# Sioux Falls VHA Infection Control Risk Assessment for Construction, Renovation and Maintenance

## Table 3 - Patient Risk Category

Using Table 3, identify the patient risk category for each area listed in Table 2. Of the patient risk categories identified, select the one with the greatest risk as the overall Patient Risk Category for the

Overall Patient Risk Category determined from Table 3 (Low, Medium, High, or Highest):

Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk	Highest Risk
Non-patient care areas such as:  Public hallways and gathering areas not in clinical areas  Office areas not in clinical areas  Breakrooms not in clinical areas  Bathrooms or locker	<ul> <li>Patient care support areas such as:</li> <li>Waiting areas</li> <li>Clinical engineering (biomedical)</li> <li>Materials management</li> <li>Sterile processing</li> </ul>	High Risk  Patient care areas such as:  Patient care rooms and areas, including spinal cord injury units  All acute care units, including mental health  All outpatient units and clinics	Procedural, invasive, sterile support and highly compromised patient care areas such as:  All transplant units All intensive care units All oncology units and chemotherapy/infusion centers OR theaters and restricted areas Hemodialysis units
rooms not in clinical areas  Mechanical/electrical rooms not in clinical areas	processing department – dirty side  • Kitchen, cafeteria, gift shop, coffee shop, and food kiosks		<ul> <li>Procedural rooms*</li> <li>Pharmacy compounding area</li> <li>Sterile processing department – clean side</li> <li>Transfusion services</li> <li>Imaging suites – interventional imaging</li> <li>Dedicated isolation wards/units for infectious diseases</li> </ul>

\* <u>Procedural Rooms</u> are designated for the performance of patient care activities that may require high-level disinfected or sterile instruments and some environmental controls but is not required to be performed with the environmental controls of an operating room (OR). The room is intended for procedures that are performed in an aseptic surgical field and penetrates the protective surfaces of a patient's body (e.g., subcutaneous tissue, mucous membranes, cornea) or entry into or opening of a sterile body cavity. Examples of these spaces include Cardiac Catheterization Suites, Electrophysiology Suites, Endovascular/GI Suites, Angio Suites and other spaces which may have high risk patient populations.

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## **Table 4 - Level of Infection Prevention and Control Precautions**

Match the Overall Patient Risk Category (Low, Medium, High, Highest) determined from Table 3 with the planned Construction/Renovation/Maintenance Activity Category (A, B, C, D) from Table 1 to determine the minimum Level of Infection Prevention and Control Precautions (I, II, III, or IV) using Table 4 below.

Level of Precautions determined from Table 4 (I, II, III, or IV):

Patient Risk	Activity Category			
Category	Α	В	С	D
Low Risk	ı	II	II	III
Medium Risk	I	II	III	IV
High Risk	I	II	IV	IV
Highest Risk	П	III	IV	IV

### An infection prevention and control permit is required for Level III and Level IV. Consult with Infection Prevention and Control for Level I and Level II.

<u>Table 5 - Required Infection Prevention and Control Measures, by Level of Precautions</u> Controls defined below for the Level of Drescutions identified for the activity must be in place before the

,	y progresses, a full re-evaluation of remaining activity type and patient risk is required pring the Level of Precautions.
Level of Precautions	Control Measures
Level I	<ol> <li>Perform work activity in a manner that does not create dust.</li> <li>Immediately replace any ceiling tile, close access panels, etc., upon completion of work.</li> <li>Any materials and equipment being brought into the facility must be free of</li> </ol>
Level II	contaminants and loose material.  All control measures in Level I and the following:  1. Provide active means to control airborne dust from dispersing into occupied areas and/or water mist surface to control dust (e.g., Mobile Dust Containment Cart or
	some other system).  2. Ensure worker clothing is clean and free of visible dust before leaving the work are 3. Remove or isolate air diffusers (supply and return) to protect the HVAC system fro dust and reduce air turbulence. Rebalance system to address diffuser isolation.

## **Sioux Falls VHA Infection Control Risk Assessment** for Construction, Renovation and Maintenance

When the work involves or impacts potable water systems including stagnation due to reduced usage, the piping shall be flushed twice a week or isolated from the main Seal doors to prevent dust migration. 6. Contain all trash and debris in the work area. Perform daily cleaning and disposal of

trash (covered) from work area using an identified exit route. Any equipment, tools, or materials removed from the work area must be in sealed containers and/or cleaned of dust and debris prior to removal from the area. Nonporous/smooth and cleanable containers (with a hard lid) must be used to transport trash and debris from the construction areas. These containers must be damp-wiped cleaned and free of visible dust/debris before leaving the contained

Install a sticky (dust collection) mat at entrance of contained work area based on facility policy. Sticky mats must be changed routinely and when visibly soiled. 10. Maintain clean surroundings when area is not contained by damp mopping or HEPA

vacuuming surfaces at least daily. All control measures in Levels I and II and the following: Ensure availability of equipment for cleaning hands.

> must extend to the ceiling or if ceiling tile is removed, to the deck above. All (plastic or hard) barrier construction activities must be completed in a manner that prevents dust release. Plastic barriers must be effectively affixed to floor and ceiling (or floor/roof deck above) and secure from movement or damage. . Seal all penetrations in containment barriers, including floors and ceiling, using approved materials (UL schedule firestop if applicable for barrier type).

> 2. Construct and complete critical barriers meeting NFPA 241 requirements. Barriers

Maintain .01 inches /water gauge negative pressurization of the entire workspace by use of HEPA exhaust air systems directed outdoors (unless a work specific waiver is approved by VHA's Office of Healthcare Engineering); this must be maintained continuously 24/7 for the duration of the project. Exhaust discharged directly to the outdoors that is 25 feet or greater from entrances, air intakes and windows is not required to be HEPA-filtered. Exhausting discharged air into shared or recirculating HVAC systems, or other shared exhaust systems (e.g., bathroom exhaust) is

Install a differential pressure sensing device (e.g., magnehelic, manometer, or digital monitoring) on exterior of work containment to continually monitor and document negative pressurization. The "ball in the wall" or similar apparatus are not <u>acceptable</u>.

All control measures in Levels I, II and III and the following: Barriers must be hard barriers unless temporary to install final barrier. 2. Containment must include an anteroom to ensure pressure control. Anteroom must be large enough for equipment staging, cart cleaning, workers' PPE and cleaning. Worker clothing and/or PPE must be removed or clean and free of visible dust before leaving the work area anteroom. HEPA vacuuming of clothing or use of cover suits is acceptable.

Workers must wear shoe covers or have a method to clean shoes in anteroom. Shoe covers must be removed prior to exiting the anteroom to the occupied space (non-work area). Damaged shoe covers must be changed immediately.

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## <u>Table 6 - Minimum Infection Prevention and Control Measures Required Upon</u> Completion of the Activity

Controls defined below shall be completed upon completion of the activity and inspected prior to terminating measures defined in Table 5.

Level of Precautions	Measures		
	Cleaning:		
Levels I - II	Clean work areas including all environmental surfaces, high horizontal surfaces and flooring materials.		
	2. Check all supply and return air registers for dust accumulation on upper surfaces as well as a		
	diffuser surfaces.		
	HVAC Systems:		
	Remove isolation of HVAC system in areas where work is being performed. Verify that HVAC      vertexes are also a particular.		
	systems are clean and operational.  2. Verify the HVAC systems meet original airflow and air exchange design specifications.		
	Water systems:		
	1. Until the potable water system is activated <u>and in use,</u> flushing shall continue at least twice p		
	week in accordance with VHA Directive 1061.		
	Construction areas must be inspected by an infection preventionist and engineering representative		
Levels III - IV	(and others as determined by the facility) for final activity/project close out and removal of infection		
	prevention and control measures.		
	Work Area Cleaning:		
	1. Clean work areas including all environmental surfaces, high horizontal surfaces and flooring		
	materials.		
	2. Check all supply and return air registers for dust accumulation on upper surfaces as well as a		
	diffuser surfaces.		
	Removal of Critical Barriers:		
	<ol> <li>Critical barriers must remain in place during all work involving drywall removal, creation of du and activities beyond simple touch-up work. The barrier may NOT be removed until a work</li> </ol>		
	area cleaning has been performed. Additional cleaning may be needed after removal of barri		
	All (plastic or hard) barrier removal activities must be completed in a manner that prevents due to the complete of the c		
	release. Use the following precautions when removing hard barriers:		
	i. Carefully remove screws and painter tape.		
	ii. If dust will be generated during screw removal, use hand-held HEPA vacuum.		
	iii. Drywall cutting is prohibited during removal process.		
	iv. Clean all stud tracks with HEPA vacuum before removing outer hard barrier.		
	v. Use a plastic barrier to enclose area if dust could be generated.		
	Negative Air Requirements:		
	The use of negative air must be designed to remove contaminants from the work area.		
	2. Negative air devices (fans, filters, monitoring and documentation equipment) must remain		
	operational at all times and in place for a period after completion of dust creating activities to		
	remove contaminants from the work area and before removal of critical barriers.		
	HVAC systems:		
	1. Upon removal of critical barriers, remove isolation of HVAC system in areas where work is		
	being performed.		
	2. Verify that HVAC systems are clean and operational.		
	Verify and document through a TAB the HVAC systems meets original airflow and air      exchange design specifications.		
	exchange design specifications.  Water systems:		
	1. Until the potable water system is activated <u>and in use</u> , flushing shall continue at least twice p		
	1. Onto the polable water by stern is delivated and in use, indining shall continue at least twice p		

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09-12-2024

**Project Number** 

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Infection Prevention and Control Construction/Renovation/Maintenance Permit

This page must be posted at the entrance to the project area for Level III and Level IV activities.

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CONSULTANT

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week in accordance with VHA Directive 1061.

Unique permit number: 438-22-900 Outside. North of water tower and east of laundry Location of construction/renovation/maintenance | Building a new boiler plant north of the existing boiler plant and east of laundry. Building will be stand alone and will not have any patient areas. Project start date 12/1/2025 Contact phone number Completion date Contractor or lead shop supervisor N/A Permit expiration date Activity Category Overall Patient Risk Category Level of Infection Prevention and Control (A, B, C, or D) (Low, Medium, High, or Highest) Precautions (I, II, III, or IV) Control measures to be in place for the duration of the activity (Check the box for the activity's Level of Precautions to indicate the Control Measures) Precautions 1. Perform work activity in a manner that does not create dust. Immediately replace any ceiling tile, close access panels, etc., upon completion of work. 3. Any materials and equipment being brought into the facility must be free of contaminants and loose material. All control measures in Level I and the following: Level II Provide active means to control airborne dust from dispersing into occupied areas and/or water mist surface to control dust (e.g., Mobile Dust Containment Cart or some other system). 2. Ensure worker clothing is clean and free of visible dust before leaving the work area. 3. Remove or isolate air diffusers (supply and return) to protect the HVAC system from dust and reduce air turbulence. Rebalance system to address diffuser isolation. 4. When the work involves or impacts potable water systems including stagnation due to reduced usage, the piping shall be flushed twice a week or isolated from the main system 5. Seal doors, to prevent dust migration. 6. Contain all trash and debris in the work area. Perform daily cleaning and disposal of trash (covered) from work area using an identified exit route. Any equipment, tools, or materials removed from the work area must be in sealed containers and/or cleaned of dust and debris prior to removal from the area. 7. Nonporous/smooth and cleanable containers (with a hard lid) must be used to transport trash and debris from the construction areas. These containers must be damp-wiped cleaned and free of visible dust/debris before leaving the contained work area. 8. Install a sticky (dust collection) mat at entrance of contained work area based on facility policy. Sticky mats must be changed routinely and when visibly soiled. 9. Maintain clean surroundings when area is not contained by damp mopping or HEPA vacuuming surfaces at least daily. All control measures in Levels I and II and the following: . Ensure availability of equipment for cleaning hands. 2. Construct and complete critical barriers meeting NFPA 241 requirements. Barriers must extend to the ceiling or if ceiling tile is removed, to the deck above. 3. All (plastic or hard) barrier construction activities must be completed in a manner that prevents dust release. Plastic barriers must be effectively affixed to floor and ceiling (or floor/roof deck above) and secure from movement or damage.

3. \	eleaning, workers' PPE and cleaning.  Vorker clothing and/or PPE must be removed or cleacuuming of clothing or use of cover suits is acceptorkers must wear shoe covers or have a method interoom to the occupied space (non-work area). I	otable. to clean shoes in anteroom Shoe covers mu	st be removed prior to exiting the
Additional requirem	ents:		
OOD singetons		Deta	
COR signature		Date	
Contractor signature		Date	
Infection Preventionis	t signature	Date	
VHA-ICRA-2023-1 (	'		,

HVAC systems, or other shared exhaust systems (e.g., bathroom exhaust) is prohibited.

All control measures in Levels I, II and III and the following:

1\ ADDENDUM

. Barriers must be hard barriers unless temporary to install final barrier.

4. Seal all penetrations in containment barriers, including floors and ceiling, using approved materials (UL schedule firestop if

5. Maintain .01 inches /water gauge negative pressurization of the entire workspace by use of HEPA exhaust air systems directed outdoors (unless a work specific waiver is approved by VHA's Office of Healthcare Engineering); this must be maintained continuously 24/7 for the duration of the project. Exhaust discharged directly to the outdoors that is 25 feet or greater from entrances, air intakes and windows is not required to be HEPA-filtered. Exhausting discharged air into shared or recirculating

6. Install a differential pressure sensing device (e.g., magnehelic, manometer, or digital monitoring) on exterior of work containment to continually monitor and document negative pressurization. The "ball in the wall" or similar apparatus are not acceptable.

2. Containment must include an anteroom to ensure pressure control, Anteroom must be large enough for equipment staging, cart

applicable for barrier type).

Patient Safety Risk Assessment Does this project involve a patient care area either directly or adjacent to? nere additional considerations or precautions needed for the surrounding areas his project alter patient access to building/patient care area, either temporarily or permanently The new/temporary access path should be intuitive, i.e. easy to follow. The access path should be smooth, without tripping hazards. Signage should be adequate for decreased visual acuity and at appropriate The access path should be handicap accessible. viewing levels for both ambulating and w/c bound individuals. Construction areas should not be assessible by unauthorized personnel Tools and chemicals should be secured at the end of each work shift Area/ Material a. Emergency CODE Systems \_\_\_\_\_\_ c. Wander guard technology \_\_\_\_\_\_
b. Medical Gas Alarms (Oxygen, Air, Suction) \_\_\_\_\_ d. Vital Sign Monitoring/Telemetry \_\_\_\_\_\_ Alarms a. Emergency CODE Systems CONNIE SKINNER Digitally signed by CONNIE SKINNER Date: 2024.04.24 07:16:34 -05'00'

Water Safety/Asbestos/GEMS will be added as an attachment if completed by Water Safety Representative or GEMS

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**Project Title Drawing Title** ARCHITECT/ENGINEER OF RECORD | STAMP Office of 100% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS SIOUX FALLS BOILER PLANT PCRA, ICRA, & ILSM FORMS Construction and Facilities Management **Approved: Project Director** Location **FULLY SPRINKLERED** U.S. Department **Issue Date** of Veterans

**Building Number Drawing Number** VAMC-Sioux Falls: 2501 W 22nd St, Sioux Falls, SD 57105 Architecture | Engineering | Design-Build GI109 Checked 9000 Wessex Place, Louisville, KY 40222 www.paradigmusa.com

VA FORM 08 - 6231