

## **COVID-19 PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE GUIDELINES FOR FOOD RETAIL AND MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. Following the declaration of a national state of disaster on 23 March 2020 in response to the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) pandemic declared by the World Health Organisation, it has become incumbent on business and individuals to apply enhanced hygiene measures.
2. These guidelines are intended to address frequently asked questions and provide tools for businesses to develop workplace-specific protocols and to ensure that they are able to act within the required legal framework.
3. In addition to the enhanced measures set out in these guidelines, businesses should continue to apply all the usual good manufacturing practices and food hygiene standards.
4. These guidelines are subject to change and should be taken as a working document as legislation and official guidelines are published.
5. Updated documents are available at <https://www.cgcsa.co.za/covid-19/>

### **LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

All requirements of relevant food legislation, including but not limited to the Regulations Governing General Hygiene Requirements for Food Premises, the Transport of Food, and related Matters (Regulation No. 638 of 2018), the requirements of any applicable food safety standards, and the requirements set out in out the Regulations issued in terms of section 27(2) the Disaster Management Act (Regulation No. R480 of 2020) (“Regulations”), and the COVID-19 Occupational Health and Safety Measures in Workplaces Directive (Notice No. 479 of 2020) (“Directive”) must be complied with.

Copies of all COVID-19 related Government documents can be found at:  
<https://www.gov.za/coronavirus/guidelines>.

### **FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

#### **1. What is the Novel Coronavirus and COVID-19?**

COVID-19 is caused by the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (“Virus”), the most recently discovered coronavirus in a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals and humans.

#### **2. What are the symptoms of COVID-19?**

The most common symptoms thus far are: fever; cough; sore throat; red eyes; and shortness of breath (difficult breathing). Some patients may also have: body aches; loss of smell and taste; nausea; vomiting; diarrhoea; fatigue; weakness; or tiredness. Other people may develop more

severe symptoms, such as pneumonia. People over the age of 60 or with underlying co-morbidities may be more vulnerable to infection.

### 3. What are the advised preventative measures?

Frequent hand washing with soap and warm water, alternatively a hand sanitizer with at least 70% alcohol content, good cough and sneezing etiquette, social distancing, and the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment are currently the best advised preventative measures.

### 4. Can COVID-19 be spread through food?

There is currently no scientific or medical evidence that COVID-19 can be spread through food.

*<sup>1</sup>“While the first cases probably involved exposure to an animal source, the virus now seems to be spreading from person-to-person. It is thought to happen mainly via respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes, similar to how influenza and other respiratory pathogens spread. Thus far the majority of cases have occurred in people with close physical contact to cases and healthcare workers caring for patients with COVID-19”.*

*<sup>2</sup>“Experiences from previous outbreaks of related coronaviruses, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), show that transmission through food consumption did not occur. At the moment, there is no evidence to suggest that coronavirus is any different in this respect”.*

### 2. How long does the Virus stay alive on surfaces?

There is currently no definitive or single view on this matter.

*<sup>3</sup>“It is not certain how long the virus that causes COVID-19 survives on surfaces, but it seems to behave like other coronaviruses. Studies suggest that coronaviruses (including preliminary information on the COVID-19 virus) may persist on surfaces for a few hours or up to several days. This may vary under different conditions (e.g. type of surface, temperature or humidity of the environment).*

*If you think a surface may be infected, clean it with simple disinfectant to kill the virus and protect yourself and others. Clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water”.*

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<sup>1</sup> National Institute for Communicable Diseases <https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/covid-19/frequently-asked-questions/>

<sup>2</sup> European Food Safety Authority <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/coronavirus-no-evidence-food-source-or-transmission-route>

<sup>3</sup> Government Coronavirus Website <https://sacoronavirus.co.za/faqs/>

*4" There is currently no data available on stability of 2019-nCoV on surfaces. Data from laboratory studies on SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV have shown that stability in the environment depends on several factors including relative temperature, humidity, and surface type. WHO continues to monitor existing evidence around nCoV and will update when such evidence is available".*

*5" The most important thing to know about coronavirus on surfaces is that they can easily be cleaned with common household disinfectants that will kill the virus. Studies have shown that the COVID-19 virus can survive for up to 72 hours on plastic and stainless steel, less than 4 hours on copper and less than 24 hours on cardboard".*

Frequent cleaning of surfaces with a common household disinfectant will kill the virus. For food service businesses, washing of cutlery, crockery and cookware in hot water and detergent (preferably a dishwasher), should kill the Virus. Enhanced personal hygiene measures for all staff, in particular kitchen and service staff, must be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Directive (as set out more fully below).

### 3. Are additional packaging wipe down and sanitation procedures required?

Manufacturers are urged to ensure that their usual cleaning and sanitization programs are strictly followed. There is currently no suggestion that additional sanitization procedures are required during either packing, warehousing or delivery. Products will be handled many times before reaching the consumer and enhanced personal hygiene measures should be implemented throughout the supply chain as the most appropriate measure currently available to ensure the product reaches the shelf without contamination.

#### **Q: What kind of environmental testing and sanitation is required if employees have tested positive for COVID-19?**

A: Currently there is no evidence of food or food packaging being associated with transmission of COVID-19. Therefore, we do not believe there is a need to conduct environmental testing in food settings for the virus that causes COVID-19 for the purpose of food safety. Cleaning and sanitizing the surfaces is a better use of resources than testing to see if the virus is present.

Facilities are required to use personnel practices that protect against contamination of food, food contact surfaces and packaging and to maintain clean and sanitized facilities and food contact surfaces. Although it is possible that the infected worker may have touched surfaces in your facility, FDA-regulated food manufacturers are required to follow Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMPs). Maintaining CGMPs in the facility should minimize the potential for surface contamination and eliminate contamination when it occurs. With the detection of the coronavirus in asymptomatic people and studies showing survival of coronavirus on surfaces for short periods of time, as an extra precaution, food facilities may

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/q-a-on-infection-prevention-and-control-for-health-care-workers-caring-for-patients-with-suspected-or-confirmed-2019-ncov>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/q-a-coronaviruses>

want to consider a more frequent cleaning and sanitation schedule for high human contact surfaces.

While the primary responsibility in this instance is to take appropriate actions to protect other workers and people who might have come in contact with the ill employee, facilities should re-double their cleaning and sanitation efforts to control any risks that might be associated with workers who are ill regardless of the type of virus or bacteria. For example, facilities are required to maintain clean and sanitized facilities and food contact surfaces.

Source: <https://www.ccof.org/food-safety-age-covid-19-fda-guidance-producers>

#### 4. **What steps must be taken to protect employees and customers against the Virus?**

Contact between employees and members of the public should be minimized as far as possible.

All food handlers should practice enhanced hand washing and other personal hygiene etiquette, including for example, washing hands before starting work, regularly during the day, before and after handling food, after handling waste, after cleaning, after using the toilets, after sneezing or coughing, are eating, drinking or smoking, and after handling money.

Avoid touching surfaces that have been touched by customers, including bank cards. Wash hands after collecting dishes and other items that have been handled by customers.

In addition to normal food hygiene and safety standards, all food businesses must comply with the provisions of the Directive:

[https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis\\_document/202004/43257gon479.pdf](https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/202004/43257gon479.pdf)

The Directive stipulates specific measures that must be taken by all businesses in order to identify, mitigate and eliminate potential exposure to the Virus in the workplace, as set out in **Annexure A** hereto.

A useful employee screening info graphic is attached as **Annexure B** hereto.

#### 5. **What is Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)?**

PPE works as a barrier between an individual's skin, mouth, nose, or eyes and viral and bacterial infections. PPE refers to protective clothing, helmets, gloves, face shields, goggles, facemasks and/or respirators or other equipment designed to protect the wearer from injury or the spread of infection or illness.

PPE that is required to be worn in any workplace according to normal food hygiene and safety standards, must continue to be worn.

Additional PPE that is considered necessary for COVID-19 infection control must be worn as appropriate to the assessed risk, the nature of an employee's role and the environment.

Businesses must regularly check the websites of the National Department of Health, the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, and the National Institute for Occupational Health to see whether any additional PPE is required or recommended in any guidelines given the nature of the workplace and the nature of an employee's duties.

## 6. Does PPE provide protection against COVID-19?

<sup>6</sup> *"When used properly and with other infection control practices such as hand-washing, using alcohol-based hand sanitizers, and covering coughs and sneezes, PPE minimizes the spread of infection from one person to another".*

<sup>7</sup> *"Transmission of the virus is via respiratory droplets, similar to how influenza and other respiratory pathogens spread. When a person infected with COVID coughs or sneezes, they release droplets of infected fluid. Larger droplets fall on nearby surfaces for example tables, counters in shops, seats in cars/taxi etc. If you touch these surfaces the virus may transfer to your hands, then to mouth, nose or eyes when you touch your face. People may also be infected by breathing in droplets if standing with 1m of infected person. You cannot become infected through your skin".*

<sup>8</sup> *"Masks may help prevent the transmission of COVID-19 by stopping the spread of respiratory droplets when people talk, sneeze or cough".*

<sup>9</sup> *"The decision for employees to wear PPE should be based on the outcome of the risk assessment. These employees should include those are likely to be exposed to suspected cases, symptomatic and those likely to perform aerosol generating procedures".*

Masks do not replace other protective measures, namely regular hand washing or sanitizing, not touching your nose, mouth or eyes with unwashed hands, coughing or sneezing into a tissue or your elbow, social distancing, and staying at home if unwell.

The Regulations provide that all persons in South Africa must wear a cloth face mask or other item that covers the nose and mouth whilst in public.

Incorrect use of face masks can provide a false sense of protection.

For additional information on the wearing of face masks see:

<https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/covid-19/advice-for-the-public/covid-19-frequently-asked-questions-masks/>.

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<sup>6</sup> Food and Drug Administration <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/general-hospital-devices-and-supplies/personal-protective-equipment-infection-control>

<sup>7</sup> National Institute for Communicable Diseases <https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/covid-19/frequently-asked-questions/>

<sup>8</sup> National Institute for Communicable Diseases <https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/covid-19/advice-for-the-public/covid-19-frequently-asked-questions-masks/>

<sup>9</sup> National Institute for Occupational Health <http://www.nioh.ac.za/>

<sup>10</sup> *“Gloves require frequent changing. Thus, every time one touches a potential contaminated surface, their nose, mouth and eyes, the gloves need to be changed. If not changed, this may result in cross contamination”.*

Gloves are not a substitute for other protective measures, Employees who are required to wear gloves in accordance with normal food hygiene and safety standards, must continue to do so.

If gloves are considered necessary for COVID-19 infection control purposes, then hands must always be washed after removing gloves. Alcohol based sanitizers should not be applied to gloves as it damages them and increases the risk of contamination.

All used PPE should be disposed of in separate waste containers.

## **7. What sectors are currently required to use PPE against COVID-19 infection?**

Healthcare workers are required to use appropriate PPE when caring for persons who are at risk of or have a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19.

Other sectors must base their decision to use PPE on relevant regulatory requirements (including for the food industry any normal food hygiene and safety standards) and the COVID-19 risk assessment and any current advice or guidelines from the Department of Health, the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, and the National Institute for Occupational Health.

Any employees required to use PPE must be instructed and trained in the proper use thereof.

## **8. Are gloves and masks appropriate in a food retail or manufacturing business?**

At this stage there is no specific recommendation or requirement for employees to wear face masks or gloves in a food retail or manufacturing business, other than those employees who are required to wear such PPE in compliance with normal food hygiene and safety standards.

The recommended preventative measures remain frequent hand washing or sanitizing, social distancing, good cough and sneeze etiquette, not touching the nose, mouth or eyes with unwashed hands, and staying at home if unwell.

Any recommendations on the wearing of PPE for the use of cleaning or other potentially caustic materials, should be guided by the MSDS for such materials.

## **9. Must retailers provide sanitizer at workplace entrances?**

The Directive requires retailers to provide sufficient hand sanitizer at each workplace for the use of employees and members of the public.

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<sup>10</sup> National Institute for Occupational Health <http://www.nioh.ac.za/>

It is recommended that members of the public are required to sanitize their hands (either with spray or gel sanitizer provided by the business) before entering the premises. Additional sanitizer should be available throughout the premises.

**10. What measures must be taken for employee using public transport or for whom businesses are providing transport?**

All directions issued by the Department of Transport must be adhered to, including social distancing, sanitization, wearing of masks, loading capacity, and hours of operation.

<https://www.transport.gov.za/coronavirus-outbrake-transport-directions>.

**11. How to be sure that the sanitizer or masks that are used meet required standards?**

Face masks should comply with the Guidelines issued by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition:

[http://www.thedtic.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Updated\\_Recommended\\_Guidelines\\_Fabric\\_Face\\_Masks.pdf](http://www.thedtic.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Updated_Recommended_Guidelines_Fabric_Face_Masks.pdf).

The Directive requires hand sanitizers to have at least 70% alcohol content and to be in accordance with recommendations of the Department of Health.

However:

<sup>11</sup>*“Upon review of our local framework, as compared to the international progression in guidelines for sanitizers, it is clear that there are still gaps when it comes to adequate sanitizer regulation in South Africa.*

*It is evident that SANS 490 should be viewed as compulsory through the lens of the Consumer Protection Act’s right to safe, good quality goods in order to ensure compliance with the Standard. SANS 490 still requires further development and a prescribed alcohol percentage should be prioritised for future sanitiser standards and regulations in order to ensure that the viruses and bacteria are adequately denatured and the public is not falsely misled to believe that any percentage of alcohol is sufficient as long as it is displayed on the packaging”.*

The SABS is currently expediting the process for amending the standard and the NRCS is working on a proposed Compulsory Specification for alcohol-based hand rub sanitizers. There are multiple hand sanitizers available commercially in bulk and retail sizes that meet the required 70% content.

Disinfectants are differentiated from sanitizers and neither the Regulations nor Directive prescribe minimum standards. Disinfectants contain chemicals that decontaminate a surface. Disinfectant products selected for use by food retail and manufacturing businesses must be

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<sup>11</sup> Food Stuff SA <https://www.foodstuffsa.co.za/alcohol-based-hand-sanitizers-are-south-african-regulations-sufficient/>

based on the risk assessment as read with their normal food hygiene and safety standards and cleaning requirements.

Other non-alcohol-based sanitizers and disinfectants may be used, facilities should present the efficacy documents to law enforcement. Organisations are advised to conduct/review risk assessments and select a product based on the need.

Hand sanitiser and disinfectant products bearing a SABS mark (SANS 490) or those that can provide proof (test/efficacy reports) indicating that their performance comply with a relevant standard should be satisfactory. These documents must be shared with law enforcement as and when required/requested.

## **12. What steps must be taken in a retail or food manufacturing facility where an employee is diagnosed as COVID-19 positive?**

The provisions of section 23 of the Directive must be complied with, including:

- a) Employees who report or display symptoms associated with COVID-19 or test positive for COVID-19, may not be given access to the workplace. If they are at home they must remain there and seek medical advice. If they are at work they must be isolated, provided with a face mask, assisted with transport (insofar as necessary) to return home, and advised to seek medical advice.
- b) The Department of Health must be informed of all COVID-19 positive employees through the COVID-19 hotline on 0800 029 999.
- c) Inform the Health and Safety Committee representatives, employees and union (if applicable).
- d) Assess the risk of transmission, disinfect the area and the infected employee's workstation, and refer other employees at risk of infection for screening and, if necessary, testing.
- e) Employees who are assessed as high risk of possible infection following contact with an infected person, must self-isolate at home until cleared by a doctor to return to work.
- f) Close contact in the sector is defined by:
  - Proximity = 2 meters
  - Prolonged time = 15 minutes and more.
  - In the last 7 days
- g) If it is necessary to close a retail store or manufacturing facility (or any part thereof) for purposes of disinfecting, then do so.
- h) Facility may be opened once decontamination has been undertaken, document accordingly.
- i) In the case where official direct closure of a facility, the official will be responsible for granting permission to allow the facility to reopen.
- j) Assistance can be sought through the COVID-19 hotline on 0800 029 999 or from local Environmental Health Practitioners.

### 13. Who to contact for more information?

There is no specific contact point for the food industry.

- a) The public COVID-19 hotlines are through the National Institute for Communicable Diseases on 0800 029 999 and 0800 111 132.
- b) The World Health Organisation publication on Food Safety:  
[file:///C:/Users/vivienc/Downloads/WHO-2019-nCoV-Food\\_Safety-2020.1-eng.pdf](file:///C:/Users/vivienc/Downloads/WHO-2019-nCoV-Food_Safety-2020.1-eng.pdf)
- c) The National Institute for Occupational Health: <http://www.nioh.ac.za/>
- d) National Institute for Communicable Diseases: <https://www.nicd.ac.za/>
- e) National Department of Health: <http://www.health.gov.za/>
- f) World Health Organization: <https://www.who.int/>
- g) National Department of Employment and Labour: <http://www.labour.gov.za/>
- h) National Government Coronavirus website <https://www.gov.za/Coronavirus>
- i) Contact details for the Provincial CDC Directorate, Port Health and Environmental Health are attached in **Annexure C** hereto.
- j) Contact details for the South African Local Government Association and a list of officials to contact for Municipal Health Services matters are attached in **Annexure D** hereto.

## **ANNEXURE A: MINIMUM HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR WORKPLACES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COVID-19 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES IN WORKPLACES DIRECTIVE**

- a) Conducting a risk assessment  
(<http://www.nioh.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/COVID-19-What-every-workplace-should-do.-16-April-2020.pdf>);
  - b) Documenting COVID-19 protocols; and
  - c) Implementing reasonably practicable steps that can and should be taken to give effect to the minimum measures required by the Directive.
- **Administrative –**
    - Employers with more than 500 employees must submit copies of their risk assessment and COVID-19 policy to the Department of Employment and Labour, and their health and safety committee.
    - Notify all employees of the Directive and the manner in which the employer intends to implement it.
    - Notify all employees that if they are sick or have symptoms associated with COVID-19 they must stay home and seek medical advice.
    - Appoint a senior manager to address employee or workplace concerns.
    - Ensure that the measures required by the Directive are complied with.
    - Minimize the number of employees at the workplace at any time.
    - Take measures to minimize contact between employees, and between employees and members of the public.
    - Provide employees with information that raises awareness of COVID-19.
    - If an employee is diagnosed with COVID-19, inform the Department of Health (NICD) and investigate the cause to ensure that necessary controls and PPE are in place.
    - Give support to any contact-tracing measures implemented by the Department of Health.
    - Inform and advice employees on self-quarantine to self-monitor and inform the DoH (NICD) after 14 days or if any changes in the symptoms occur.
  - **Social distancing measures**
    - Arrange the workplace to ensure minimal contact between employees. As far as is practicable try and ensure at least one and a half meters between employees.
    - If social distancing is not practicable –
      - Arrange physical barriers between workstations.
      - Supply employees with appropriate PPE free of charge.
    - Social distancing measures must be applied in common areas, such as queue control, or staggered break times.

- **Symptom screening (see Annexure B hereto)**

- Screen employees when they report for work, for observable symptoms of COVID-19, namely fever, cough, sore throat, red eyes, or shortness of breath (or difficulty breathing).
- Require employees to report whether they suffer from any additional symptoms, such as body aches, loss of smell or taste, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, fatigue, weakness, or tiredness.
- Comply with any guidelines that may be issued by the Department of Health in respect of symptom screening, medical surveillance, or testing.
- Refuse access to the workplace to any employee displaying symptoms and require them to return home and seek medical advice. Provide the employee with a FFP1 surgical mask and, if necessary, assist the employee with transport that does not place other employees or members of the public at risk. Assess the risk of transmission, disinfect the employee's workstation and immediate area, and refer other workers who may be at risk for screening and possible testing.
- Place sick employees on sick leave. If their sick leave is exhausted assist them to apply for illness benefits under the COVID-19 Temporary Employer Relief Scheme (TERS) of the UIF.
- Ensure that sick employees are not discriminated against.
- If there is evidence the employee became infected at work, assist the employee to apply for compensation in terms of the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act. Companies must screen employees, contractors and visitors on a daily basis in order to determine if the employee became infected at work and to prevent further infections.
- Only allow sick employees to return to work after they have undergone a medical evaluation confirming they are COVID-19 negative. Returning employees should follow general work restrictions that include wearing or a surgical mask for a period of 21 days from initial test and implement social distancing measures as appropriate.
- Employer should continue to closely monitor returning employees for symptoms.
- Employees returning to work after quarantine must provide medical proof that they are fit to work. The employer may sponsor the test costs.
- Visit [www.return2work.co.za](http://www.return2work.co.za) for advice on workplace preparation and screening templates

- **Sanitizers, disinfectants and other measures**

- Ensure that there are sufficient quantities of hand sanitizer (at least 70% alcohol content) is available. Employees who work away from the workplace, other than at home, must also be provided with hand sanitizer.
- Employees who interact with members of the public must be provided with sufficient supplies of hand sanitizer for themselves and the public.
- Ensure that all work surfaces are disinfected before work begins, regularly during the day and after work ends.
- Ensure that all areas such as toilets, common areas, door handles, and shared electronic equipment are regularly cleaned and disinfected.
- Disable biometric systems or make the COVID-19 proof.

- Ensure there are adequate facilities for hand washing with soap and water; only paper towels for hand drying; employees are required to wash or sanitize their hands regularly while at work; employees interacting with the public must sanitize their hands between each interaction' and surfaces with which employees and members of the public come into contact must be regularly cleaned and disinfected.

- **Cloth face masks**

The purpose of wearing face masks is to reduce the amount of droplets being coughed up by those with COVID-19. The Department of Health requires that all persons when cloth face masks or other item that covers the nose and mouth, when in a public place.

- Provide all employees with 2 cloth face masks free of charge.
- Depending on the risk assessment employees may be required to wear face masks at work. If face masks are required then the number and type must be determined in accordance with any sectoral guideline and in the light of the employee's conditions of work and in accordance with any Department of Health guidelines.
- Inform, instruct and train employees in the correct use of face masks.
- Make appropriate arrangements for the washing, drying and ironing of facemasks.

- **Measures in respect of workplaces to which the public have access**

The purpose of these measures is to protect employees and members of the public from being exposed to the Virus through their interaction with each other.

Depending on what is reasonably practicable –

- Arrange the workplace to ensure there is a distance of at least one and a half meters between employees and members of the public or put up physical barriers or provide employees with face shields or visors.
- If appropriate, do symptom screening of members of the public entering the premises.
- If appropriate, display notices advising members of the public of the precautions they are required to observe while in the workplace, including hand sanitizing and social distancing.
- Require members of the public to wear face masks whilst in the workplace.

- **Ventilation**

- Keep the workplace well ventilated by natural or mechanical means.
- Regularly clean and maintain air filters.

- **Other PPE**

Regularly check the websites of the National Department of Health, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, and the National Institute for Occupational Health whether any additional PPE is required or recommended.

- **Small businesses**

Businesses with less than 10 employees must take at least the following measures –

- Ensuring social distancing of at least one and a half meters between employees, or erect barriers.
- Ensure that employees that present with symptoms are not permitted to work.
- Contact the COVID-19 hotline on 0800 029 999 for instructions on how to deal with employees who present with symptoms.
- Provide cloth masks or require employees to wear some form of cloth covering over their nose and mouth.
- Provide hand sanitizers or soap and clean water for hand washing and disinfectant for work surfaces.
- Ensure that employees regularly wash their hands.
- Ensure that workstations are regularly disinfected.
- Take any other measures as indicated by the risk assessment.



## ANNEXURE C: PROVINCIAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL DIRECTORATE AND PORT HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONTACTS

Provincial Communicable Disease Control Directorate			
Eastern Cape	Thomas Dlamini Nosimpiwo Mgobo	<a href="mailto:thomas.dlamini@ehealth.gov.za">thomas.dlamini@ehealth.gov.za</a> <a href="mailto:Nosimpiwo.Mgobo@ehealth.gov.za">Nosimpiwo.Mgobo@ehealth.gov.za</a>	083 378 0189 060 579 9027
Free State	Dikeledi Baleni Babsy Nyokong	<a href="mailto:balenid@fshealth.gov.za">balenid@fshealth.gov.za</a> <a href="mailto:nyokongb@fshealth.gov.za">nyokongb@fshealth.gov.za</a>	083 757 8217 082 463 7499
Gauteng	Chika Asomugha Caroline Kesebilwe	<a href="mailto:Chika.Asomugha@gauteng.gov.za">Chika.Asomugha@gauteng.gov.za</a> <a href="mailto:Caroline.kesebilwe@gauteng.gov.za">Caroline.kesebilwe@gauteng.gov.za</a>	082 330 1490 083 490 8165
KwaZulu-Natal	Premi Govender	<a href="mailto:premi.govender@kznhealth.gov.za">premi.govender@kznhealth.gov.za</a>	071 609 2505
Limpopo	Marlene Freda Ngobeni Mashudu P. Mudau	<a href="mailto:Marlene.Ngobeni@dhsd.limpopo.gov.za">Marlene.Ngobeni@dhsd.limpopo.gov.za</a> <a href="mailto:Prudence.Mudau@dhsd.limpopo.gov.za">Prudence.Mudau@dhsd.limpopo.gov.za</a>	079 491 1909 071 678 3864
Mpumalanga	Mandla Zwane Hluphi Mpangane	<a href="mailto:MandlaZw@mpuhealth.gov.za">MandlaZw@mpuhealth.gov.za</a> <a href="mailto:hluphim@mpuhealth.gov.za">hluphim@mpuhealth.gov.za</a>	082 229 8893 076 522 8511 / 013 766 3411
North West	Chriseldah Lebeko	<a href="mailto:clebeko@nwpg.gov.za">clebeko@nwpg.gov.za</a>	082 421 7985
Northern Cape	Gloria Hottie	<a href="mailto:hottieg@webmail.co.za">hottieg@webmail.co.za</a>	072 391 3345 / 053 830 0529
Western Cape	Charlene Jacobs	<a href="mailto:Charlene.Jacobs@westerncape.gov.za">Charlene.Jacobs@westerncape.gov.za</a>	072 356 5146 / 021 483 9964
Port Health and Environmental Health			
Central Region (Gauteng, Free State, Northern Cape)	Funeka Bongweni	<a href="mailto:Funeka.Bongweni@health.gov.za">Funeka.Bongweni@health.gov.za</a>	012 395 9728 060 993 0107
Northern Region (Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West)	Ockert Jacobs	<a href="mailto:Ockert.Jacobs@health.gov.za">Ockert.Jacobs@health.gov.za</a>	012 395 9417 082 372 0556
Coastal Region (KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape, Western Cape)	Antoinette Hargreaves	<a href="mailto:Antoinette.Hargreaves@health.gov.za">Antoinette.Hargreaves@health.gov.za</a>	031 301 0381 083 460 0935

**ANNEXURE D: SALGA LIST OF MANAGERS/OFFICIALS TO CONTACT FOR MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES MATTERS IN THE COUNTRY**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>DISTRICT/METRO</b>	<b>NAME OF THE OFFICIAL</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>	<b>CONTACT DETAILS</b>
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	ALFRED NZO	Tembisa Manciya	Manager Municipal Health Services	<a href="mailto:ManciyaT@andm.gov.za">ManciyaT@andm.gov.za</a> 071 604 2423
	AMATHOLE	Yolisa Mniki	Director Community Services (no MHS Manager)	<a href="mailto:yolisam@amathole.gov.za">yolisam@amathole.gov.za</a> 072 373 3045

PROVINCE	DISTRICT/METRO	NAME OF THE OFFICIAL	DESIGNATION	CONTACT DETAILS
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	O.R. TAMBO	Sabelo Mkentane	Manager: Municipal Health Services	<a href="mailto:tandiemkentane@yahoo.com">tandiemkentane@yahoo.com</a> 060 452 4533
FREESTATE	THABO MOFUTSANYANA DM	Pierre Swart	Manager Municipal Health	<a href="mailto:pierre@tmdm.gov.za">pierre@tmdm.gov.za</a> 058 718 1006 084 513 3100
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PROVINCE	DISTRICT/METRO	NAME OF THE OFFICIAL	DESIGNATION	CONTACT DETAILS
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PROVINCE	DISTRICT/METRO	NAME OF THE OFFICIAL	DESIGNATION	CONTACT DETAILS
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PROVINCE	DISTRICT/METRO	NAME OF THE OFFICIAL	DESIGNATION	CONTACT DETAILS
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