

Confronting COVID-19

Safer commuting during COVID-19

Thursday , June 4, 2020,11:00 am

cope: 343

Webinar objectives

- common means of commuting pre-COVID-19
- employer's duty to protect worker health and safety
- employer policies to reduce commuting
- different means to commute during COVID-19
- health risks associated with public transit use
- measures by public transit companies to protect commuters
- protecting worker health upon arrival at workplace

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Commuting pre-COVID-19



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Employer's duty

Employer has a duty to "take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker" [OHSA, 25(2)(h)].

What is reasonable in the circumstances? Is it:

- > permitting workers to work remotely where they can
- allowing certain tasks to be completed at home
- reducing commuter pressure for those that cannot work from home.
 The JHSC and worker representatives should play a role.



- work arrangements to reduce commutes growing in popularity
- > options JHSC and representatives could discuss include:
 - compressed work weeks
 - flexible work hours
 - working from home
 - work in office half the week
 - staggered start and end times



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Getting to work during COVID-19

- different means to commute to work during pandemic
- focus on reducing exposure and transmission of COVID-19
- minimize contact when travelling as much as possible





- for many, driving remains the only option to get to work
 - drive alone in your own car if possible
- ➢ if using a work vehicle, JHSC can encourage employer to
 - disinfect vehicle thoroughly and regularly
 - wash hands before and after journey
- if sharing a ride outside household
 - roll down windows to increase ventilation
 - wear masks

Getting to work safely during COVID-19



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Cycling to work



- many cities have bike lanes for leisure and commuting to work
- in some Toronto neighbourhoods
 20 per cent cycle to work or
 school
- cycling in single file allows easy physical distancing and less likelihood to contract virus as outside



- few workers have option to walk entire commute
- but many walk part even if to bus or train
- walking in single file allows physical distancing and as outside less likely to need face mask



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Taking transit to work

- Iarge percentage of population in cities commutes by transit
- > mass transit use (streetcar, bus or train) has increased in last decade
- transit infrastructure expanding to east, west and north of GTA





Health issues on public transit

- virus can spread from contact surfaces, droplet transmission
- time of exposure and air quality/ventilation are issues
- risk higher in underground systems than above ground
- risk heightened when changing between different modes (bus to subway)
- > physical distancing and reducing contact with surfaces can be difficult



Measures by transit companies

- mass transit use in GTA declined 80 per cent since March 2020
- but continued use of mass transit by essential workers during pandemic required transit companies to implement protective measures quickly
- transit authorities across province made major changes to routes, stations and vehicles



Changes to routes designed to lower rider capacity and ensure physical distancing was maintained. These included:

- redeploying articulated buses to high volume routes
- increasing buses during early morning commute
- operating on a holiday or weekend schedule.



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Changes in stations

Some of the more common changes at stations included:

- rerouting foot traffic to reduce crowding
- installation of signage to remind commuters to physically distance
- installation of hand sanitizers at station entrances.





Changes on vehicles

Changes on vehicles were the most significant and included:

- enhanced cleaning and disinfection of hard and soft surfaces
- installation of plexiglass barriers at driver's seat
- cordoning off seats to ensure physical distancing of passengers
- boarding of passengers at back rather than front door
- installation of hand sanitizer dispensers at back door.





Changes on vehicles



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Differences across systems

But there are differences across transit authorities in the province. For example:

- masks are required by passengers riding system in Ottawa but only recommended by Toronto Transit Commission
- Iarger transit systems disinfect hard surfaces and apply antimicrobial fogging to all vehicles daily whereas smaller authorities focus on sanitizing touch and grab points





Differences across systems





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Transit practices outside Canada

Much can be learned from transit companies across the world whose systems have been fully operational for several weeks. Examples include:

- crews that clean and disinfect vehicles five times a day in South Korea
- > a reservation system accessible by mobile phone in The Netherlands
- > maximum capacity limits on subway trains enforced in New York City.



If you can:

- travel at off peak times
- allow extra time for commuting
- reduce number of vehicle changes
- physically distance on transit and platforms
- stand or sit near a door or window
- wear a mask and gloves
- sanitize hands before and after

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Arriving at work - elevators

Journey to work doesn't end with the commute. JHSCs and worker representatives can encourage employers to have property management companies:

- install hand sanitizer dispensers
- disinfect elevator key pads regularly
- post capacity limits for elevators.





Arriving at work – change rooms

Similar measures should be established for change rooms or lockers. Employers can:

- post limits on room capacity
- stagger work start and end to reduce pressure
- clean and disinfect high-touch areas
- block off every other locker, if possible

Again, JHSC and worker representatives can play a role.





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