



## COVID-19: Supporting guidance for packhouse managers

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Citrus production and packhouse activities are exempted from the recently announced lockdown. However, keeping physical distance while grading and packing, or limiting gatherings to below 100 people is likely not feasible in the packhouse environment. For staff using permitted public transport (taxis, busses), keeping the prescribed safe distance is also IMPOSSIBLE. However, workers can be kept safe with the following guidelines:

1. DESIGNATE a person to sanitise the entire inside of transport vehicles (rails, backs of seats, windows where faces may touch, doors, etcetera) BEFORE staff enter the vehicle.
  - a. Use a backpack spray unit with any of the sanitisers listed below. Please dilute according to the label if not specifically indicated
    - i. Sporekill solution at 0,5% for hands and 1% for surfaces.
    - ii. Commercial sanitisers with at least 60 to 70% alcohol – not advisable for long-term use.
    - iii. Polybiguanidine products such as Vantocil.
    - iv. Nonylphenol Polyethylene Glycol Ether products such as HD313, Tergitol or Agral 90.
    - v. Household bleach (~3,5% sodium hypochloride): add 30-35 ml per liter of water.
    - vi. At least 0,5% peroxide solution.
    - vii. A 2 to 3% soap solution.
    - viii. Vinegar is NOT recommended.
  - b. Wipe down all surfaces treated as above.
2. TRAIN staff and emphasise the importance of keeping hands VERY clean – this is the best way to protect themselves against infection. There is no need for an alcohol-based hand sanitiser at all times, since washing with soap and water is an EXCELLENT sanitation measure, as long as hands are washed for at least 20 s.
3. Please train staff to wash their hands before, and sanitise immediately after leaving their transport, or at least as close to the event as possible.
4. NO FACE TOUCHING - this is hard to do, as everybody touches their faces often, but this is a major way in which the virus is transmitted
  - a. The virus is known to enter through the eyes, as well as nose and mouth. If a contaminated surface is touched, and the face thereafter, that CONTAMINATION IS TRANSFERRED to the face.
  - b. Money, grocery trolleys, and all surfaces in common and public areas, including transport, are heavily contaminated with microbes. CREATE AWARENESS regarding this fact.
5. PROMOTE MINIMAL surface touching in the workplace: door handles, windows, bags, railings, pens, and any other objects. These are typically previously contaminated as well.
6. LEAVE inter-leading doors OPEN if at all possible, to minimise touching of door handles and surfaces. Diligent control can still be enforced without having all doors and gates locked at all times.
7. Wearing gloves creates a FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY, as a person can STILL touch his or her face and transfer any contamination in doing so. If used, they should be changed after each activity.
8. Masks should be worn by people who are sick (even if not COVID-19), but they are currently in short supply. With this current outbreak, people are safer if they wear some facial protection, even if they are not sick.
  - a. Reusable masks have become available from <https://uscrubin.wixsite.com/website/product-page/reusable-face-masks>
  - b. Wearing a scarf or a handkerchief may provide a measure of protection against airborne particles.
  - c. If a scarf or handkerchief is worn, please ensure that these are washed regularly.
  - d. Normal laundering of clothes and scarves provides enough sanitation to ensure the individual's safety.
  - e. Masks or scarves/handkerchiefs must not be taken off and placed on surfaces, and then re-worn. Keep scarves on your



- person. Once face protection is taken off, it should be washed or replaced.
- f. Used/dirty face protection should NEVER BE SHARED.

In general, adhere to the following guidelines:

1. Staff who have a PERSISTENT COUGH have to STAY AT HOME, and be evaluated for COVID-19
  - a. In the case where a cough or sneeze is irrepressible, DEMONSTRATE HOW to do so in the SHOULDER OR BENT ELBOW. Emphasise that a hand MAY NOT be used to cover the cough or sneeze, as this will contaminate it and spread microbes, spread onto every surface they touch afterwards.
  - b. Not covering the nose and mouth is very dangerous, and will spread droplets up to 8m away. It is possible for microscopic droplets to stay airborne for up to 10 minutes.
  - c. NO personal contact - DO NOT shake hands – use the elbow greeting.
2. DEMONSTRATE THE CORRECT PROCEDURE and make it clear that hands must be washed for at least 20 seconds at a time, preferably with soap and hot water when available.
3. If necessary, assign someone to monitor all handwashing bays in the packhouse to ensure it is done correctly.
  - a. Do use basins in areas further away from wash bays, but have the dirtied water replenished with clean water regularly.
  - b. Do provide single-use paper towels that are responsibly collected in an enclosed bin and disposed of by incinerating.
4. The sanitisers mentioned above are all good options for hand sanitation. Ensure that staff rinse and dry their hands with single-use paper towels BEFORE TOUCHING ANY FRUIT. If used on surfaces in the packhouse, wipe down and allow to dry after disinfection, to eliminate carry-over of the sanitiser
5. DO HAVE STRICT CONTROL IN THE STAFF CANTEEN – close down if possible. Sunshine is good to fight infection, so do encourage staff to spend teas and lunches outside.
  - a. Maintain a safe distance between staff at all times
  - b. Ensure very good hygiene and sanitation of utensils
  - c. Have a designated person wash down all surfaces before and after any break where staff were using tables and chairs
6. BATHROOMS must be KEPT SANITISED at all times: taps, toilet handles and seats, locker doors and locks, light switches, etc.
7. DO NOT ALLOW SHARING of any items between staff – not even pens.
8. REMEMBER to sanitise surfaces such as dosing machinery, storage room doors, cold storage curtains, tractor steering wheels, gear levers, and tools in the workshops, to name but a few.
9. Encourage staff to keep healthy by doing normal, sensible things like eating a balanced diet, and mild exercise. Healthy people are far less likely to contract COVID-19.



## COVID-19: Ondersteunende riglyne vir pakhuisbestuurders

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Sitrus produksie en pakhuisbedrywighede is vrygestel van die nuutafgekondigde afspertyperk. Dit is egter onwaarskynlik dat die voorgeskrewe persoonlike ruimte gehandhaaf kan word by gradering en verpakking, terwyl dit ook onwaarskynlik is om minder as 100 mense op die perseel te hê. Verder is die voorgeskrewe veilige persoonlike ruimte ONMOONTLIK om te handhaaf op openbare vervoer soos busse en taxis.

Werkerbeveiliging kan egter bevorder word met die volgende maatreëls:

1. WYS 'N PERSOON AAN om die binnekant van alle voertuie waarmee werkers reis, binne-in te saniteer VOORDAT hulle aanboord klim:
  - a. Gebruik 'n rugsaksproeier met enige van die saniteermiddels hieronder genoem. Verdun asseblief volgens die etiket indien geen verdunning aangedui is nie
    - i. Sporekill oplossing teen 0,5% vir hande en 1% vir oppervlaktes
    - ii. Kommersieële saniteerders met MINSTENS 60 tot 70% alkohol – hierdie is nie aan te beveel vir langtermyn gebruik nie.
    - iii. Polibiguanidien produkte soos Vantocil.
    - iv. Nonylfenol Polietileen Glikol Eter produkte soos HD313, Tergitol of Agral 90.
    - v. Huishoudelike bleikmiddel (~3,5% natrium hipochloried): voeg 30-35 ml per liter water by.
    - vi. Ten minste 0,5% peroksied oplossing.
    - vii. 'n 2 tot 3% seep oplossing.
    - viii. Asyn WORD NIE aanbeveel nie.
  - b. Vee alle oppervlaktes af nadat dit behandel was.
2. Lei personeel op en BEKLEMTON die belang van UITERS SKOON HANDE – hierdie is die beste manier om hulself te beveilig teen infeksie. Daar is geen nodigheid vir alkohol-gebaseerde reinigingsmiddels nie, aangesien seep en water UITSTEKENDE sanitering bied.
3. Lei personeel op om asseblief hulle hande te was VOORDAT hulle op die bus / taxi klim, asook DIREK NADAT hulle afgeklim het (of so gou moontlik daarna).
4. GEEN kontak met hulle gesigte nie. Hierdie is moeilik, aangesien almal van ons gereeld aan ons gesigte vat, maar dit is 'n baie belangrike infeksie roete.
  - a. Dit is bekend dat die virus deur die oë kan toegang kry, asook deur die neus en mond. Indien 'n gekontamineerde oppervlak aangeraak word, met die gesig daarna, word die KONTAMINASIE OORGEDRA op die gesig.
  - b. Geld, winkeltrullies, alle oppervlaktes in gemeenskaplike of openbare areas, insluitende vervoer, is swaar gelaai met mikrobe. SKEP 'n BEWUSTHEID rondom hierdie feit.
5. MOEDIG MINIMALE hantering van enige oppervlak in die werksplek aan: deurhandvatsels, vensters, sakke, relings, penne en enige ander voorwerpe.
6. LOS skeidingsdeure OOP indien hoegenaamd moontlik ten einde hantering teen die deur se oppervlak te voorkom. GETROUE BEHEER kan steeds uitgeoefen word sonder om alles die hele tyd toegesluit te hou.
7. Die dra van handskoene skep 'n VALSE GEVOEL van VEILIGHEID. 'n Persoon kan steeds sy/haar gesig aanraak en enige kontaminasie sodoende oordra.
8. Maskers moet gedra word deur mense wat siek is (selfs indien dit nie COVID-19 is nie), maar dit is wêreldwyd uit voorraad. Met die huidige uitbraak voel mense veiliger indien hulle een of ander vorm van gesigsbeskerming kan dra, al is hulle nie siek nie.
  - a. Herbruikbare maskers is nou verkrygbaar by <https://uscrubin.wixsite.com/website/product-page/reusable-face-masks>
  - b. Die dra van 'n serp of sakdoek rondom die gesig as beskerming tussen ander mense mag 'n persoon laat veiliger voel.



- c. Indien werkers serpe en sakdoeke dra, moet dit daaglik gewas word.
- d. Normale wasproses en seep is voldoende sanitasie om die individuele veiligheid te verseker.
- e. Maskers /serpe /sakdoeke mag nie afgehaal word en op 'n oppervlak neergesit word, en dan later weer gedra word nie. Hou die items op die persoon self. Wanneer die item verwyder word, moet dit gewas of vervang word.
- f. Gebruikte / vuil gesigsbeskerming moet NOOIT GEDEEL word nie.

In die algemeen:

1. Personeel wat VOORTDUREND HOES moet by die huis bly en ondersoek word vir COVID-19.
  - a. In die geval waar 'n hoest of nies nie onderdruk kan word nie, moet die KORREKTE manier van stuiting GEDEMONSTREER word: in die geboë elmboog of in die skouer. Beklemtoon dat GEEN HAND GEBRUIK mag word NIE, aangesien hierdie sal lei tot kontaminasie wat dan verder sal versprei op elke oppervlak waaraan hulle raak.
  - b. Om nie die mond en neus te bedek nie is BAIE GEVAARLIK, want die druppels uit die lugweë en mond kan tot 8 m ver versprei. Dit is ook moontlik vir die mikroskopiese druppels om tot 10 minute in die lug te hang.
  - c. GEEN kontak tussen personeel – GEEN handdrukke – gebruik die elmboog groet.
2. DEMONSTREER DIE KORREKTE HANDWAS metode en maak dit duidelik dat hande vir 'n minimum van 20 sekondes gewas moet word. Gebruik verkieslik seep en warm water waar beskikbaar.
3. Indien nodig, wys 'n persoon aan om die handwasstasie te monitor en te verseker dat dit reg gedoen word.
  - a. Gebruik skottel in areas wat ver van die handwasstasie geleë is, maar maak

- b. Voorsien eenmalige-gebruik papierhanddoekies wat dan verantwoordelik weggegooi en uiteindelik verbrand word.
4. Die saniteermiddels wat vroeër genoem was, is almal geskik vir handsanitering. Maak seker dat personeel hulle hande was, spoel en droog maak VOORDAT HULLE WEER VRUGTE HANTEER. Indien dit op oppervlaktes in die pakhuis gebruik word, moet dit afgevee en toegelaat word om HEELTEMAL droog te word ten einde residu-oordraging te voorkom.
  5. PAS STRENG BEHEER TOE IN DIE KANTIENS – sluit dit indien moontlik. Sonskyn is 'n goeie manier om die virus te beveg, dus moet personeel aangemoedig word om rusperiodes en etes buite te spandeer.
    - a. Handhaaf ten alle tye 'n veilige afstand tussen personeel.
    - b. Verseker uiters goeie higiëne en sanitering van eetgerei.
    - c. Laat 'n aangewese persoon alle oppervlaktes afwas voor en ná rus- en etenstye, indien tafels en stoele gebruik word.
  6. BADKAMERS moet GESANITEER wees ten alle tye: krane, toilethandvatsels en sitplekke, toesluitkassies se deure en slotte, ligskakelaars, ensovoorts.
  7. MOENIE ENIGE ONDERLINGE DELING van enige items toelaat nie, selfs penne.
  8. ONTHOU om oppervlaktes soos doseringsmasjiene, stoorkamerdeure en kouekamergordyne, trekkerstuurwiele en rathefbome, gereedskap, om maar 'n paar voorbeelde te noem, OOK TE SANITEER.
  9. Moedig personeel aan om gesond te bly deur verstandige dinge te doen soos om gesond te eet en matig te oefen. Gesonde mense het 'n verminderde kans om COVID-19 op te doen.