



Tri-City Medical Center

USP 800 Upgrade

ADDENDUM #2

07/31/2018

1. RFI's:
 - a. Question 1: "Is there any hazmat survey for this project?"
Response 1: There is no hazmat survey available. Include testing for hazardous materials, but bid with the assumption that no materials are hazardous.
2. Infection Control – Per the sample infection control permit, include all infection control needed for a Type "C" and Group "IV" project.

Project Title		Project Start Date
TCMC Project Coordinator		Estimated Completion Date
General Contractor	Pager #	OSHDP Permit #
Contractor Superintendent		Superintendent Telephone #

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY MATRIX: Infection Control Permit required for Class III and Class IV rated projects

RISK LEVEL	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE D
Group 1	I	II	II	III / IV
Group 2	I	II	III	IV
Group 3	I	III	III / IV	IV
Group 4	II	III / IV	III / IV	IV

CLASS I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Execute work by minimizing raising dust from construction operations. Immediately replace any ceiling tile displaced for visual inspection. Rapid cleanup and disposal of waste to minimize dispersal of dust.
CLASS II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provides active means to prevent airborne dust from dispensing into atmosphere. Water mist work surfaces to control dust while cutting. Seal unused doors with duct tapes. Block off and seal air vents. Wipe work surfaces with disinfectant. Contain construction waste before transport in tightly covered containers Wet mop and/or vacuum with HEPA filtered vacuum before leaving work area. Place dust mat at entrance and exit of work areas. Remove isolation and Isolate the HVAC system in areas where work is being performed.
CLASS III	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain Infection Control Permit before construction begins. Isolate HVAC system in area where work is being done to prevent contamination of duct system Complete all critical barriers or implement barrier cube before construction begins. Maintain negative air pressure within work site utilizing HEPA equipped air filtration units. Do not remove barriers from work area until complete project period is thoroughly cleaned by Environmental Services
DATE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vacuum work with HEPA filtered vacuum. Wet mop area with disinfectant. Remove barrier materials carefully to minimize spreading of dirt and debris. associated with construction. Contain construction waste before transport in tightly covered containers. Cover transport receptacle or carts. Tape covering. Remove or isolate HVAC system in areas where work is being performed.
INITIALS	
CLASS IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain Infection Control Permit before construction begins. Isolate HVAC system in area where work is being done to prevent contamination of duct system. Complete all critical barriers or implement barrier cube before construction begins. Maintain negative air pressure within work site utilizing HEPA equipped air filtration units. Seal holes, pipes, conduits, and punctures appropriately. Construct anteroom and require all personnel to pass through this room using a HEPA vacuum cleaner before leaving the work site or they can wear cloth or paper coveralls that are removed each time they leave the work site All personnel entering a work site are required to wear shoe covers. Shoe covers must be changed each time the worker exits the work site. Do not remove barriers from work area until completed project is thoroughly cleaned by the Environ. Services Depart. Vacuum work area with HEPA filtered vacuums. Wet mop with disinfectant. Remove barrier materials carefully to minimize spreading of dirt and debris. Contain construction waste before transport in tightly covered containers. Cover transport receptacles or carts. Tape covering. Remove isolation of HVAC system in areas where work is being done.
DATE	
INITIALS	

Date Initials	12 hour uninterrupted exchange required	Date Initials	Exceptions/Additions to this permit are noted by attached memoranda
Permit Requested By:		Permit Authorized By:	
Date:		Date:	

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY TYPES

TYPE A	Inspection and Non-Invasive Activities. Includes but is not limited to, removal of ceiling tiles for visual inspection limited to one tile per 50 square feet, painting (but not sanding), wall covering, electric trim work, minor plumbing, and activities which do not generate dust or require cutting of walls or access to the ceiling other than for visual inspection.
TYPE B	Small scale, short duration activities, which create minimal dust. Includes, but is not limited to, installation of telephone and computer cabling, access to chase spaces, cutting of walls or ceiling where dust migration can be controlled.
TYPE C	Any work, which generates a moderate to high level of dust or requires demolition or removal of any fixed building components or assemblies. Includes but is not limited to, sanding of walls for painting or wall covering, removal of floor coverings, ceiling and case work, new wall construction, minor duct work above ceilings, major cabling activities, and any removal which cannot be completed within a single work shift.
TYPE D	Major demolition and construction projects. Includes, but is not limited to, activities which require consecutive work shift, requires heavy demolition or removal of a complete system, and new construction.

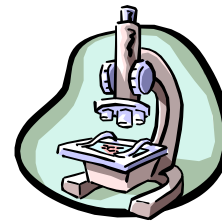
INFECTION CONTROL RISK GROUPS

Group 1 Lowest	Group 2 Medium	Group 3 Medium High	Group 4 Highest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X Office areas X Storage Rooms without patient care equipment or supplies X Waiting Rooms X Assembly Rooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X Cardiac Rehab. X Pulmonary Rehab X Linen room X Materials Storage X Admission areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X Emergency Room X Imaging/MRI X PACU/SPRA X Postpartum X Newborn Nurseries X Nuclear Medicine X Discharge units X Physical Therapy - tank areas X Food Preparation Center X Cafeteria X All Nursing Units except those listed in Group 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X All Operating Rooms X Sterile Processing Areas X Adult Critical Care Units X Cardiovascular Recovery X Labor and Delivery X NICU X Cardiac Cath. Lab X Interventional Imaging X Dialysis X Oncology X Laboratory X All endoscopy areas X Pharmacy Admixture



Tri-City Medical Center

Infection Control & Construction
Fact Sheet for Employees and Patients



What is the concern?

Aspergillus is a mold that is present almost everywhere, but is most often found around decaying cellulose debris, water and dust. The spore most often attaches itself to dust particles to become more buoyant and allows for airborne spread. It is a very adaptable germ; it can tolerate almost any temperature and needs only 2-3 days to grow in a water source. Patients can breathe in these spores and become colonized or infected. Invasive disease (Aspergillosis) in high-risk patients can lead to death. In general, the higher the concentration of spores in the air, the higher a patient's risk of acquiring infection.

Who is at risk?

In general, only high-risk immunocompromised patients acquire invasive disease leading to death. The patients highest at risk for construction-related Aspergillosis are the following:

- Bone marrow transplant (BMT) patients
- Patient with hematologic malignancy
- Patient receiving a solid organ transplant
- AIDS patient with a CD4 count < 50 AND one of the following:
 - Prolonged neutropenia
 - Chronic steroid use

How do you prevent acquisition?

Dust prevention methods are the most efficient means of preventing colonization and infection in patients. Controlling the dust related to construction activities is imperative. Infection Control is involved in all construction activities that potentially affect high-risk patients, including inside and outside projects. Dust control measures are recommended by Infection Control for each project and monitored for compliance.

What are some common dust control measures?

- Wet mopping a construction area with disinfectant at the end of each workday.
- Use of walk-off mats to collect dust and prevent the spread throughout the hospital.
- Use of floor to ceiling partitions.
- Covering debris removal containers and only transporting them during low activity.
- Spraying of water or chemical onto construction site to decrease amount of dust in air.
- Sealing windows that surround construction sites to prevent leakage of dust.
- More frequent checking and changing of air handling filters.
- Avoiding use of carpets in clinical areas, especially areas of frequent spillage.

What are other ways to prevent the spread of Aspergillus?

- Recognition of mold growth areas and proper decontamination of these areas.
- Prevention of freestanding water sources, which promote mold growth.
- High-risk patients are instructed to wear masks when being transported on campus.