# HOW TO CONDUCT A FACILITY RISK ASSESSMENT



No two facilities are alike – and no two approaches to building wellness can be either. Facility assessments provide a holistic overview of a space – helping facility managers understand any potential vulnerabilities and the correct level of cleaning and indoor air quality intervention needed.

# **ADMINISTER A FACILITY CHECK-UP**

A proper facility risk assessment starts with a check-up of your entire facility, including janitorial, HVAC and mechanical, engineering, lighting, power and electrical, parking, and landscaping. During this phase, facility managers should evaluate both the physical space and existing cleaning processes and systems. Key considerations for each include, but are not limited to:

#### **Space Evaluation**

- · What is the primary use of the facility (i.e., office, manufacturing, retail, medical, etc.)?
- What is the average occupancy load and traffic?
- · What are the space verticals and cleaning zones of the facility?
- How many inanimate surfaces require cleaning/disinfection in the facility (i.e., doorknobs, desks, or washrooms)?
- · What is the total energy consumed in the facility?
- · How many hand-sanitizing and disinfecting wipe stations are in the facility?

#### **Clean Practices Evaluation**

- · What are the facility's current cleaning staff levels and schedule for cleaning?
- · What is the facility's recycling and waste management process?
- What products and technologies are used for cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting the facility?
- Does the facility use smart restroom monitoring/IOT to manage their product levels to eliminate run out?
- Is the facility's HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) system in healthy operating condition and is it equipped with MERV filters?
- Does the facility have highly efficient particle filtration (HEPA) units?



Facility managers should develop a recurring cleaning and disinfection plan for the high-touch surfaces identified.

#### Sample High-Touch Point Checklist

(Note: The below checklist is designed to serve as a sample guide.)

Area	Item		Area	Item		Area	ltem	
Reception	Entrance Door Touch Points		Offices, Cubicles, and Hoteling Stations	Desktops/Countertops		Wellness Room	Door Hardware	
	Elevator Buttons/Doors			Phones			Counters	
	Desk/Tables			Keyboards/Mouse			Outside of Dispensers	
	Door Hardware/Switches			Chairs/Hard Surfaces			Hard Surface Seating	
	Hard Surface Seating			Trash Receptacles		Fitness Center	Reception Desk	
Internal Corridors	Door Hardware/Switches		Lavatories	Door Hardware			Door Hardware/Switches	
	Filtered Water Stations			Partitions and Touch Points			Locker Areas	
	Disinfecting Wipe Dispensers			Counters			Fitness Center Lavatories	
	Door Touch Points			Toilet/Urinal/Sink Hardware			Counters	
Conference Rooms and Phone Rooms	Door Hardware/Switches			Outside of Dispensers			Fitness Equipment	
	Phone/Teleconference Units			Trash Receptacles			Pool	
	Whiteboard Markers		Breakrooms and Pantries	Door Hardware/Switches			Trash Receptacles	
	Tables/Countertops			Counters		Cafeteria	Serving Area	
	Hard Surface Seating			Appliance Exteriors			Tables/Chairs	
	Trash Receptacles			Tables/Chairs			Tray In-Out Area	
Other Centralized Stations	Copy/Printing Area			Outside of Dispensers			Trash Recycling Stations	
	Centralized Trash/Recycling			Trash/Recycling Station		Other		



### **B** CONSIDER INDOOR AIR QUALITY

To supplement the cleaning process, facility managers should also consider improvements to indoor air quality (IAQ). After all, airborne pathogens can collect on surfaces - and vice versa. There are three widely accepted methods of managing IAQ: ventilation or dilution to reduce the concentration of airborne contaminants inside; air cleaning and disinfection to remove or destroy these contaminants; and source control through filtration to prevent contaminants from getting into the facility. In combination, these approaches help mitigate or minimize the factors that can impact IAQ.



## **RE-EVALUATE AND TEST**

A facility risk assessment should be conducted monthly to account for any new or unforeseen risks and ensure that the environment is meeting a high-level of health and safety. In addition, evidence-based testing should be regularly conducted to quantify the cleanliness of surfaces and the quality of indoor air.