teleworking at home);
- teleworking regularly carried out on other premises, defined by the employer, provided that the latter is not a regular workplace and therefore is not in the availability of the employer but allows the latter to exercise managerial power control (remote teleworking).

Law of 12 November 2011, no 183

Provisions for the preparation of the annual and multiannual
budget of the state
(Stability Law 2012)

Art. 22. Apprenticeship, placement contract women, part-time, teleworking, tax incentives and contributions

Paragraph 5.

The following teleworking incentive measures are introduced:

- a) in order to facilitate reconciliation of living and working time through teleworking....
- b) in order to facilitate employment of disabled workers through teleworking....
- d) in order to facilitate the reintegration of workers in mobility, ... working activities carried out through teleworking (also reversible) are contemplated.



Smart-Working and Telework

L. 22 May 2017, no 81 (1). Non entrepreneurial Self-employed work protection measures and measures to favour flexible articulation of hours and premises of subordinate work.

Art.18. smart working

1. in order to increase competitiveness and facilitate the reconciliation of living and working time, the provisions of this chapter promote smart working as a way of subordinate working established by means of an agreement between the parties, also with forms of organization by phases, cycles and objectives and without precise constraints of working hours or premises, with the possible use of technological tools for carrying out working activities. The latter are carried out partially within company premises and partly outside without a fixed workstation, within the limits of the legal duration of the daily and weekly working hours defined by the collective contract.

2. The employer is responsible for the safety and the functioning of the assigned technological tools

Art. 22. Safety at the workplace

1. The employer guarantees the worker's health and safety during smart working and to this end delivers (annually), to the worker and to the Workers' safety representative, written information in which the general and specific risks connected to this particular form of employment are stated.

2. The worker is obliged to cooperate in the implementation of the preventive measures set up by the employer to deal with the risks associated with the carrying out of the service outside the business premises.



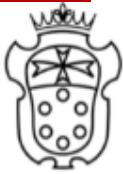
Smart-Working and Teleworking

Activity	Shared features	Differences	Tools adopted
Smart working	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Willingness of both parties to• resort to a way of working which is different from that carried out within the company• -equal salary and regulations• for smart working workers and workers working within the company -Worker insurance coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the employer• is responsible regarding the safety of the worker• -the employer checks the worker's performance - the employer is obliged to provide written information on the general and specific risks associated with smart working	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PC, Tablet, Smartphone
• teleworking			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fixed Work station and VDT



Lo Smart-Working ed il Telelavoro

Activity	Shared features	Differences	Tools adopted
Teleworking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Willingness of both parties to• resort to a way of working which is different from that carried out within the company• -equal salary and regulations• for smart working workers and workers working within the company -Worker insurance coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• choice of fixed workstation outside the company (worker's choice);• Orario rigido lavorativo del tutto simile a quello svolto in azienda• -fixed working hours (as when working at company premises);• the employer is obliged to verify VDT workstation and is obliged to provide VDT components (software and hardware) as well as furniture where needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fixed PC workstation (hardware, software, desk, chair, peripherals, internet connection)



Smart-Working and Teleworking

SMART WORKING: OBLIGATIONS OF THE EMPLOYER

- Provide smart workers with information on where to carry out their working activities and on the safety preconditions (brief description of the organisation of the work station)
- Have previously provided training and information pursuant to articles 36 and 37
- Have previously implemented health surveillance (VDT risk).

In all this, **a big limitation remains**: the impossibility of the employer to verify the locations and articulation of the workstations used by his employees; the evaluation of all the related risks is therefore limited.





Covid-19 and interference risks

Safety in intra-company contracts

Article 26 of Legislative Decree 81/08 highlights the points to be dealt with when managing intra-company contracts:

1. assessment of the technical-professional suitability of the contractor company or of the self-employed person;
2. detailed information to the contractor on the specific risks existing in the environment in which they will operate and on prevention and emergency measures adopted in relation to their activity;
3. cooperation;
4. coordination;
5. elaboration of the DUVRI (Single Document of Interferential Risk Assessment containing the measures taken to eliminate or, where this is not possible, minimize the risks of interference). Interference in the COVID-19 period

Covid-19 and interference risks

Coordination between the various SPPs in sharing containment procedures and social distancing;

- Attribution of PPE and/or CPE in the work phases proximate to the typical ones of the host company;
- Suspension and/or remodelling of highest risk activities
- Update of the DUVRI





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Anticovid measures in phase 2

**Ordinance of the Tuscany Region N ° 33 of
13.04.2020**

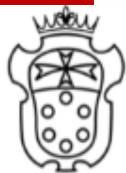
1. before reopening the business extraordinary sanitisation of the premises must be carried out, including ventilation systems, where present.
2. if the worker has a temperature or other flu-related symptoms relating to COVID-19 they must not go to work and must stay at home. At the start of the work shift the employer is required to ensure compliance with this provision, also by means of the employee's self-certification.
3. It is best to travel to and from work on your own, avoiding contact with other people. Where not possible (when using public or private means - cars with a maximum of two people) the employer must provide the worker with masks and disposable gloves.

Ordinance of the Tuscany Region N ° 33 of 13.04.2020

4. the obligation to wash hands frequently and meticulously, to wear disposable gloves and face masks during all possible work phases. The employer provides suitable cleaning agents for hands, protective masks and disposable gloves.
5. the obligation to keep a safety distance of at least 1.8 m from other workers.
6. as far as possible, place separation panels between workers and clients.
7. the obligation for the employer (in the most suitable and effective ways) to inform all workers about these provisions, delivering and/or posting specific information brochures at entrances or visible places.



Regione Toscana



Anticovid measures in phase 2

Ordinance of the Tuscany Region N ° 33 of 13.04.2020

8. the obligation to provide for regulated and staggered access, so that the interpersonal distance of at least 1.8 metres is always guaranteed; access is regulated according to the available spaces, differentiating, where possible, the entry and exit routes

9. access is allowed only to those who wear a protective mask, covering nose and mouth, disposable gloves and after hand sanitisation. For this purpose dispensers with liquid for the disinfection of hands and disposable gloves will be put at the entrance of the shop.

10. the obligation to provide information to guarantee the social distancing of customers awaiting entry and to warn customers, with appropriate signs at the entrance as to the need to keep an interpersonal distance of at least 1.8 m.

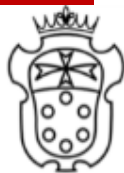
Ordinance of the Tuscany Region N ° 33 of 13.04.2020

11. the obligation to guarantee the cleanliness and hygiene of the environment with a frequency of at least twice a day and, according to opening hours, to ensure adequate natural ventilation and air exchange.

Reopening is possible only on compliance with the above measures.



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Anti-covid measures in phase 2

Further Specifications introduced by the Ordinance of the Tuscany Region N ° 38 of 18.04.2020

Further Specifications introduced by the Ordinance of the Tuscany Region N ° 38 of 18.04.2020:

- differently from that stated in the previous regulations, it is important to underline that at least 1 cycle of daily cleaning is required.
- The obligation to communicate with: protocolloanticontagio@regione.toscana.it
- Clarifications on the use of PPE
- Clarifications as to the reception of clients in respect of the social distancing of 1.80 m

Further Specifications introduced by the Ordinance of the Tuscany Region N ° 39 of 19.04.2020

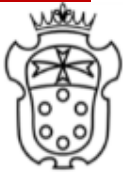
- Introduction of rapid serological tests to carry out on staff (on a voluntary basis)

BASIC DOCUMENTS FOR THE RE-OPENING OF ACTIVITIES IN PHASE 2

- COVID-19 PHASE 2 DVR
- SANITISATION PROCEDURE
- SANITISATION REGISTER
- STATEMENT OF GOOD HEALTH FOR ACCESS TO STRUCTURE
- POSSIBLE UPDATE OF HEALTH PROTOCOL
- CHOICE OF PPEs ON THE BASIS OF COMPANY ACTIVITIES
- INFORMATION AND TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES AND CLIENTS



Regione Toscana



Anticovid measures in phase 2

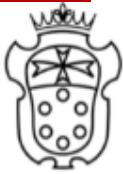
SEROLOGICAL TESTS OR SWABS?

Serological tests are of two types:

- The first TEST detects the IgM, that is, the first antibodies that the body produces at the start of the infection (detected after 5-7 days from contagion and disappear after 2 weeks); the TEST detects the recent infection (asymptomatic if without a temperature)
- The second TEST detects the presence of IgG antibodies that actually communicate the successful immunisation of the subject; the TEST detects the disappearance of the infection ... in this case the swab is negative; however, this is no longer needed in that it is not functional to the isolation of the subject



The validity of the test is linked to the QUANTITATIVE method - that is to say the antibody count in immune subjects.... This is the challenge in terms of reliability.



Anticovid measures in phase 2

SEROLOGICAL TESTS OR SWAB?

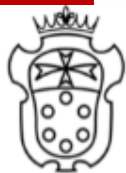
The oropharyngeal swab:

This test is performed in those subjects who present flu-related symptoms such as:

- cough;
- sneezing;
- a runny nose;
- respiratory difficulties;
- body temperature above 37.5 ° C.

In addition to this, the patient must have had, in the last 2 weeks, previous contacts with people positive to the virus for over 14 minutes. secretions from the mouth and nose are taken with special sticks and then sent to the laboratory for Polymerase Chain Reaction (Prc) process which allows for the amplification of viral micro-organisms and the identification of positive cases due to the presence of pathogens






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Anticovid procedures at the S.N.S.

The Prevention and Protection Service together with the Coronavirus Emergency Group has elaborated the procedures for the reopening/attendance of the SNS structures.

HEALTH & SAFETY

SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE
DISCIPLINARE DI COMPORTAMENTO PER ALLIEVI RESIDENTI NEI COLLEGI FAEDO, FERMI E TIMPANO DELLA SNS
Ver 01 – 25 marzo 2020




SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE	NOMINATIVO	FIRMA
Direttore	Prof. LUIGI AMBROSIO	

SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE
PIANIFICAZIONE DELLE PROCEDURE PER IL RIENTRO LAVORATIVO IN FUNZIONE DEL CONTENIMENTO DEL COVID-19 (FASE 2)
Ver 00 – 27 aprile 2020



SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE	NOMINATIVO	FIRMA
Datore di lavoro	PROF. LUIGI AMBROSIO	
Responsabile servizio prevenzione e protezione (RSPP)	ING. EUGENIO LUCCHESINI	
Medico competente	DOTT.SSA FRANCESCA MESSA	
Rappresentanti dei lavoratori per la sicurezza (RLS)	PROF. FRANCESCO CARDARELLI PROF. FRANCO LIGABUE DOTT.SSA MONIA MANESCALCHI DOTT.SSA DANIELA CONFORI	

SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE
LINEE GUIDA PER IL SERVIZIO DI PRESTITO E RESITUZIONE LIBRI
Ver 01 – 07 aprile 2020



RUOLO	NOME E COGNOME	FIRMA
DATORE DI LAVORO	Prof. LUIGI AMBROSIO	
RESPONSABILE CENTRO BIBLIOTECA	Dott. ENRICO MARTELLINI	



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Anticovid procedures at the S.N.S.


The Prevention and Protection Service together with the Coronavirus Emergency Group has elaborated the procedures for the reopening/attendance of the SNS structures.


**SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE**
LINEE GUIDA PER IL CONTENIMENTO DEL COVID – LABORATORIO NEST
Ver 03 – 27 aprile 2020



ENTE	Ruolo e nome	FIRMA
SNS	Eugenio Lucchesini, RSPP	
SNS	Luigi Ambrosio, Direttore e datore di lavoro	
SNS	Luigi Rolandi, Direttore e dirigente	
SNS	RLS	

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**SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE**
PROCEDURE PER IL RIPRISTINO DELLE ATTIVITA' CANTIERISTICHE E MANUTENTIVE IN FUNZIONE DELLE MISURE ANTICONTAGIO
Ver 00 – 29 aprile 2020



SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE	NOMINATIVO	FIRMA
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Medico competente	DOTT.SSA FRANCESCA MESSA	
Rappresentanti dei lavoratori per la sicurezza (RLS)	PROF. FRANCESCO CARDARELLI PROF. FRANCO LIGABUE DOTT.SSA MONIA MANESCALCHI DOTT.SSA DANIELA CONFORTI	

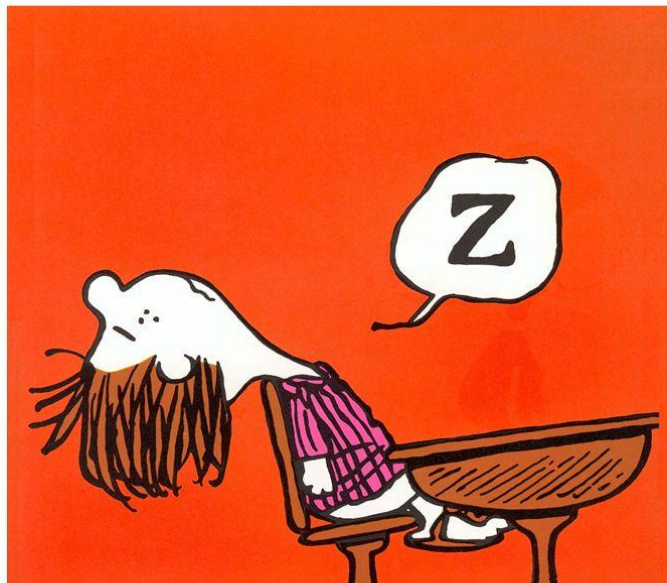
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HEALTH & SAFETY

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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