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Section for a culture of prevention

Accident Prevention KOSHA
KOREA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH AGENCY

Section for a Culture of Prevention

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The role of 'Prevention Culture' has become important more than ever during this COVID-19 pandemic. We recognize the importance of sharing the information and experience in order to prevent and control the COVID-19 as well as upcoming hazards at work. In this regard, we at the secretariat of ISSA Prevention Culture Section want to further the exchange and cooperation between members to strengthen the preparedness on future OSH risks as a global community.

From the Chairperson's Desk

Who would be more susceptible to an infectious disease? Person A was vaccinated but lives surrounded by people not vaccinated; Person B was not inoculated but lives surrounded by many people inoculated. The answer is Person A.

If lots of people already had the antibody, the virus would not freely move around and stop spreading soon. Thanks to the mechanism, people not vaccinated can be also prevented from the infection. We call this "herd immunity."

The concept was first applied in the 1930s, and now attracts attention again as the infected number of COVID-19 has exceeded 5,900,000 (as of May 31st) around the globe. Society is liable for our health and its debts. In a book entitled "On Immunity," the author Eula Biss introduces the concept "herd immunity" and states that "immunity is a shared space - a garden we tend together."

Referring to her concept, I would like to say that 'Safety can also be a garden we tend together.' However, safety is not always secured even if each worker takes care of it. As industrial techniques have been sophisticated and more complicated, one accident is intertwined with many direct and indirect elements. Dangers do not originate from individuals, but from "structural issues." We need to focus on creating a safe environment in a structural manner, rather than making individuals care for. Safety is the area that our society tends and shares together.

A viral antibody comes from vaccines taken at hospitals. Hospitals contributing to creating a safe community already exist. The Occupational Safety & Health Act of Korea was completely revised in 28 years, and enforced since January 16 of this year. The amended Act was proposed to prevent accidents as is the case of the deceased Kim Yong-kyun who was exposed to danger as a sub-subcontracting worker. The revised Act has not only widened the coverage of subjects to legal protection and entities of occupational

accidents, but also reinforced preventive obligations. Hence, the foundation has been laid out to cover safety blind spots. The Act has opened the ways for every worker to enjoy his/her rights to be safe and healthy.

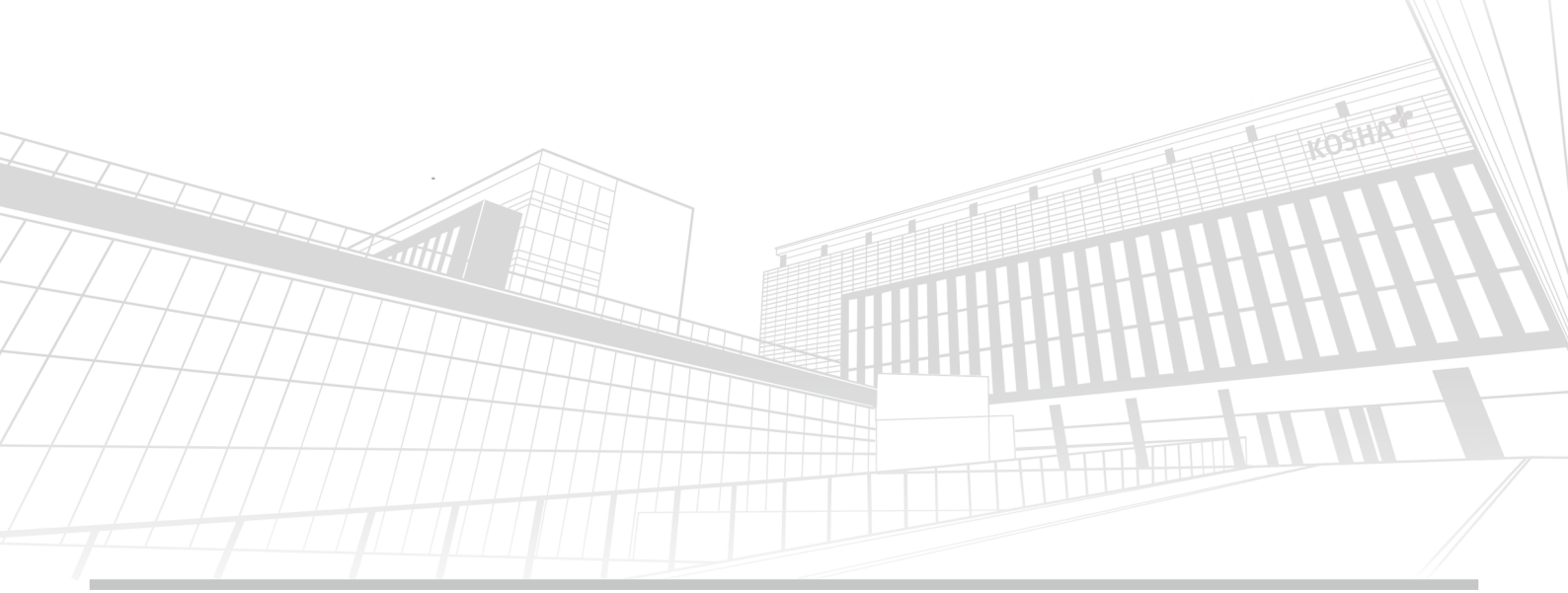
It is time to take actions. In this regard, KOSHA is playing as a vaccine to implement patrol projects. Vaccination is a technique, which debilitates a certain disease and activates the immune system. Then, it may prevent more severe diseases. The patrol project is to find out risk factors and strengthen safety immunity. For instance, we unexpectedly inspect any hazards on industrial sites to prevent lethal incidents such as a fall or a trip. Regarding serious accidents, a myriad of issues were interwoven with structural elements. The project aims to closely observe any hazards, analyze the root causes and direct the sites to correct them.

Some people may feel reluctant to getting vaccines due to side effects. Likewise, some concerns also arise from negative impacts on businesses as the government reinforces the safety inspection. Nevertheless, such concerns are alleviated by findings of inspections from 1996 to 2006, for which California Occupational Safety & Health Administration in the US randomly inspected facilities. In 2012, David Levine and other researchers published the paper entitled "Randomized Government Safety Inspections Reduce Worker Injuries with No Detectable Job Loss" in the journal Science. Indeed, the government's inspections contributed to decreasing worker injuries by 9.4%, but have not noticeably affected employment and sales for companies. The study may reflect diverse time or environments, but it is a meaningful precedent for the communal safety.

The confirmed cases in Korea have exceeded 11,400 (as of May 31st). On May 4th, Korean government announced a shift toward 'distancing in daily life' from May 6th with social distancing. The new setup is a long-term and sustainable prevention system for 'a new normal' that guarantees the resumption of the people's daily routine and economic activities while continuing measures to prevent COVID-19. Each individual should wash hands thoroughly and wear masks to block infection routes.

KOSHA has supplied Personal Protective Equipments and protective clothing to Daegu and Northern Gyeongsang Province, designated as special disaster areas. In addition, we have provided funds for nation-wide call centers with vulnerable working environments to install partitions. Thanks to the power of communal immunity, the number of those who have been recovered outpaced that of confirmed patients. I believe 'Prevention Culture' of KOSHA is working as a vaccine to strengthen immunity not only for the coronavirus but also for general safety. We look forward to overcoming the pandemic before long and tending workplace safety together on the basis of 'solid prevention culture.'

Doo Yong Park
President
ISSA Section for a Culture of Prevention
Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency



The Choice of a Freedom for All: The key of K-quarantine

- President, Moon Jae-in -

"In order to uphold free movement and keep the economy going, the Korean people chose to wear face masks, and participate actively in social distancing"

- Excerpt from keynote address at the 73rd World Health Organization Assembly on May 18th.

Korea's national response to COVID-19 outbreak

The Republic of Korea with 50 million people was one of the first countries hit by COVID-19 and the government had acted quickly and preemptively against the aggressive virus. As of May 31st, 2020, 11,468 cases had been confirmed out of 910,822 tests including 270 deaths, representing 2.4% of fatality rate. Now it has gained lots of plaudits across the globe for its tackling of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it has not yet achieved complete victory over this virus, it is still very watchful for 'second wave' of the virus. It has transitioned from 'social distancing' to 'distancing in daily life' as of May 6th. On May 20th, Korean government launched task force for sharing COVID-19 information with countries around the world. Hereby, we want to share our experience and information with our section members.

Robust system of 3Ts: Testing, Tracing and Treatment

The key to success on controlling COVID-19 in Korea has been said to be on '3Ts strategy' of robust testing, vigorous tracing and quick treatment of the patients. Korea has established 611 free testing sites scattered throughout the country along with 43 drive-thru sites nationwide in the style of fast food restaurants. Through these sites, Korea has been conducting more than 20,000 tests daily (as of April) on its people, with the results being delivered via text messages (SMS) in three days.

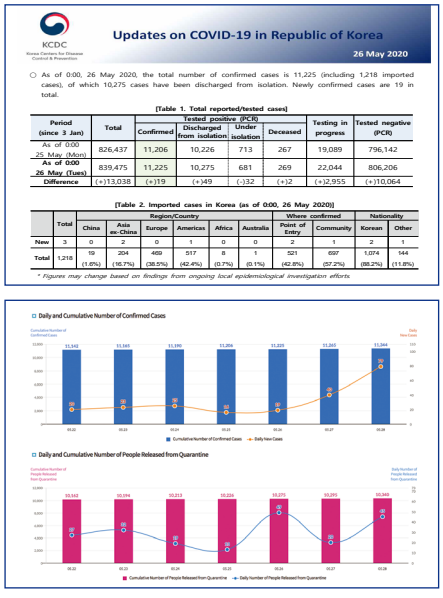
(More detailed at http://ncov.mohw.go.kr/en/)

Drive-thru test

Walking-thru test

Transparency and openness

From the beginning of the outbreak, Korean government has set the principle of 'Transparency and openness' in the process of controlling the virus. It respects 'the right to know' of its people and has sent out an alert to people living nearby about their movements before diagnosed when he or she tests positive. This is because Korean government believes that the public is more likely to trust it if it releases transparent and accurate information about the virus including travel histories of confirmed patients. Besides, it explains that the success of controlling the virus without shutting down the cities and borders between the countries owes this transparency. In order to protect its people's right to freedom of movement, the government publicly released information about the location of the infected and their movements across the country. The names of the confirmed are not released but geographical information as well as real-time movements are included. Detailed information on their movements is provided so that others who passed through those areas can be cautious and get tested immediately. On May 28th, Korea Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (KCDC) reported 79 new confirmed cases of the largest number in nearly two months caused by a cluster infection at a logistics center in Bucheon, Kyunggi province just west of Seoul. As concerns are growing over the second wave of COVID-19, Korean government will keep on testing, tracing and well treating the patients and transparently sharing the information with its people.



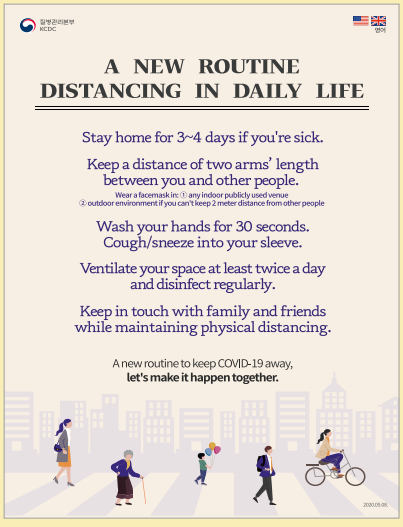
The updates on COVID-19 at KCDC website (on daily basis)

Social distancing and democracy

Along with the social distancing prompted by the published information about infected people, other measures have been taken to prevent propagation of the virus. Some of these include the suspension of schools and university activities, home-office, the use of face masks and the suspension of activities that generate crowds including religious gatherings. Besides, it has become the first country to successfully conduct a general election during the COVID-19 pandemic. The National Election Commission (NEC) established strict health protocols, requiring voters to wear face masks and disposable gloves, maintain social distancing and pass a temperature check before casting ballots. Those failing the temperature check were required to use special voting stations that were disinfected after each use. Despite the strict preventive measures in places, the turnout of 66.2% was the highest in a parliament election since 1992. It has been said that Korea has shown 'true celebration of democracy without a single new infection.'

As of May 6th, we have switched from social distancing to 'distancing in daily life.' Five basic infection prevention rules are strongly recommended to follow:

1) Stay home for 3-4 days if you get sick
2) Keep a distance of two arms' length between you and other people
3) Wash your hands for 30 seconds, Cough/sneeze into your sleeve
4) Ventilate your space at least twice a day and disinfect regularly
5) Keep in touch with family and friends while maintaining physical distancing



[Social Distancing on Election Day]

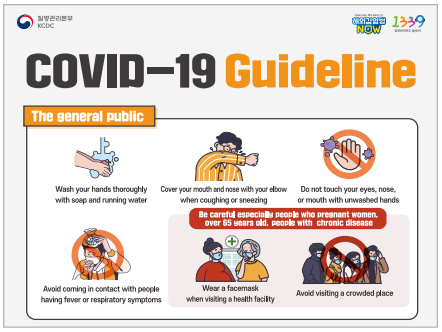
Waiting in line keeping distance

Checking temperature

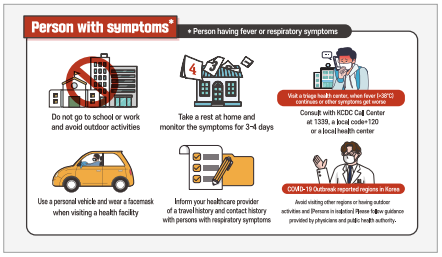
Wearing disposal plastic gloves

Casting ballots in gloves
(Separate station for patients)

Campaign for personal hygiene



Guideline for general public



Guideline for persons with symptoms

There is an ongoing campaign by the KCDC urging the population to maintain hygiene habits that prevent the spread of the disease. For migrant workers in Korea, notice on personal hygiene were provided in 10 languages including Vietnamese and Cambodian.

Price control and fair distribution of face masks

Price controls were enacted on face masks in early March. The Korean government intervened in production and distribution. It announced that it would purchase 50 percent of KF-94 masks which is equivalent to the American N95 from the nation's 130 or so manufacturers. The government began to ship these masks at a discounted price of 1,500won each (about $1.2) to some 23,000 pharmacies across the nation. All citizens and registered non-citizens could buy two masks per week (expanded to three masks as of April 27th) on an assigned weekday, depending on their year of birth with photo IDs.

Date	The last digit of birth year
Mondays	1, 6
Tuesdays	2, 7
Wednesdays	3, 8
Thursdays	4, 9
Fridays	5, 0
Weekends	All who couldn't buy during weekdays

Government announces that people can buy three masks a week regardless of dates from June 1st thanks to stabilization of supply.

Poster: dates on birth years

Poster: 3 masks a week as of April 27

Resources and guidelines

1) How Korea responses to a pandemic using ICT: Flattening the curve on COVID-19
2) Tackling COVID-19 in Korea
3) Disinfection Guideline
4) Response Guidance to for Businesses (8th Edition)
5) KOSHA media resources on preventing coronavirus

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KOSHA's response to COVID-19 outbreak

Kwon, Jongkyu
Secretary General of Prevention Culture Section
Director of KOSHA International Cooperation Center

Luckily, we have had no infected worker so far, although KOSHA has about 1,900 employees at 28 branches across the country including Daegu and Gyungbuk where 76% of the total infections are reported. Besides, we have taken various kinds of measures for protecting vulnerable workers from the virus as the responsible public agency for laborers' safety and health. Hence, I want to share what we have done for protecting our staff as well as workers at businesses from the virus.

For KOSHA staff

Personal Hygiene

KOSHA has provided its staff with hand sanitizers and KF-94 face masks for their personal hygiene. Moreover, it has set up air purifiers to improve air quality in every office.

Hand sanitizers at public places in the building

Air purifiers in the office

Facility Management

Buildings are regularly disinfected: stairway hand rails and lifts are sterilized twice a day. Ventilation is required four times a day. In addition, people whoever enter the building need to check temperature with thermal imaging camera. Those who are with fever of 37.5℃ or above are not allowed to enter the building.
In order to minimize physical contact, plexiglasses are set on the tables at the cafeteria and people are advised to have different lunch time by floors. Lifts are run separately by the floors as well. Keeping silence in the lifts is strongly recommended.

Check fever in front of main gate of the office

Cafeteria

Video conferences

Business meetings are minimized and replaced with video conferences. If unavoidable, all participants are advised to wear face masks during the meeting.

Working from home

Home-office working program has been introduced for keeping social distance. A third of employees were recommended for working at home during the period of 'social distancing' by turns (from February to April).

For workplaces

Sharing the information how we respond during COVID-19

The Ministry of Employment and Labor in Korea (MOEL) and KOSHA have published 'Response Guidance for Business' during COVID-19 pandemic. It directs how businesses should protect workers' health from the virus and take prompt action for the infected workers. The 8th version has been published in May and will be updated along with the change of the condition.

※ Example of guidelines for workplace distancing

Workplace Distancing

Use vacation and flexible work: Active use of a flexible working system (telework, time off work, etc.) and vacation system (family care leave, annual leave, sick leave, etc.)

Meetings & business trips: Deferring or canceling domestic and overseas business trips, workshops, collective training, preferred use of video conferencing

Suspicious symptom monitoring and action in case of symptomatic case: Daily worker body temperature checks with a non-contact thermometer or thermal imaging camera to check for respiratory symptoms. Leave work immediately if symptoms appear. Fever check (more than twice a day).

Management of office space, cafeteria, and rest area: Keep the distance between workers at 2 m (at least 1 m). Don't allow several people together in the common room. Wear a mask when in indoor multi-use facilities.

Disinfection and hygiene: Keep the windows open at all times, or periodically ventilate at least twice a day. Frequently disinfect commonly used objects (such as door handles) and surfaces more than once a day, use personal mugs, teaspoons, and personal items. Stop actions that may splatter saliva (singing songs, shouting slogans, etc.) or physical contact (handshake, hugging, etc.) Workers who interact directly with customers, or work in indoor multi-use facilities should be provided with masks and sanitary items when it is not possible to keep 2 m space between personnel.

※ COVID-19 cases reported at workplaces (As of the first week of May)

Workplaces	No. of Incident cases		Details	
Healthcare facility	Total cases including patients	1,219	Facilities	General hospitals, outpatient clinics, nursing facilities, daycare centers
	Health care workers	241	Job	Doctors, nursing professionals, dentists, hospital caregivers, home care workers, office workers, cleaners, cooks
Call center	Workers	192		Call center workers
Education		27		Teachers, students
Sports center	Workers & customers	103		Trainers, customers
Public Service	Workers	95		Government employees, soldiers, firefighters
Other services	Workers & customers	42		Restaurant customers, bank and other factory employees
Manufacturer, Construction	Workers	17		Electronics workers, construction workers, chemical workers

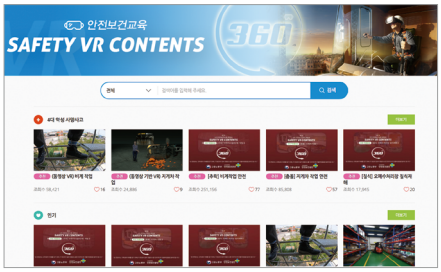
Protecting vulnerable workers

KOSHA has provided 6.7 million face masks for the vulnerable workers including migrant workers and taxi drivers nationwide. In addition, it has also supplied 3,400 protective suits for healthcare workers in Daegu and Gyungbuk regions where 76% of total confirmed cases were reported. As COVID-19 had emerged at a Call Center in Seoul in March, KOSHA also provided plastic panels, air purifiers, hand sanitizers and face masks for 1,000 call centers with less than 300 employees across the country. Besides, KOSHA has collaborated with Seoul Metropolitan City for financially supporting small sized call centers for managing better OSH system during this crisis.

As the COVID-19 situation gets serious and longer than expected, courier service usage has largely increased and workers have been struggling with overload. A deliveryman was found dead while working after midnight in March. MOEL and KOSHA have inspected courier service businesses to check if any violation has taken place and provided free medical check and consulting service for platform workers.

Developing untact training courses

Most OSH educational and training courses has been postponed or cancelled, but alternative live virtual courses were introduced, instead. 413 VR contents were developed and provided at 360VR.kosha.or.kr. Users can vividly learn how they keep their own safety at work by virtual reality experience. In addition to educational contents, various comforting films are also posted for soothing coronavirus-weary people. KOSHA will keep developing virtual contents for replacing face to face courses during corona crisis.



Preparing for post coronavirus world

Many experts predict that the world we will be living will be quite different from our world before the pandemic. As the professional organization of OSH in Korea, KOSHA is about to invest in enhancing competitiveness and safety in manufacturing business after the COVID-19 pandemic. 'The Safety New Deal project' will be focusing on reinforcing safety and health especially in highly risky small and medium sized workplaces in order to protect workers who will resume work after a period of closure. We believe that it is entirely up to us to transition this crisis into an opportunity and create better environment for workers in the future world.

Vice-Chair
American Society of Safey Professionals(ASSP)

How OSH Professionals Are Guiding Organizations Through COVID-19

Diana Stegall / CSP, CFPS, ARM, SMS, CPCU
President

Occupational safety and health (OSH) professionals play a key role in helping their organizations navigate changing workplace realities during COVID-19. These circumstances are an opportunity for OSH professionals to showcase their versatility and value and demonstrate a deep understanding of how safety impacts the entire business operation.

Leading Effectively

Let's start with four ways in which OSH professionals can help their organizations emerge stronger from this crisis.

1. Provide Effective Solutions

Few solutions in safety are one-size-fits-all and OSH professionals are skilled at adapting to the needs of their specific work environment and workforce. While COVID-19 presents unique challenges, OSH professionals have relevant knowledge and skills to help their organizations adjust — from disaster recovery principles and the hierarchy of controls to the plan-do-check-act model that is a fundamental element of OSH management systems.

Many OSH professionals are being asked to apply their technical expertise in the rapidly changing circumstances surrounding COVID-19. Given the many uncertainties that remain, protective measures and work practices will continue to evolve. OSH professionals should provide guidance based on the best solutions available based on information from credible sources and their network of trusted colleagues in the OSH profession.

2. Learn and Share Carefully

To manage the flow of information on COVID-19, OSH professionals should rely on credible sources, such as government agencies, public health authorities, and reputable safety and health organizations. They should then vet Information against organizational operations and culture so they can weed out irrelevant details. This step demonstrates not only their technical expertise, but also their understanding of how addressing OSH helps their organization manage overall risk.

3. Plan for the Future

Government regulations are only a starting point for creating a safe workplace and do not keep up with the rapidly changing landscape presented by COVID-19. Governmental regulatory agencies (e.g., OSHA in the United States) may temporarily alter enforcement guidance or even suspend some requirements for specific employers. To respond to these temporary changes, OSH professionals must develop transition plans that ensure continued compliance and account for a range of risk mitigation measures, including refresher safety training for those returning to the work site.

4. Show Compassion

Compassion and stability are essential in times of uncertainty. Many workers are concerned about their safety and health, and how their work situation may impact their families. To allay these fears, OSH professionals should listen actively and pay attention to concerns from workers by communicating early

and often, sharing information and maintaining a sense of team. Even though physical distancing measures prevent in-person interactions, technology can provide the opportunity to provide coaching, training and guidance.

Preparing to Reopen

As businesses across the world begin to reopen and bring people back to work facilities, OSH professionals are helping to bring people back to the worksite. Several practical strategies can guide these efforts.

1. Implement a Phased Approach

To address the physical distancing concerns associated with COVID-19, some employers may opt to bring workers back to the job in phases. For example, in manufacturing, warehousing or other businesses where employees do not interact with the public, the first phase could involve bringing back 25% of the workforce and having physical distancing measures in place. This could then increase to 50% in a second phase, 75% in a third and the full workforce in the fourth. If the manufacturing or warehouse facility is part of a campus, employers could also require that workers stay in the building to which they are assigned.

2. Establish Staggered Shifts

Another effective approach is to establish social distancing in the workplace is staggering the number of employees on the job site at any given time. For example, in office environments, a certain group of workers would be in the office one week, and a different group of workers would be in the office the following week. This method also allows for time in between shifts to clean and disinfect the work environment.

The most suitable method for a particular workplace will depend on the facility layout and the type of work being performed. For example, office environments may have greater flexibility for employees to telework compared to manufacturing facilities where employees need to be on-site, often working near one another.

3. Institute Physical Barriers

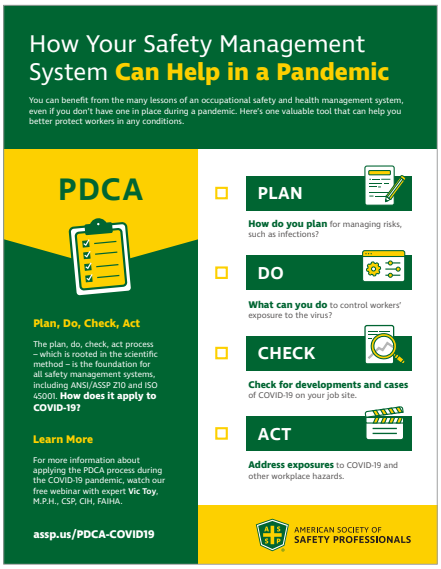
Along with increasing the distance between workers, establishing physical barriers in the workplace is another way to prevent the spread of infectious disease. Barriers can help an organization account for the fact that many people returning to work have potentially been exposed to the virus. In the short-term, materials like polyethylene plastic sheeting could be an effective physical barrier. However, be sure to consider how it will be cleaned and maintained, and how it will be prevented from getting caught in any equipment. Plexiglass or other more permanent barriers may be better options.

4. Improve Facility Layout

COVID-19 is a droplet disease transmitted through the air, meaning each worker's breathing zone should be considered. For example, if a worker is facing forward and potentially having spray coming out of their mouth, other workers should not be within six feet of that spray. In such a situation, it may better to have workers stand side-by-side to reduce the chance for exposure.

Manufacturing or distribution facilities often include side-by-side benches, and benches that are opposite each other. When benches are opposite, consider flipping those stations so that workers face away from each other. Side-by-side benches could be configured so that every other bench is open to allow for physical distancing.

In addition, an organization should consider the movement of traffic through



different work areas to minimize the potential for exposure for workers operating in a fixed location. For example, consider instituting a one-way traffic pattern to allow for better flow through the facility and increase social distancing.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, ASSP has shared a variety of resources, including free webinars, podcasts, articles and links to information from credible sources like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, World Health Organization, federal and state authorities and trusted safety and health organizations. We have also published infographics that address online strategies to improve safety training and applying the foundational plan-do-check-act process to COVID-19 response/recovery efforts.

Vice-Chair
Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung(DGUV)

How DGUV focuses on prevention measures during the pandemic

Sven Timm
Director of Central Prevention Division

The corona (SARS-CoV-2) pandemic affects both social and economic life, both the working and the non-working population in Germany. This pandemic is a threat to the health of untold numbers of people and also to public safety and order. It has a major impact on the life of every individual. It also affects all economic activity and therefore the entire world of work.

Up to now Germany went less affected than many other countries in the world through the global Corona epidemic. The special occupational safety and health measures implemented in Germany helping to keep the impact relatively lower, are described in a "SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Safety and Health Standard" issued by the German Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in mid of April 2020 in the summit of the Corona pandemic in Germany. This standard is aiming for to protect the population by breaking infection chains, safeguarding the health of employees and restoring economic activity while continuously flattening the infection curve over the medium term. An order of priority must be observed in the process, from technical to organisational to personal safety and health measures. Two clear principles apply:

- Irrespective of the company policy on temporary additional measures, in case of doubt where the minimum distance (1.5 metres) cannot be reliably maintained, mouth-and-nose covering must be provided and worn.
- Persons with respiratory symptoms (other than, for example, a cold that has been diagnosed by a doctor) or with fever should not be on company premises at all (exception: critical infrastructure employees; see Robert Koch Institute RKI recommendations https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19-pandemic). Employers must establish a procedure for dealing with suspected cases.

Besides the SARS-CoV-2 OSH Standard – which was jointly elaborated by the German Ministry, the German domestic state authorities and the German Social Accident Insurance DGUV – the DGUV and its members (BGs and UKs) have developed and immediately provided several hundred practical COVID 19 prevention implementation guidelines (see link list https://dguv.de/corona/index.jsp EXCEL sheet, all in German) for economic sectors. These sector-related guidelines are concretisations of the SARS-CoV-2 standard.

General company policies on temporary additional measures

The employer is responsible for implementing necessary infection control measures according to the outcome of the obligatory risk assessment. To this end, the employer must seek advice from occupational safety and health specialists and occupational physicians and must coordinate with employee representatives. If the company has an occupational safety and health committee, this must coordinate the implementation of the additional infection control measures in a timely manner and assist in monitoring their effectiveness. Alternatively, a coordinating/crisis unit can be established under the direction of the employer or a person appointed, with the involvement of the works council, occupational safety and health

specialist and occupational physician. It is essential for success that the prevention and occupational safety and health measures taken must be fully communicated within the company. Attention must be drawn to compliance with personal and organisational hygiene rules (distancing, coughing and sneezing etiquette, hand hygiene and PPE).

Special technical measures which have to be implemented

There are obligatory arrangements of the workplaces which have to be put in place by the employer. Additionally employees must keep a safe distance (at least 1.5 m) from other persons. If this is not possible, including where it cannot be ensured by organisational means, alternative protective measures must be taken. Transparent partitions must be installed in places frequented by the public and, if possible, between workstations wherever a safe distance cannot otherwise be maintained. Office work should be carried out at home where possible. Otherwise, for office workers, free office capacity must be used and work organised in such a way that multiple occupancy of office premises can be avoided or safe distances are maintained. Some of the precautions the employer has to provide, are dealing with suitable washroom facilities, canteens and break rooms and which have to be sufficiently equipped, e.g. skin-friendly liquid soap and towel dispensers must be made available for hand cleaning. Sufficient room cleaning and hygiene must be provided for, if necessary with modified cleaning intervals. This applies especially for washroom facilities and communal spaces. Regular cleaning of door handles and handrails also helps prevent infection. Sufficient distancing must be ensured in break rooms and canteens, for example by placing tables and chairs far enough apart. Care should be taken to avoid queues at food counters, tray return points and checkouts. If necessary, canteen and serving times should be extended. Canteen closures should be considered as a last resort.

Regular ventilation improves hygiene and air quality, as the number of pathogens in the air can increase in enclosed spaces. Ventilating reduces the number of very fine droplets containing pathogens that may be present in the air. The risk of infection via air conditioning is considered low overall. Switching off air conditioning is not recommended, particularly in rooms where infected persons are treated or where infectious material is handled, as doing so can lead to an increased airborne aerosol concentration and thus greater risk of infection.

Organisation of working times and breaks must be arranged in a way that occupancy of work areas and communal facilities are reduced by measures to spread utilisation over time (staggered working and break times; if necessary, shift working).

Also infection control measures for building sites, farms, field service staff, delivery services, haulage and on-site vehicle movements have to be implemented. Distances of at least 1.5m must also be observed during any work-related (customer) contact outside the company. The arrangements for such work are to be assessed to see if it can be performed singly provided that this does not create additional hazards. Otherwise, fixed teams must be deployed that are as small as feasible (such as two to three employees) in order to reduce the number of different contacts among employees during travel and deployments away from the company. Also for such work, facilities for frequent hand hygiene must also be provided closed to where employees are deployed. Company vehicles must additionally be equipped with hand hygiene and disinfection products, paper towels and waste bags. For necessary work-related trips, wherever possible, the same vehicles should not be used by multiple employees. The group of employees who share a vehicle – simultaneously or consecutively – must also be kept as small as possible, for example by assigning a vehicle to a fixed team. The interiors of company vehicles must be regularly cleaned, especially if they are used by multiple employees.

If possible, tools and work equipment must be individually assigned. Where that is not possible, regular cleaning must be provided for, especially before handing over to another employee. Particularly strict care must be taken to ensure that personal protective equipment of any kind and work clothing are individually assigned.

Employees sharing collective accommodation should be grouped in fixed teams that are as small as possible and consist of individuals who also work together. As far as possible, each team should be provided with their own facilities (washrooms, kitchens and communal rooms) in order to avoid the additional burden of shift-wise use and the necessity to clean between occupancy by different teams. Sleeping

accommodation must be occupied singly. Multiple occupancy of sleeping accommodation is only allowed for partners or close family members. Additional rooms must be provided for early isolation of infected persons. Accommodation must be regularly and frequently ventilated and cleaned. Kitchens must have dishwashers as disinfecting cutlery and dishes requires temperatures above 60°C. Washing machines or a regular laundry service must also be provided. Office work should be performed if possible at home, especially if office premises would otherwise have to be used by multiple people with insufficient distancing. Home working can also help enable employees reconcile work with care needs (childcare or nursing care for relatives).

Business trips and meetings should be reduced to the absolute minimum and, as far as possible, technical alternatives made available such as telephone or video conferencing. If face-to-face meetings are absolutely necessary, participants must maintain safe distancing.

Access to companies and premises by outside individuals is to be reduced to a minimum. Where possible, the contact data of outside individuals and the time and date of their arrival at and departure from the company or premises must be recorded.

Company procedures must be specified for rapidly dealing with suspected cases of COVID-19. Employees with relevant symptoms are to be asked to leave the premises immediately or stay at home. Affected individuals should contact a doctor or the public health office (Gesundheitsamt) for assessment without delay, initially by telephone. Employers should specify procedures in a company pandemic plan for the event of a confirmed infection for identifying and informing persons (employees and where applicable customers) who are likewise at risk of infection through contact with an infected individual.

Special personal measures have to be applied, such as mouth-and-nose protection and personal protective equipment (PPE) have to be worn where contact with other persons is unavoidable or safe distances cannot be maintained, mouth-and-nose coverings.

Member
Institute of Occupational Safety and Health(IOSH)

Enabling OSH professionals to protect workers and prevent harm during the pandemic

Alan Stevens
Head of Strategic Engagement

We live in extraordinary times and IOSH believes we all share a common responsibility to help people worldwide deal with and limit harm caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Our profession, more than most, is equipped not only to assess and manage risks and hazards but also to enable recovery from this crisis in safe, healthy, sustainable ways.

We know that, as well as tackling the new Covid-19 threat, populations need ongoing access to essential products and services for their daily needs too. And that, to help make sure this is provided, all the usual OSH risks (and the more recent ones) must be properly managed – with actions set against a background of major social and economic stress.

As the world's largest professional body for occupational safety and health, with 48,000 members in more than 135 countries, IOSH has been committed since the start of 2020 to sharing the best available information about Covid-19 as it developed, supporting its members, partners and training providers and, above all, protecting IOSH staff and their families.

While the spread of this disease was hard to predict at first, everyone soon had to strive to prevent further illness and protect at-risk staff and those treating ill and vulnerable people.

This article outlines some ways the Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH) has refocused its efforts and resources to offer expertise, help and support. It will also reveal how, as a medium-sized employer,

IOSH is protecting its own staff while continuing to work in agile, flexible ways to assure business continuity and provide vital services to the world.

Protecting our stakeholders worldwide

We have active groups of members in Hong Kong, Singapore, the Middle East, the Caribbean and other international territories, yet most IOSH staff are based in Britain. Normally, I would spend a lot of my time travelling internationally. So would most members of my team.

In January, for instance, we ran our first, very successful West African Conference in Lagos, Nigeria with IOSH's Chief Executive Bev Messinger and our Vice-President, Kayode Fowode, who is based there. Meanwhile, our President lives in Geneva and works internationally, and our Immediate Past President is in Hong Kong. In 2020, the year of our 75th anniversary, we planned a global events calendar which included the XXII World Congress on Safety & Health at Work in Toronto, Canada.

By early March, when the world began to understand the full extent of Covid-19, we stopped foreign travel for IOSH staff and volunteers and began cancelling all physical events and meetings, including branch and group events. Then we banned business travel of any kind. IOSH had to take a proportionate, precautionary approach and set the right example to organisations and businesses.

As impacts of Covid-19 on branches and members and our international training provider network began to worsen, IOSH's leadership team and staff across the business, including our relationship managers, met to plan what help we could give. On 16 March, we began to communicate how we were supporting our members at this difficult time and we contacted our training partners to show our support, rapidly working with them to move our courses online.

At the same time, our own scenario-planning anticipated risks for our organisation and we initiated systems and responses to manage the crisis and engage staff to prepare them to work from home.

Developing and sharing best OSH knowledge

Very quickly, in March, IOSH redirected all our work researching, writing, designing, communicating and disseminating advice and guidance to produce content focusing on Covid-19 material. We created a knowledge hub at www.iosh.com/coronavirus that continues to grow as the pandemic response changes. This has involved helping businesses initially with workplace hygiene and preventative measures, then supporting managers and staff with adapting rapidly to healthy remote working – based in part on previous IOSH-funded research – as well as the ergonomics of homeworking and working from home mental health.

In doing this, we established support for our existing members as well as answering demand for IOSH knowledge. This strengthened our position as an expert source by delivering accessible, relevant and regular guidance by subject-matter experts.

We reached out to partners, and global and national bodies then approached us to use our expert content to support their own members. At the start of April, we ran our first free weekly Covid-19 webinar with the World Health Organization (WHO). Over 5,000 people registered for this and it has developed into a popular, insightful series attracting thousands of participants and representatives from many organisations.

Its purpose is to support OSH professionals, industry sectors and businesses and, so far, we have had speakers from the WHO, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Trade Organization, CIPD and Make UK, as well as hospitals in China and Italy, heads of safety and health for health services, insurers, supermarkets and shipping and logistics multinationals.

By collaborating with the Institute of Directors, the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development and other partners, we are already raising the profile of the OSH profession and IOSH within the business community while providing credible knowledge and insight to their audiences to enable success, prevention, business continuity and resilience as organisations move through phases of redeployment into recovery.

To offer additional support to health and social care workers, we cooperated with the Faculty of Occupational Health Nurses to distribute their relevant content via our network and their channel to the health services to position our content. Supporting healthcare workers is in everyone's global interest as a charitable activity

for IOSH with far-reaching potential benefits.

We have also run two global surveys for the World Health Organization to capture intelligence about what prevention and control methods work most effectively for keyworkers and health and social care workers. The findings from these are being analysed to inform updates and improvements to global guidance and advice.

A strong voice for the profession

Alongside all this, we have communicated widely with all our audiences and partners' audiences through social media and traditional media. As the pandemic first began to affect Britain, IOSH Vice-President Tim Eldridge stepped forward as our media spokesperson several times, including on BBC World News, to share advice on how businesses should support prevention and work with OSH colleagues to respond to emerging risks.

Our Chief Executive, Bev Messinger, shared advice on leading through uncertainty, and my colleagues, including Head of Policy and Regulatory Engagement Richard Jones and Head of Advice and Practice Duncan Spencer, established IOSH's policy positions and authoritative guidance and commentary on OSH good practice throughout this crisis. Media relations gained nationwide coverage in the UK and Ireland with its call to government and business to "put health and safety first" to avoid work environments becoming places of transmission for the disease.

Other colleagues across IOSH have invested exceptional efforts improving services for members so we offer our full service under remote conditions. We continue to enhance online support and encourage the IOSH community spirit, sharing of knowledge and mutual support. Using technology available to us, we accelerated the launch of our mentoring platform and careers hub for members.

Our branch and group volunteers, as well as the IOSH Presidential Team, have been active, resourceful and generous in giving their time to support their fellow OSH professionals and wider communities. IOSH relationship managers actively worked with networks to move activity online, including branch and group meetings and webinars, and our Professional Development team brought all Chartered interviews online. They are actively used and appreciated by members.

Work is also underway to look at how we further support members in a range of ways and members are helping us in this by offering suggestions. We also recognise that our members (including trainers) may be experiencing hardship, so we have more strongly promoted the IOSH Benevolent Fund as a means of support and also campaigned to increase donations to replenish it.

Now, as organisations that paused activities or moved to remote working for weeks begin to plan or take forward returns to the workplace, IOSH has launched a new phase of advice and guidance focused on 'returning safely', which anyone can access at www.iosh.com/returningsafely.

Benefiting from 'smarter working' investment

As a medium-sized business, the logistics of getting nearly all our work to operate remotely as well as it does when staff are in the office could have been really challenging. It was not.

IOSH transitioned more effectively to remote working than many other organisations of its size and has enjoyed very high levels of productivity and excellent employee engagement via Facebook Workplace, Zoom, Teams and Jabber. Within a couple of days, 95% of our 190+ staff were working from home with only a handful of colleagues occasionally going into the office.

Following the launch of IOSH's five-year strategy, WORK 2022 – shaping the future of safety and health, in April 2017, IOSH launched a transformation programme that included laptops and docking stations instead of desktop PCs, cloud-based software, storage and services, and other underpinning systems that enable IOSH staff to work effectively wherever they are.

Our technology and processes gave us business continuity. IOSH's governance and management structures, our Board of Trustees, Council, Senior Leadership Team, Business Management Group and Wider Leadership Team worked efficiently to review all operations, reforecast and apply new controls and disciplines to protect our finances, and to deliver good line-management and health, safety and wellbeing support to ensure our people are looked after well and able to balance their work with commitments at home, such as

childcare and schooling. Staff have worked hard to serve all customers as well as possible, making extra effort to understand pressures others are under.

For IOSH, as for most organisations, the coronavirus pandemic has been a learning experience, an exercise in emergency preparedness and a test of our resilience. It's been tremendous to see the global OSH community come together to share guidance, including with other professions, and to see IOSH working with the World Health Organization to get essential life-saving messages across. We're privileged to be part of a profession that puts people first, collaborates well with others and works tirelessly to solve workplace problems.

Member
Berufsgenossenschaft Handel und Warenlogistik(BGHW)

Measures of BGHW during SARS-CoV-2 pandemic

Sigrid Roth
Engineer

Germany is a federal republic with 16 federal states based on the principle of separation of powers. This specific condition built the framework for all pandemic actions. All measures were part of an comprehensive political strategy. The over all target was to reduce the spread of the virus in order to flatten the curve of SARS-CoV-2 infections so that the German health system would be enabled to manage with this new situation successfully.

The main measures were:
- restricting contacts between people,
- keeping distance between people not less than 1.50 m better 2.00 m,
- people feeling sick staying at home instead of going towork,
- frequent hand washing,
- lockdown of the economy

How did BGHW manage?

For a start we have to distinguish between BGHW as an employer itself and BGHW as the German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the Trade and Logisitics Industries. We will look closer to what was done to keep BGHW's employees healthy as well as how BGHW supported its insured members, especially which OSH measures had been developed to cope with this crisis and to keep the employees in the trade and logistics sector healthy and capable of work.

BGHW decided to create a strategy both to protect its employees against the infection and to fulfill its tasks and duties at the same time, because it was quite natural that BGHW would support its members in many ways during this challenging times. To be up to date BGHW's experts used official data of the leading national health and research institutions.

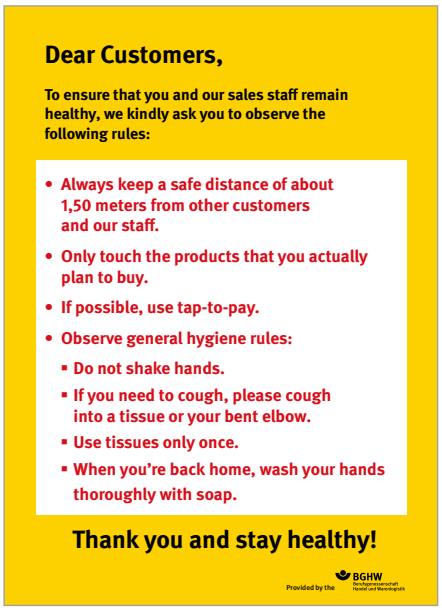
1. Appropriate measures of BGHW for its employees

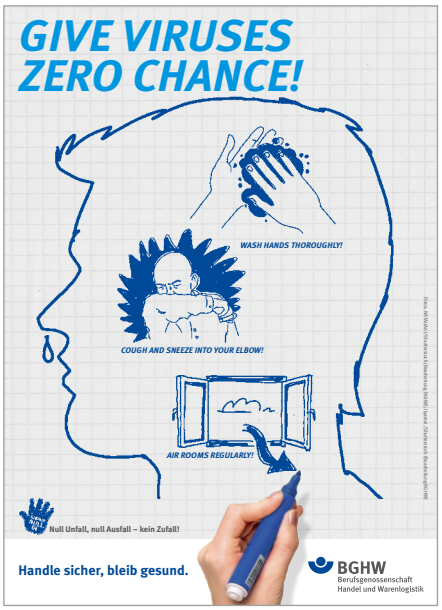
The management of BGHW took leadership, installed a crisis management team and emphasized prevention to be done first. BGHW updated its risk assessment and conducted safety instructions based on specific OSH information.

Due to the lack of PPE available in the beginning of the crisis, the means of choice was social distancing. Against this background as many employees as possible should work from their homes to reduce any exposure to avoidable hazards.

BGHW started with the employees working in the field and those of the administration office already having a company notebook. The next step was to extend the home office to the remaining employees. Some of them only had a private computer, so BGHW's IT-department created new IT solutions, taking the General Data Protection Regulation into account. In the end the vast majority of the employees could work from their homes. As a result most of the offices in the administration buildings were unoccupied, so for those few people who still had to work in the office it was easy to stick to sit alone and keep a distance of not less than 1.50m to each other, e.g. while meeting on the floor.

In the beginning of the crisis BGHW's labour inspectors were told to stop the





surveillance of companies and to work at home too. While that time their main tasks were to compile specific OSH information for the various branches of trade and logistics industries and to answer numerous questions asked of member companies contacting them by phone or email. During operation BGHW provided also sanitizer and masks for all employees.

First the German Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs published mandatory OSH standards due to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, second DGUV, published a model guideline for all German Social Accident Insurance Institutions on monitoring and advice during the corona pandemic. This built the framework for the labour inspectorate resuming to its duty, including the necessary protective measures for self-protection. Using PPE the field service gave support on site to member companies, e.g. how to comply with and implement these hygiene and technical standards in their business. During such a crisis a good communication is even more essential than in times before. BGHW informed continuously about its general strategy as well as the current development of the pandemic, the hazards and all measures that had to be taken to protect the employees.

To make sure that all BGHW employees will receive the latest news the communication was made by digital communication channels. Every employee was informed by email including the main decisions of the management, the more specific details, e.g. concrete hygiene measures, power point presentations, posters were provided by BGHW's intranet.

2. Measures for insured members of the trade and logisitics industries

During the lockdown some of the trade and logistics companies still were open to give service to their customers, e.g. food retail, drug stores. Therefore companies asked how they could cope successfully with this new hazard in order to ensure their employees' health and safety at the workplace. As OSH continues to apply there was a big need of updated information. The biological infection and protective measures had to be explained first and then implemented into the companies' risk assessment.

The most important point in this context was not only to draw attention to hygiene information but also to hygiene protective measures. It was essential that this information was easy to understand and available for everybody. BGHW's prevention department therefore compiled a wide range of hygiene, technical, organizational and personal measures and designed various information material, e.g. instructions about sneezing in the elbow, not touching the mouth, nose and eyes with unwashed hands, hand washing instructions, with the advice it needs to last at least 20 better 30 seconds, correct use of sanitizer and skin protection measures, correct use of mouth and nose cover masks and PPE.

The companies' individual risk assessment had to be supplemented and the specific measures had to be

implemented within the operating procedures for the purpose to stop the spread of the pandemic by interrupting the infection chain actively. The importance of good and prompt communication is obvious. Therefore the distribution of technical information was done by using digital media. BGHW's website got a new created category with daily updates. To make sure that all users will easily find the latest news they were placed on the cover page striking. Here one finds general and specific information, e.g. the state of development of the pandemic, description of hazards and all branch specific OSH measures BGHW created to protect employees (https://www.bghw.de) etc.

The information provided is structured like this:

a) FAQ's, that include general as well as specific information for the trade and logistics industries, e.g. first aid, customer contact, insurance coverage, common hygiene
b) Summarized branch specific safety and health information for trade and logistics companies, e.g. food retail, fuel stations, tyre trading, waste industry, branches with dust exposure, office workstation
c) Best Practice solutions "from the trade - for the trade companies„The examples show different ways to reduce the risk of an infection in the retail sector while doing the business, e.g. hazard warning lines to keep the distance, counters with acrylic glass panels to separate the customers, separate wrapping counter for risk groups, cashless payment
d) Media for company use, e.g. posters that illustrate the required code of behaviour, specific hygiene measures, mouth and nose cover masks, skin protection, templates for risk assessments
e) Templates for a compact risk assessment supplement about the risk of biological infection through pathogenic micro-organisms. It is designed for practical use in retail in general and especially for food retail and drugstores, workshops, tyre trading, fuel stations and includes information, checklists for characteristic working areas and recommendations for protective measures
f) Additional links for further information to websites of other German Social Accident Insurance Institutions, National Health and Research Institutions and the German Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. All information can be downloaded. The most essential information are available in easy German language too.

Furthermore some of the posters and notices are available in English and Turkish language also. Beyond this social media and the BGHW's prevention campaign website were used likewise to get in touch with as many people as possible to spread these essential information and to reduce the infection rate.

All these efforts lead to the sweeping success that BGHW and many of its member companies had been capable to work and could do their business despite the general pandemic situation.

Member
Cargill Corporate

How Cargill is putting First during COVID-19 Pandemic

Lawrence Low / CSP, CMIOSH
Health & Safety Director

Cargill, with our team of 160,000 professionals in 70 countries draws together the worlds of food, agriculture, nutrition and risk management. For more than 150 years, we have helped farmers grow more, connecting them to broader markets. We are continuously developing products that give consumers just what they're seeking, advancing nutrition, food safety and sustainability. And we help all our partners innovate and manage risk, so they can nourish the world again tomorrow.

As part of the global essential supply chain to ensure that farmers and

ranchers have a market to sell their product; fish and livestock operations can keep their animals fed; grocers can stock their shelves; restaurants can serve their customers as they reopen and families around the world have food on the table, we worked hard to maintain the reliability of our operations, serve our customers, and deliver on our purpose of nourishing the world. We are extremely proud of our 160,000 employees whom have made extraordinary contributions, creativity and acts of courage to make all of us in our communities safer.

And that's been possible, in part because Cargill has a head start on safety. For many years, we've been focused on culture and improving the safety of our operations. During the pandemic, we were among the first companies worldwide to ban international travel and prohibit visitors in our facilities back in February at that time when COVID-19 made international headlines.

We joined with industry partners and local departments of health to share best practices to mitigate COVID-19 exposures in our plant operations. As examples, here are several safety measures implemented across the world of Cargill:

1. Active Screening: Where we can, before employees step foot in a Cargill workspace, they answer screening questions and have their temperature taken to determine if they have potential COVID-19 symptoms that could potentially expose others. Anyone not feeling well is asked to stay home.
2. Communication and Education: Signs posted throughout Cargill facilities teach about COVID-19 symptoms, encourage handwashing and other best practices for combatting the spread of the virus. We've also leveraged technologies to provide information Cargill families can use to care for themselves both at work and in the community.
3. Social Distancing: Cargill asks employees to maintain 1.5-2 meters or 6 feet of separation from others (as recommended by health authorities). In places where this is challenging, sites are installing dividers to separate employee workstations, locker rooms and cafeteria eating spaces.
4. Adjusted Processes: External meetings are cancelled, and internal meetings should be canceled, held with minimal attendees or conducted virtually. Work start times have been adjusted to reduce congestion during shift changes, and break times are staggered. At our offices, everyone who can is working remotely.
5. We drilled our health emergency response plan to stress test the program readiness so that we can improve ourselves based on the learning opportunities.
6. Cleaning and Sanitizing: More than ever, Cargill is prioritizing enhanced sanitation of bathrooms, cafeterias, workspaces, and common contact areas. Also, adding hand sanitizer and hands-free water refill stations has increased health and safety measures.
7. Putting people first: Around the world, the company is taking a putting people first approach, and is committed to helping employees impacted by the virus avoid financial hardship.

Working in close coordination with public health officials, we kept making adjustments to ensure the highest standards of safety in all our facilities given the fluidity of the pandemic. If a plant or office does not meet our high safety standards, if the health of our people or the safety of our products is in question, we will not operate that facility. The decision to idle even one of our plants can have a major impact on regional and global food supplies. Just one of our meat processing plants can feed up to 22,000,000 people per day. Still shutting down a plant or slowing us operations are choices we will make to protect our people. Specific example of how Cargill meat processing business is ensuring safety during COVID-19 can be found in the article at www.cargill.com/story/.

The Northeast Colorado Health Department said Cargill has made employee health a priority and their practices are an example for other food industry companies to follow. The North American Meat Institute is held up Cargill as a leader in plant safety, and we are working with others to share best practices across the industry. Across Asia, our plants have been back online for months. Safety requires a sustained commitment from all of us every single day.

That's why we are remaining vigilant in our communities to prevent the spread of COVID-19. We believe that with an incredibly resilient team that we have, we will continue to work towards our purpose to nourish the world in a safe, responsible and sustainable way.

Vision Zero Campaign in Prevention Culture Section

As the sole board member organization from Asia in ISSA Special Commission on Prevention, KOSHA has endeavored to spread the Vision Zero Campaign into the Asian continent.

Vision Zero Campaign with National OSH Week participants in July, 2019

Vision Zero Campaign with OSH professionals from Asian countries in July, 2019

Leaflet of Vision Zero both in English and in Korean

Giveaway for Vision Zero campaign

Warm welcome to new member

The new membership for Mr. Lawrence Low, Health and Safety Director at Asian Pacific Cargill Corporate was unanimously approved at the 7th Board meeting of October, 2019, in Brussel, Belgium.

Changes of OSH Events due to COVID-19

Event	Before	After
National OSH Week of Korea	Jul. 6 ~ 11., 2020 (Seoul, Korea)	Jul. 6 ~ 11., 2020 (Seoul, Korea) (The events can be reduced)
APOSHO 2020	Aug. 9. ~ 12., 2020 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)	Cancelled
AHICE 2020	Jun. 1. ~ 3., 2020 (Atlanta, USA)	Replaced by virtual conference
IOHA 2020	Oct. 17 ~ 22., 2020 (Daegu, Korea)	Aug. 21. ~ 26., 2021 (Daegu, Korea)
The 22nd World Congress on OSH	Oct. 4. ~ 7., 2020 (Toronto, Canada)	Sep. 19. ~ 22., 2021 (Toronto, Canada)
ICOH 2021 Congress	Mar. 21. ~ 26., 2021 (Melbourne, Australia)	Feb. 6. ~ 11., 2022 (Melbourne, Australia)

The List of members

Chair

- Korea Occupational Safety and Helath Agency (KOSHA)

Vice-Chair Organizations

- Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung (DGUV)
- INSTITUT NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE ET DE SECURITE (INRS)
- Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH)
- National Safety Council of India (NSCI)
- The American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP)

Consultative Capacity

- ILO, Labour Administraiton, Labour Inspection, and Occupational Safety and Health Branch
- ISSA

Members

- Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH)
- Workplace Safety and Health (WSH) Council , Ministry of Manpower (MOM)
- Safety and Environment Protection Research Institute (SEPRI)
- Malaysian Occupational Safety and Health Professionals' Association (MOSHPA)
- Malaysian Society for Occupational Safety and Health (MSOSH)
- The national Safety and Health Council of Indonesia (NSHCI)
- HSE Consulatant LTD
- Vietnam Occupational Safety and Health Association (VOSHA)
- National Institute of Labour Protection, Vietnam (NILP)
- Occupational Safety and Health Council (OSHC)
- Hong Kong Occupational Safety and Health Association (HKOSHA)
- Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MSWL)
- Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MLVT)
- Occupational Safety and Health Buaeau, Dept. of Labour Protection& Welfare (DLPW)
- Occupational Health Division Ministry of Health (MOH)
- Ministry of Labour&Transport Management, Dept. Of Labour,Labour Office, Hetauda (MLTM)
- Association of Safety Practitioners of the Philippines (ASPPI)
- National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Japan (JNIOSH)
- Technology Institution of Industrial Safety (TIIS)
- ISSA Chemistry Section
- ISSA Construction Section
- ISSA Electricity, Gas and Water Section
- ISSA Mining Section
- ISSA Education and Training Section
- International Organisation of Employers (IOE)
- Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU)
- Citizens' Coalition for Safety
- Korean Industrial Health Association (KIHA)
- The Korean Society of Safety (KOSOS)
- Korea Construction Safety Engineering Association
- Korea Industrial Safety Association (KISA)
- Korean Association of Occupational Health Nurses
- Korea Safety Equipment Association (KSEA)
- GS Caltex Corporation
- Samsung Electronics
- Samsung Electro-Mechanics
- Bureau for Safe Work - Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs (MOLISA)
- BG ETEM
- General Agency for Specialized Inspection of Mongolia (GASI)
- EDF Group
- Associazione Professionale Italiana Ambiente e Sicurezza (AIAS)
- Italian Institute for the Insurance against Work Accidents (INAIL)
- British Safety Council
- International Network of Occupational Safety and Health Practitioner Organizations (INSHPO)
- Fundacentro
- TUV Rheinland Korea
- Evraz Group of Russia
- Arab Labor Organization
- Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung (DGUV) IAG
- OPPBTP
- BGHW
- Cargill Corporate

Section for a Culture of Prevention | JUNE 2020

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Vice-Chairpersons	Sven Timm, DGUV	Stephane Pimbert, INRS	Antti Koivula, FIOH
	Lalit Gabhane, NSCI	Diana Stegall, ASSP	
Secretary General	Kwon, Jong Kyu, KOSHA		

issa
Section for a culture of prevention

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