

Local Union No. 813

48-18 Van Dam Street ■ Long Island City, NY 11101
(718)937-7010 ■ Fax: (718)937-7003
www.teamsters813.org



Sean T. Campbell
President & Principal Officer

Affiliated With
**International Brotherhood
of Teamsters**

Daniel L. Wright
Secretary Treasurer

John Sheha
Vice President

Jennifer A. Gagliano
Recording Secretary

Richard Laecca
Trustee

Robert R. Morrone
Trustee

Bonacio Crespi
Trustee

March 13, 2020

TO ALL LOCAL UNION NO. 813 MEMBERS

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

I write to you on the situation regarding COVID-19. I know that there is a lot of anxiety and fear out there, as well as conflicting information circulating in the media and online. The Department of Health or the CDC is a great source of reliable information.

We can all take steps to protect ourselves and each other. The most important step we can all take is to practice good hygiene. Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, avoid touching your face, cough and sneeze into a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands), and do not shake hands.

I have enclosed a six-page information packet for you to read and have some information on the COVID-19 virus.

Together we will get through this tough time and we will prevail.

Fraternally,

Sean T. Campbell
President & Principal Executive Officer

**REMINDER: PLEASE NOTIFY THE UNION AND THE TRUST FUNDS OF ANY CHANGE IN STATUS
AND/OR CHANGE OF ADDRESS
ALSO PLEASE BE REMINDED THAT IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A LOCAL UNION NO. 813 PICTURE ID,
PLEASE CALL THE UNION OFFICE AND MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TO GET YOUR PICTURE ID TAKEN**

Private Sanitation, Resource Recovery and Transfer and Recycling Station Employees; Paper Products and Miscellaneous Drivers; Warehousemen, Helpers and Messengers; Funeral, Livery, Automobile Rentals, Casket and Vault Employees; Container and Drum, Chauffeurs, Helpers and Miscellaneous Workers; Hay and Feed Employees; and Poultry Employees; New York and Metropolitan Area, New York.



TEAMSTERS **SAFETY & HEALTH** **Coronavirus**



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Summary and Resources

This is an emerging, rapidly evolving situation. This fact sheet will be updated as needed. See links at the bottom of this page for the most up-to-date information.

Since December 2019, there has been an outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel (new) coronavirus that was first detected in China and has now been detected in 60 locations internationally, including in several states within the United States. This disease has been named “coronavirus disease 2019” (abbreviated “COVID-19”).

Globally, 73 countries have had over 92,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 that have resulted in over 3,000 deaths. More new cases are occurring outside China than in China.

In the United States, currently 13 States have reported confirmed cases; there are Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. These and other States not listed here continue to test suspected cases and will report confirmed cases to local health departments and to the CDC.

COVID-19 is a new disease and there is more to learn about the characteristics of the virus, including how well it spreads between people, the severity of resulting illness, and the medical or other measures available to control the impact of the virus (for example, vaccine or treatment medications).

WHAT IS COVID-19?

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common in people and many different species of animals, including camels, cattle, cats, and bats. Rarely, animal coronaviruses can infect people and then spread between people.



WHY IS THE COVID-19 CAUSE FOR CONCERN?

- It can kill healthy adults in addition to elderly people with existing health problems. According to the more recent statement from the World Health Organization (WHO), globally, about 3.4% of confirmed patients have died; this rate would make it many times more severe than typical seasonal influenza, putting it somewhere between the 1957 influenza pandemic (0.6%) and the 1918 influenza pandemic (2%).²
- It is transmitted quite efficiently. The average infected person spreads the disease to two or three others. And,
- Symptoms of COVID-19 appear within two to 14 days after exposure and there is strong evidence that it can be transmitted by people who are just mildly ill or even pre-symptomatic

HOW DOES COVID-19 SPREAD?

Current understanding about how the virus that causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) spreads is largely based on what is known about similar coronaviruses. However, this is a changing situation and there is ongoing research on the ways COVID-19 is spread.

The virus that causes COVID-19 seems to be spreading easily in the community (“community spread”). Infected patients have spread the virus to healthcare workers and may have to emergency responders as well.

PERSON-TO-PERSON SPREAD

A person would be contagious during the “incubation period,” the time between catching the virus and beginning to have symptoms of the disease- is up to 14 days. This estimate will be updated as more data become available.

The virus is thought to spread mainly from.

- Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet).
- Respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
 - These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
- People are thought to be most contagious when they are most symptomatic (the sickest).
- Some spread might be possible before people show symptoms; there have been reports of this occurring with this new coronavirus, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

SPREAD FROM CONTACT WITH INFECTED SURFACES OR OBJECTS

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



According to the CDC, "In general, because of poor survivability of these coronaviruses on surfaces, there is likely very low risk of spread from products or packaging that are shipped over a period of days or weeks at ambient temperatures."

WHICH WORKERS ARE AT INCREASED RISK?

Several workers employed at a long-term care facility as well as firefighters in Washington State and two health care workers in California have been either quarantined or diagnosed with COVID-19.

Working people are at increased risk if they frequently interact with potentially infected or infected individuals. Workers who are at increased risk include:

- Health care workers;
- Emergency responders (e.g., law enforcement, firefighters, EMTs);
- Airline operations (e.g., pilots, flight attendants, other airport workers);
- Other transportation operations;
- Correctional workers;
- Educators;
- Cleaning workers;
- Death workers;
- Workers who have been identified as "essential personnel" by their employers during an outbreak or quarantine; and
- Other workers with broad exposure to the public.

WHAT ARE THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS TO PROTECT WORKERS?

Measures for protecting workers from exposure to, and infection with, the novel coronavirus, COVID-19 depend on the type of work being performed and exposure risk, including potential for interaction with infectious people and contamination of the work environment. Employers should adopt infection control strategies based on a thorough hazard assessment, following the '*hierarchy of controls*,' including using appropriate combinations of engineering and administrative controls, safe work practices, and personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent worker exposures. Some OSHA standards that apply to prevent occupational exposure to COVID-19 also require employers to train workers on elements of infection prevention, including PPE.

For information on risks and protective measures in affected sectors, check the IBT website, and see links to OSHA, CDC and other federal and state agencies at the end of this fact sheet.



HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES

- Comprehensive workplace plans to identify potential exposure routes, establish controls to mitigate risk and implement training procedures.
- Emphasis on personal hygiene practices, hand-washing, and respiratory etiquette.
- Adequate supplies of personal protective equipment, especially N95 respirators, and respirator fit testing.
- Protocols to clean and disinfect frequently-touched objects and surfaces.
- Protocols in case of a workplace or community outbreak, including possible self-quarantine or workplace quarantine.
- Plans for supply shortages, triage, prioritization, and other contingencies.
- Consult the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) before hosting and attending events or large gatherings. CDC recommendations may change as the situation evolves.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19?

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), "Most patients (80%) experienced mild illness...approximately 14% experienced severe disease and 5% were critically ill."

Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness.

- The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough.
- Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea.
- These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually.
- Around 1 out of every 6 people who get COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness.
- Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment.
- Globally, 3.4% of people with the disease have died. The mortality rate is subject to change.



People with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

IS THERE A VACCINE, DRUG, OR TREATMENT FOR COVID-19?

- To date, there is no vaccine and no specific antiviral medicine to prevent or treat COVID-2019. Possible vaccines and some specific drug treatments to prevent and treat COVID-19 are under investigation.
- Those affected should receive care to relieve symptoms.
- Antibiotics do not work against COVID-19 because it is caused by a virus. They only work on bacterial infections.
- People with serious illnesses should be hospitalized. Most patients recover thanks to supportive care.

WHAT IS THE CURRENT RISK STATUS OF COVID-19 IN THE UNITED STATES?

COVID-19 virus is NOT currently spreading widely in the United States. However, it is important to note that current global circumstances suggest it is likely that this virus will cause a pandemic. This is a rapidly evolving situation and the risk assessment will be updated as needed.

- For the general American public, who are unlikely to be exposed to this virus at this time, the immediate health risk from COVID-19 is considered to be low.
- People in communities where community spread with the virus that causes COVID-19 has been reported are at elevated though still relatively low risk of exposure.
- Healthcare workers exposed to patients with COVID-19, whether they are providing care or cleaning, are at elevated risk of exposure.
- Close contacts of persons with COVID-19 are at elevated risk of exposure.
- Travelers returning from affected international locations with community spread are also at elevated risk of exposure.

WHAT IS EXPECTED TO OCCUR WITH COVID-19 IN THE US?

As person-to-person spread will continue to occur, more cases of COVID-19 are likely to be identified globally, including more cases in the United States. It is likely that at some point, the widespread transmission of COVID-19 in the United States will occur.

At this time, there is no vaccine to protect against COVID-19 and no medications approved to treat it. Nonpharmaceutical interventions are available.



Widespread transmission of COVID-19 would translate into:

- Large numbers of people needing medical care at the same time.
- Schools, childcare centers, workplaces, and other places for mass gatherings may experience more absenteeism.
- Public health and healthcare systems may become overloaded, with elevated rates of hospitalizations and deaths.
- Other critical infrastructures, such as law enforcement, emergency medical services, and the transportation industry may also be affected.
- Health care providers and hospitals may be overwhelmed.

WHERE TO FIND MORE INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

- ❖ IBT: teamster.org/covid-19
- ❖ U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/index.html
- ❖ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/index.html>
<https://newsroom.clevelandclinic.org/2020/03/02/frequently-asked-questions-about-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/>
- ❖ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/emres/2019_ncov.html
- ❖ Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
<https://www.faa.gov/news/media/attachments/CDC%20FAA%20airline%20guidance.pdf>
<https://www.faa.gov/news/updates/?newsId=94991>
- ❖ California OSHA: <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/Coronavirus-info.html>
- ❖ California Department of Public Health:
<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/LCP/CDPH%20Document%20Library/AFL-20-09.pdf>
<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Immunization/nCOV2019.aspx>
World Health Organization (WHO) https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200302-sitrep-42-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=edd4f123_2