

Infection Control Construction Permit



**University
Hospital
Galway**

Ospidéal na h-Ollscoile, Gaillimh
GALWAY UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS

Permit #		Project Start Date		Permit Expiration Date	
Location of Construction			Patient Risk Group		
Contractor				Estimated Duration	
Contact Person				Tel #	

Is the work to be performed inside or outside ?

☐ Inside

☒ Outside

Select Work Type

Type C - Minor External Non-Containable Activities

External construction activities that generates moderate levels of dust or minor excavations. Such activities include digging trial pits and minor foundations, trenching, landscaping and minor construction and demolition work.

Type D - Major External Non-Containable Activities

External construction activities that generate large levels of dust. Such activities would include major soil excavation, demolition of buildings and any other construction activity not covered under Type C.

See page 2 for recommendations For Infection Control Preventive Measures.

Please attach drawing and /or Method Statement showing affected area with relevant details. e.g. highlighted dust barrier.

Name: Signed

Tel:

Maintenance Manager Approval

Name: Signed

Tel:

Infection Control Personnel Approval

Recommendations For Infection Control Preventive Measures

Class III

Class III Preventive Measures are recommended for All External Non-Containable Construction Activities (Type C & D)

Dust Control

- Execute work by methods to minimise dust generation from construction or renovation activities.
- Provide active means to minimise dust generation and migration into the atmosphere.

Debris Removal and Cleaning

- Contain debris in covered containers or cover with an impermeable or moistened sheet before transporting for disposal.
- Ensure no increased dust within hospital, increased cleaning may be necessary.

Infection Control Personnel

- Approval to be given.
- In collaboration with technical services ensure that dust is minimised from the construction site and that the construction site measures are being adhered to.
- Ensure that cleaning is adequate to minimise dust within the hospital.

Patient Risk Reduction

- If possible move at-risk patients (Groups 2-4) who are adjacent or near to the construction area.
- Ensure that patients do not go near construction area.
- All windows, doors, air intake and exhaust vents should be sealed in areas of the hospital containing patients who are classified as high risk, if the construction or demolition work is considered likely to result in *Aspergillus*-contaminated air entering these areas.
- Very high-risk patients (Group 4) should be treated in HEPA-filtered, positive pressure rooms.

Traffic Control

- In collaboration with the technical services manager designate a traffic pattern for construction workers that avoids patient care areas and a traffic pattern for clean or sterile supplies, equipment, patients, staff and visitors that avoids the construction area.
- A traffic path should be designated for the removal of rubble from the construction site which preferably is separate to and away from all hospital related traffic.

General Information

Aspergilli are tiny fungi that cannot be seen by the eye but commonly occur in soil, water and decaying vegetation. They can also live in old buildings or in areas such as ventilation shafts. Many types of *Aspergillus* are found in nature but only a few cause human diseases. *Aspergillus* may be released into the air during construction/renovation activities ranging from demolition and renovation, to construction. *Aspergillus* can be transported great distances by normal conditions such as air currents and wind. Small pieces of dirt or dust in the air are the main ways that *Aspergillus* travels and causes infection in hospitals. Hospital activities that generate dust such as maintaining the ventilation system, cleaning, vacuuming and dry dusting can also allow *Aspergillus* to travel through the air. Patients who are undergoing high dose chemotherapy for leukaemia and related illnesses or who are having bone marrow, stem cell or other transplants, or who are having other forms of therapy which may suppress their immune system may be at risk of developing infection with this fungus in the lungs or other parts of the body. Healthy adults and children are not at increased risk of infection during construction work.