COVID-19 Impacts at the Cement Plant
GoToMeeting
Tuesday, March 24
10:00 a.m. Central/11:00 a.m. Eastern
Portland Cement Association
Antitrust Statement

The Portland Cement Association assigns the highest priority to full compliance with both the letter and the spirit of the antitrust laws, and it is vital that this meeting be conducted in a manner consistent with that policy. If at any time during the course of the meeting, PCA counsel or staff believe that a sensitive topic under the antitrust laws is being discussed, or is about to be discussed, they will so advise the meeting and halt further discussion. As attendees at this meeting, you should likewise not hesitate to voice any concerns you may have in this regard.

It is important to bear in mind that those in attendance at this meeting may be your competitors. Any discussions of commercial matters with one’s competitors may create the appearance of an antitrust violation, even though there is none. Therefore, such discussions should be avoided at all times before, during, and after this meeting.

Portland Cement Association
November 2013
Housekeeping...

• PLEASE keep your phone on mute
• PLEASE use the chat feature to ask questions
• We will be recording the session
• We will be sending out notes, etc. after the session
From the evidence so far, the new coronavirus can be transmitted in ALL AREAS, including areas with hot and humid weather. Regardless of climate, adopt protective measures if you live in, or travel to an area reporting COVID-19. The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. Eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

FACT: The new coronavirus can be transmitted in areas with hot and humid climates

#Coronavirus  #COVID19

9 March 2020
There is no reason to believe that cold weather can kill the new coronavirus or other diseases. The normal human body temperature remains around 36.5°C and 37°C, regardless of the external temperature or weather. The most effective way to protect yourself against the new coronavirus is by frequently cleaning your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water.

FACT:
Cold weather and snow CANNOT kill the new coronavirus

#Coronavirus  #COVID19
Taking a hot bath will not prevent you from catching COVID-19. Your normal body temperature remains around 36.5°C to 37°C, regardless of the temperature of your bath or shower. Actually, taking a hot bath with extremely hot water can be harmful, as it can burn you.

The best way to protect yourself against COVID-19 is by frequently cleaning your hands. By doing this you eliminate viruses that may be on your hands and avoid infection that could occur by then touching your eyes, mouth, and nose.

FACT:
Taking a hot bath does not prevent the new coronavirus disease

#Coronavirus  #COVID19
To date there has been no information nor evidence to suggest that the new coronavirus could be transmitted by mosquitoes. The new coronavirus is a respiratory virus which spreads primarily through droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, or through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose. To protect yourself, clean your hands frequently with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Also, avoid close contact with anyone who is coughing and sneezing.

FACT:
The new coronavirus CANNOT be transmitted through mosquito bites

#Coronavirus  #COVID19
No. Hand dryers are not effective in killing the 2019-nCoV.
To protect yourself against the new coronavirus, you should frequently clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Once your hands are cleaned, you should dry them thoroughly by using paper towels or a warm air dryer.

#2019nCoV
UV lamps should not be used to sterilize hands or other areas of skin as UV radiation can cause skin irritation.

Can an ultraviolet disinfection lamp kill the new coronavirus?

#2019nCoV
Thermal scanners are effective in detecting people who have developed a fever (i.e. have a higher than normal body temperature) because of infection with the new coronavirus.

However, they cannot detect people who are infected but are not yet sick with fever. This is because it takes between 2 and 10 days before people who are infected become sick and develop a fever.

#2019nCoV
No. Spraying alcohol or chlorine all over your body will not kill viruses that have already entered your body. Spraying such substances can be harmful to clothes or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, mouth). Be aware that both alcohol and chlorine can be useful to disinfect surfaces, but they need to be used under appropriate recommendations.

World Health Organization

#2019nCoV
No. Vaccines against pneumonia, such as pneumococcal vaccine and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) vaccine, do not provide protection against the new coronavirus.
The virus is so new and different that it needs its own vaccine. Researchers are trying to develop a vaccine against 2019-nCoV, and WHO is supporting their efforts.
Although these vaccines are not effective against 2019-nCoV, vaccination against respiratory illnesses is highly recommended to protect your health.

Do vaccines against pneumonia protect you against the new coronavirus?

#2019nCoV
No. There is no evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline has protected people from infection with the new coronavirus. There is some limited evidence that regularly rinsing the nose with saline can help people recover more quickly from the common cold. However, regularly rinsing the nose has not been shown to prevent respiratory infections.
Garlic is a healthy food that may have some antimicrobial properties. However, there is no evidence from the current outbreak that eating garlic has protected people from the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV).
People of all ages can be infected by the new coronavirus (nCoV-2019). Older people, and people with pre-existing medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus. WHO advise people of all age to take steps to protect themselves from the virus, for example by following good hand hygiene and good respiratory hygiene.

#Coronavirus
No, antibiotics do not work against viruses, only bacteria. The new coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment. However, if you are hospitalized for the 2019-nCoV, you may receive antibiotics since bacterial co-infection is possible.

#Coronavirus
To date, there is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the new coronavirus (2019-nCoV). However, those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those with severe illness should receive optimized supportive care. Some specific treatments are under investigation, and will be tested through clinical trials. WHO is helping to accelerate research and development efforts with a range of partners.

#Coronavirus
KEEP CALM AND WASH YOUR HANDS
COVID SOME FEEDBACK

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Be prepared to change

- The situation is fluid and changing every day
- Be ready to make modifications based on what is happening in your state and local area
- Communicate to others that things will be fluid, no hard promises on how things will be
- Be prepared for everything
  - Mandatory quarantine
  - Mandatory shutdown
  - Loss of essential personnel & supplies
Policies

- Have policies in place to cover the new situation, but relying as much as possible on existing policies to the extent practical
- Critical personnel manning of plant
  - Define who must come in
- Have a policy for sick leave
  - Employee opts out of work – consequences
  - Employee forced out – consequences
- Define consequences
  - For not abiding by “new” rules
Communications

- Appoint a single contact person, preferably someone working offsite
- Keep communication channels open
  - Especially local and state government
  - Employees
  - Customers
  - Suppliers
  - Key stakeholders
- But communicate remotely (push / pull)
- Schedule routine outbound updates
Communications

- Do not over communicate allow stakeholders to seek out the info they need
- Push – essential info / stakeholders
  - You control
  - You send out info to those you chose
- Pull – non essential info / stakeholders
  - You make the information available
    - i.e. website
  - Stakeholders are informed where they can find data
  - Have a voice recording referring to the website
  - Reduces incoming calls
Inbound Personnel

- Post a notice at the plant entrance
- Provide the name & # of the contact person
- Enforce the visitor policy with no exceptions

Contact XXX at ####### for entrance information
Visitor Control

- Many plants have stopped outbound travel
- Some plants have reduced inbound travel to contractors and essential personnel only
  - Some plants have locked access to visitors
- Screening visitors
  - No one is screening incoming workers, contractors or visitors as of yet
- Some plants are asking employees to take their own temperature before coming to work
- Some plants are asking contractors to certify that their employees have not tested positive nor shown any symptoms
Inbound Personnel Checks

- Travel & health questionnaires
- Temperature monitoring
- Diarrhea / stomach problems
- Hold breath for 15 seconds
- Blood oxygen level
- When to send to a doctor?
- Can testing be mandatory?
  - With / without cause?
- Can company's test their own employees?
Inbound Materials

- Agree on how to receive inbound materials
- Segregate deliveries by type
  - Office supplies to one location
  - Parts & equipment to another, etc.
- Avoid face to face contact
- Identify and secure medium term needs
  - Refractory
  - Critical spare parts, etc.
  - Keep in mind that the supply chain will be disrupted
Manning decisions

- Normal manning with admin working from home
- Skeleton crews at some plants
- Splitting shifts so fewer people together at same time
- Back up personnel / shifts so if one crew is out, the replacement crew can take over
- Staggered start times to avoid congestion at work start / stop
- Shed unnecessary work, focus on keeping the plant running, paperwork, etc. later
- Keep crews at the smallest possible level
Limiting Contact

- Eliminate ride sharing, segregate parking areas
- Meetings over the internet or phone as opposed to F2F (some shift changes by phone)
- More porta-potties and cleaning stations for contractors
- Work only in two person teams or small groups
- Eat lunch on your own (preferably outdoors in the sun)
- One food truck (maximum) for meals
- One person at a time in elevators
- Lock offices, control rooms, meeting rooms, lunch rooms etc. to avoid congregating places
https://www.amazon.com/Best-Sanitizers-MD10012-Activated-Dispenser/dp/B00BMEHBMI
Paperwork

- Paperwork can carry the virus
- Limit paperwork to the essentials
- Limit the number of people who handle paperwork
  - Have one person open mail (with PPE), scan and email
  - Have one person clocking employees in / out
  - One person completes forms
  - Do not share pens / pencils
- UV inbound paper work (not people) – Timing TVC
  - Bills of Lading
  - Incoming mail
- Scales and shipping offices locked
  - No contact with drivers
  - Remote signature pads
  - Signing on behalf of the driver
Cleaning

- Have extra supplies for washing hands and sanitizing surfaces
- Stock up on soaps, sanitizers, and paper towels
- Have someone cleaning door handles and common surfaces on a frequent basis
- Meeting organizers responsible for monitoring social distancing and sanitizing meeting room after meetings
- Meet outdoors if possible
- Block open doors that are commonly used to avoid excess handling of door knobs
- Ventilate areas with fresh air when safe
PPE

- Take essential PPE out of machines and open stores (to avoid loss)
- Limit the issuance of dust masks and other PPE
- Return old mask to get a new one
- Order extra half-face respirators and filters
- Have one or more hazmat suits available?
- Have employees travel with their PPE when practical
Remote Support

- Phone support
  - Intercompany
  - Suppliers
- Go-Pro with live remote support
  - Be able to broadcast
- Have a talent pool available remotely
  - Possibly covering more than one plant
- Make sure network has bandwidth to deal with remote load
- Beef up network security if necessary
Other Suggestions

- One driver dedicated to a vehicle when possible
- When not possible, have sanitizing kits available for shift change
- Departing driver to sanitize the truck before leaving
- Arriving driver to also sanitize the truck upon arrival
MSHA

- Information about MSHA visits has been varied
- Some plants have found that MSHA inspectors have not followed CDC guidelines
- Some plants have asked MSHA personnel to vacant the site
- One inspector / one plant person
- MSHA inspectors should self declare their own status and where they have been

[https://www.msha.gov/coronavirus-resources](https://www.msha.gov/coronavirus-resources)