Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. Symptoms often include a fever and a cough, and may include difficulty breathing. The virus causing COVID-19 is called SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 is a novel virus, which means there is still much to be learned about it. The virus is spread person to person in close contact through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Close contact with a person can occur when you:

- Are within about 6 feet (2 meters) of a person with COVID-19 for a prolonged period (more than a few minutes).
- Have direct contact with body fluids from a person with COVID-19. Body fluids may include saliva, semen, blood, and respiratory droplets.

It may be possible that coronaviruses survive on surfaces for several hours to several days. It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

As a transit station manager, how can I protect myself?

- Regularly perform proper hand hygiene: Good hand hygiene is one of the single most important infection control measures.
  - Wash your hands with soap and water when available for at least 20 seconds, particularly when hands are visibly soiled.
  - If soap and water are not available on a regular basis, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.

- Key times to clean hands include:
  - Before beginning a work shift, at the end of a shift, and before a work break.
  - After providing assistance to a passenger.
  - After removing gloves used when cleaning and disinfecting high-touch transit surfaces.
  - After blowing one’s nose, coughing, or sneezing.
  - After using the restroom.
  - Before eating or preparing food.

- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands or when wearing gloves.
- Avoid close contact (i.e., ≤ 2 meters) of a person with COVID-19.
- Avoid touching surfaces often touched by other passengers, such as handrails, garbage cans, door handles, payphones, hand-washing areas where they are likely to be seen.
- Provide hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.
- Sanitize high-touch surfaces when they are not in regular use, such as soft or porous surfaces, such as seats, cushions, handrails, garbage cans, and trash bins.
- Remove any visible contamination if present and clean with appropriate disinfectants.
- Wear PPE in accordance with applicable guidance on PPE use.

What transit station surfaces should be cleaned? What are the best cleaning chemicals to use when cleaning?

- Perform routine cleaning of all high-touch non-porous surfaces within the transit station on a daily basis. These include kiosks, ticket machines, turnstiles, benches, handrails, garbage cans, door handles, payphones, restroom surfaces (e.g., faucets, toilets, counters), elevator buttons, and system maps. For soft or porous surfaces, remove any visible contamination if present and clean with appropriate cleaners indicated for use on these surfaces.
- If available, application of disinfectant to these non-porous, high-touch surfaces inside transit stations can be performed if a passenger with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 was known to have been in the station for a prolonged period. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-disease/disinfect.html
- If disinfectant supplies are low, prioritize disinfectant application to surfaces frequently touched by transit station workers. Other high-touch surfaces should be cleaned using detergent or soap and water. If surfaces are visibly dirty, they should be cleaned prior to disinfectant application.

Appropriate disinfectants include:
- EPA’s Registered Antimicrobial Products for Use Against Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, the cause of COVID-19 are expected to be effective against COVID-19 based on data for harder to kill viruses. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions for all cleaning and disinfecting products (e.g., concentration, application method, and contact time, etc.).

A list of products with EPA-approved emerging viral pathogens claims is available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-03/documents/sars-cov-2-list_03-03-2020.pdf
- Diluted household bleach solutions prepared according to the manufacturers label for disinfection can be used if appropriate for the surface. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for application and proper ventilation. Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date. Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleaner. Unmixed household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted.
- Alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol.
- Wear PPE in accordance with the disinfectant or detergent manufacturer’s instructions. After removing PPE, workers should wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Work uniforms worn during cleaning and disinfecting should be laundered afterwards. Clean hands after handling laundry by washing hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

What steps should my employer take?

Your employer should develop a COVID-19 health and safety plan to protect employees. This plan should be shared with you and your coworkers and should include the following:
- Actively encouraging sick employees to stay home. Employees should stay home until they are free of fever (100.4°C [38°C] or greater), and any other symptoms for at least 24 hours, without the use of fever reducing or other symptom-altering medicines (e.g., cough suppressants). If sick, call your primary care physician before visiting their office.
- Providing information on who to contact if you become sick.
- Designating a person who is responsible for responding to COVID-19 concerns. You should know who this person is and how to contact them.
- Providing you with the right information about COVID-19, how it spreads, and your risk of exposure.
- Conducting workplace assessments to identify COVID-19 prevention strategies.
- Providing you training on good hand-washing practices and other routine infection control precautions. This will help reduce the spread of many diseases, including COVID-19.
- Develop policies for worker protection and training according to OSHA standards (e.g., hazard communication, personal protective equipment, etc.) for workers prior to conducting disinfection work tasks, particularly if new chemicals are introduced in the workplace for workers to use.
- Showing you where you can access soap and clean running water or alcohol-based hand sanitizers containing at least 60% alcohol.
- Providing tissues and no-touch disposal receptacles for use by employees.
- Providing disposable disinfectant wipes so that surfaces commonly touched by the transit station manager can be wiped down.
- Placing posters that encourage staying home when sick, cough and sneeze etiquette, and good hand hygiene practices at the entrance to the workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen.
- Reaching out to local public health officials to establish ongoing communications to facilitate access to relevant information before and during a local outbreak.

Where can I get more information?

Stay informed. Talk to your employer, supervisor, union representative, or airport personnel who are responsible for responding to COVID-19 concerns. See these sources for more information on worker exposures to COVID-19:

- NIOSH Workplace Safety and Health Topic: www.cdc.gov/niosh/emres/2019_ncov.html

www.twu.org