

CORONAVIRUS IMPACT



QUALITY
SAFETY

STANDARD
SURGICAL MASK

SAFETY FIRST



Coronavirus Overview

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by

washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

Stay informed:

[Protect yourself: advice for the public](#)
[Myth busters](#)

[Questions and answers](#)

[Situation reports](#)

[All information on the COVID-19 outbreak](#)

Prevention

To prevent infection and to slow transmission of COVID-19, do the following:

- Wash your hands regularly with soap and water, or clean them with alcohol-based hand rub.
- Maintain at least 1 meter distance between you and people coughing or sneezing.
- Avoid touching your face.

- Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
- Stay home if you feel unwell.
- Refrain from smoking and other activities that weaken the lungs.

Practice physical distancing by avoiding unnecessary travel and staying away from large groups of people.



Symptoms COVID-19

affects different people in different

ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization.

Most common symptoms:

- fever.
- dry cough.
- tiredness.

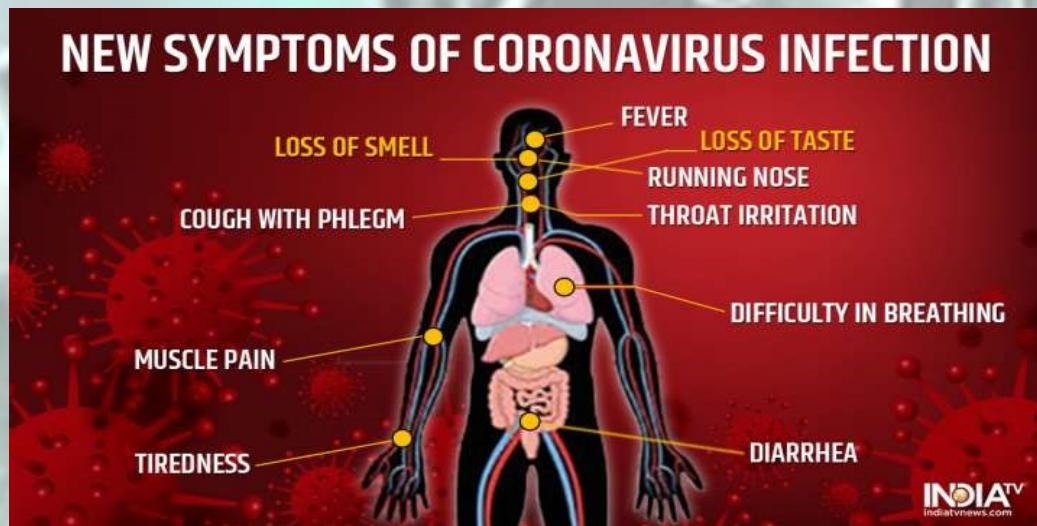
Less common symptoms:

- aches and pains.
- sore throat.
- diarrhea.
- conjunctivitis.
- headache.
- loss of taste or smell.
- a rash on skin, or discoloration of fingers or toes.

Serious symptoms:

- difficulty breathing or shortness of breath.
- chest pain or pressure.
- loss of speech or movement.

Seek immediate medical attention if you have serious symptoms. Always call before visiting your doctor or health facility.



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Symptoms of Coronavirus



DON'T WALK BY POLICY

Have you ever been observed the following condition in your work area?

Unsafe Acts / Unsafe Conditions Accidents

on construction projects cause too many painful injuries and claim far too many lives. Our primary concern when we discuss the factors or causes behind an accident is to find a way to prevent a recurrence.

The cause of an accident can be found in two areas--Unsafe Acts and Unsafe Conditions. As a construction worker you control the first cause, Unsafe Acts.

For example: a worker uses equipment that is defective or damaged, or they may use good equipment in a careless or other unsafe manner.

Other examples of unsafe acts include disregarding posted warning signs, failure to wear a hard hat, smoking near flammables or explosives, working too close to power lines, handling chemicals or other hazardous materials improperly, putting your body or any part of it onto or into shafts or openings and lifting material incorrectly.

The second accident factor or cause is Unsafe Conditions which can be found on many construction sites. Examples include inadequate

DON'T WALK BY

or improperly installed guard rails or a lack of any guarding at all which most certainly will lead to an accident.

Insufficient illumination, poor ventilation, electrical grounding requirements not observed, too few fire extinguishers available, containers that are not labeled, careless disposal of waste or excess material -- these are just a few of many unsafe conditions that may be caused by co-workers, subcontractors, or the general contractor.

You can make a difference by taking the time to perform your work safely and reporting any unsafe condition you discover to your supervisor immediately.

Unsafe Acts / Unsafe Conditions

Correct

them, before you Go!

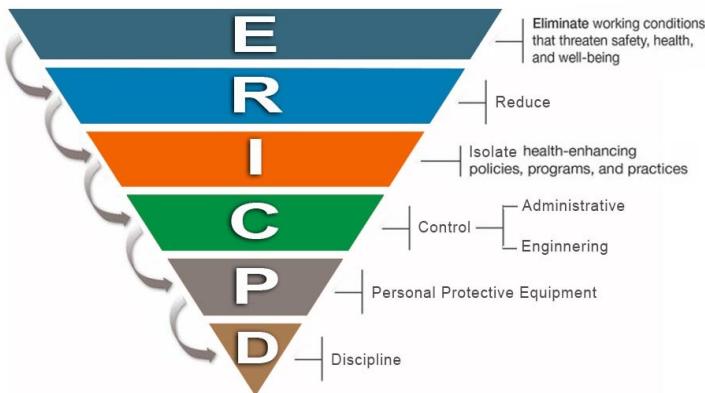


Overview

Controlling exposures to occupational hazards is the fundamental method of protecting workers. Traditionally, a hierarchy of controls has been used as a means of determining how to implement feasible and effective control solutions.

One representation of this hierarchy is as follows:

HEIRARCHY OF CONTROL



Elimination and Substitution

Elimination and substitution, while most effective at reducing hazards, also tend to be the most difficult to implement in an existing process. If the process is still at the design or development stage, elimination and substitution of hazards may be inexpensive and simple to implement. For an existing process, major changes in equipment and procedures may be required to eliminate or substitute for a hazard.

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are favored over administrative and personal protective equipment (PPE) for controlling existing worker exposures in the workplace because they are designed to remove the hazard at the source, before it comes in contact with the worker. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The initial cost of engineering controls can be higher than the cost of administrative controls or PPE, but over the longer term, operating costs are frequently lower, and in some instances, can provide a cost savings in other areas of the process.

For descriptions of engineering control technologies researched by NIOSH, and information on the control details and their effectiveness, visit our [Engineering Controls Database](#). The engineering controls contained in the database are beneficial for users who need control solutions to reduce or eliminate worker exposures.

Administrative Controls and PPE

Administrative controls and PPE are frequently used with existing processes where hazards are not particularly well controlled. Administrative controls and PPE programs may be relatively inexpensive to establish but, over the long term, can be very costly to sustain. These methods for protecting workers have also proven to be less effective than other measures, requiring significant effort by the affected workers.

The idea behind this hierarchy is that the control methods at the top of graphic are potentially more effective and protective than those at the bottom. Following this hierarchy normally leads to the implementation of inherently safer systems, where the risk of illness or injury has been substantially reduced.

NIOSH leads a national initiative called Prevention through Design (PtD) to prevent or reduce occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities through the inclusion of prevention considerations in all designs that impact workers. Hierarchy of controls is a PtD strategy. To learn more, visit the PtD



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