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Guidance

Safe working in education, childcare and children's social care settings, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)

Updated 21 July 2020

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This guidance applies to:

- staff working in education, childcare and children's social care settings in England
- children, young people and learners who attend these settings
- their parents or carers

It explains the strategy for infection prevention and control, including the specific circumstances in which PPE should be used, to enable safe working during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. If something is essential for public health reasons, as advised by Public Health England (PHE), this guidance uses the term 'must'. This guidance does not create any new legal obligations.

Main changes to previous guidance

We have updated this guidance to:

- align with updates to guidance for schools, further education institutions and early years providers on the system of controls
- provide guidance on sourcing PPE via public sector buying organisations and the Crown Commercial Service (CCS) PPE website in addition to local procurement routes
- reflect updated content on the NHS test and trace system and include a link to information on how to contact local Public Health England health protection teams
- clarify that where a fluid-resistant mask is referenced relating to PPE, this means a type IIR mask
- clarify that the same standard of PPE should be used where a child has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) and needs to continue to be cared for within a setting
- clarify the need and whose responsibility it is to book a test when an individual displays symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19)
- clarify that there are no additional PPE requirements because of coronavirus (COVID-19) for non-symptomatic children in residential settings who have been in contact with a positive case of COVID-19
- provide further guidance on aerosol generating procedures (AGPs)
- link to Health and Safety Executive guidance on air conditioning and ventilation
- align with updates to guidance on waste disposal and cleaning of non-healthcare settings

Effective infection protection and control

There are important actions that children and young people, their parents and carers, and those who work with them, can take during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak to help prevent the spread of the virus.

Transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19) mainly occurs through respiratory droplets generated during breathing, talking, coughing and sneezing. These droplets can directly infect the respiratory tracts of other people if there is close contact. They also infect others indirectly. This happens when the droplets get onto and contaminate surfaces, which are then touched and introduced into the mouth or eyes of an uninfected person. Another route of transmission is through aerosols (extremely small droplets), but this is only relevant to medical procedures for a very small number of children in education and social care settings.

In all education, childcare and children's social care settings, preventing the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) involves preventing:

- direct transmission, for instance, when in close contact with those sneezing and coughing
- indirect transmission, for instance, touching contaminated surfaces

A range of protective measures must be employed to reduce the risk of transmission of the infection. These can be seen as a system of controls that, when implemented, creates an inherently safer system in which the risk of transmission of infection is substantially reduced. These controls are as follows.

1. Minimise contact with individuals who are unwell

If you have, or are showing symptoms of, coronavirus (COVID-19) (a new continuous cough, a high temperature, or a loss of, or change in, your normal sense of taste or smell - anosmia), or have someone in your household who is, you should not be in a childcare setting, school or college. You should be at home, in line with the guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance).

Children in residential schools and care homes who develop symptoms should be cared for in line with the guidance on isolation for residential educational settings (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-isolation-for-residential-educational-settings).

If you have symptoms you should arrange to have a test to check if you have coronavirus.

2. Clean your hands thoroughly more often than usual

Clean your hands more often than usual, particularly after arriving at your setting, when returning from breaks, when changing rooms, and before and after eating or handling food, as well as after touching your face, blowing your nose and sneezing or coughing.

To clean your hands, you should wash your hands thoroughly for 20 seconds with running water and soap and dry them thoroughly, or use alcohol hand rub/sanitiser ensuring that all parts of the hands are covered.

3. Ensure good respiratory hygiene by promoting the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach

Avoid touching your mouth, eyes and nose. Cover your mouth and nose with disposable tissues when you cough or sneeze. If one is not available, sneeze into the crook of your elbow, not into your hand. Dispose of tissues into a disposable rubbish bag and immediately clean your hands with soap and water or use a hand sanitiser.

4. Introduce enhanced cleaning, including cleaning frequently touched surfaces often using standard products, such as detergents and bleach

Cleaning should be generally enhanced, including:

- more frequent cleaning of rooms or shared areas that are used by different groups
- cleaning frequently touched surfaces more often than normal, such as:
    - door handles
    - handrails
    - table tops
    - play equipment
    - toys
    - electronic devices (such as phones)

When cleaning, use the usual products, like detergents and bleach, because these are very effective at getting rid of the virus on surfaces.

All education, childcare and children's social care settings should follow the PHE guidance on cleaning for non-healthcare settings (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings).

5. Minimise contact between individuals and maintain distancing wherever possible

You should, as much as possible, alter the environment of your setting (such as classroom layout) and your timetables (such as staggered break time) to minimise contact and mixing.

6. Where necessary, wear PPE

Most staff in education, childcare and children's social care settings will not require PPE beyond what they would normally need for their work, even if they are not always able to maintain a distance of 2 metres from others.

PPE is only needed in a very small number of cases if:

- an individual child, young person or other learner becomes ill with coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms and only then if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained
- a child, young person or learner already has routine intimate care needs that involve the use of PPE, in which case the same PPE should continue to be used

Education, childcare and children's social care settings and providers are responsible for sourcing their own PPE. Read technical specifications for personal protective equipment (PPE) (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-specifications-for-personal-protective-equipment-ppe).

In addition to existing procurement routes, settings and local authorities can source PPE and cleaning products through the Crown Commercial Service (CCS) safer working supplies website (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.crowncommercial.gov.uk/covid-19/covid-19-buyer-information/safer-working-supplies/). Suppliers and products listed on this website meet standards set out by the Department of Health and Social Care. Products purchased through this route will not detract from supply available to medical settings. In addition, public sector buying organisations have pre-existing experience and relationships across the education, childcare and children's social care sectors. Some of these organisations have e-catalogues offering PPE and cleaning products. They include:

- ESPO (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.espo.org/catalogue)
- YPO (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.ypo.co.uk/products)
- NEPO (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.nepo.org/associate-membership)

If education or childcare settings cannot obtain the PPE, they need they should approach their local authority. Local authorities should support them to access PPE suppliers and available stock locally, including through coordinating the redistribution of available supplies between settings according to priority needs.

If the local authority is not able to meet the PPE needs of education and childcare providers, it should approach its nearest local resilience forum (LRF), which will allocate stock if it is available once the needs of other vital services locally have been met. If neither the local authority or LRF are able to respond to an education or childcare setting's unmet urgent need for PPE, they will need to make their own judgement in line with their risk assessment as to whether it is safe to continue to operate.

If children's homes, secure children's homes, residential special schools, or other children's social care settings have an unmet urgent need for PPE in order to operate safely they should approach their local resilience forum.

7. Engage with the NHS test and trace process and respond rapidly to confirmed cases

Education, childcare and children's social care settings and providers must ensure they understand the NHS test and trace process (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-for-coronavirus/) so that they know how to respond if anyone within the setting is suspected or confirmed to have coronavirus (COVID-19). They must also know how to contact their local PHE health protection team (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contacts-phe-health-protection-teams), and do so as soon as they have a confirmed case or an overall rise in suspected cases.

Anyone who displays symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) can and should get a test. Tests can be booked on the NHS testing and tracing for coronavirus website (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-for-coronavirus/) or ordered by telephone via NHS 119. Essential workers, which includes anyone involved in education, childcare or social work, and their households, have priority access to testing (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/apply-coronavirus-test-essential-workers).

Settings must take swift action when they become aware that someone who has attended has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19). Based on the advice from their local PHE health protection team (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contacts-phe-health-protection-teams), settings must ask those people who have been in close contact with the person who has tested positive to self-isolate for 14 days since they were last in close contact with that person when they were infectious.

Further guidance is available on NHS test and trace (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/), and there is specific guidance for schools, further education institutions (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/guidance-for-full-opening-schools) and early years providers (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-early-years-and-childcare-closures/coronavirus-covid-19-early-years-and-childcare-closures).

How to work safely in specific situations, including where PPE may be required

Reference to PPE in the following situations means:

- fluid-resistant surgical face masks (also known as Type IIR)
- disposable gloves
- disposable plastic aprons
- eye protection (for example a face visor or goggles)

The PPE that should be used in the following situations when caring for someone with symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) is:

- a face mask should be worn if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained
- if contact is necessary, then gloves, an apron and a face mask should be worn
- eye protection if a risk assessment determines that there is a risk of fluids entering the eye, for example, from coughing, spitting or vomiting

If a child tests positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) and needs to remain in a residential setting, the same type and level of PPE as above should be used.

When PPE is used, it is essential that it is used properly. This includes scrupulous hand hygiene and following guidance on how to put PPE on and take it off safely (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-use-for-non-aerosol-generating-procedures) in order to reduce self-contamination.

Face masks must:

- cover both nose and mouth
- not be allowed to dangle around the neck
- not be touched once put on, except when carefully removed before disposal
- be changed when they become moist or damaged
- be worn once and then discarded - hands must be cleaned after disposal

What care should be taken in residential settings, including residential schools, residential special schools and children's care homes?

Residential settings in which no one is showing symptoms should operate like any other domestic household. However, it is important that soft toys are not shared between children.

If a child in a residential setting develops symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19):

- a test should be booked immediately to confirm whether the child has coronavirus (COVID-19)
- the isolation guidance for residential settings (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-isolation-for-residential-educational-settings/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-isolation-for-residential-educational-settings) should be followed, including being clear on what a 'household' is in your residential setting
- they should self-isolate, avoiding contact with other members of the 'household' as much as possible
- all other children living in the 'household' should also self-isolate in line with guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection)
- staff can continue to enter and leave the home as required, consistent staff rotas should be used where possible and staff should follow good infection prevention control
- staff should wear PPE for activities requiring close contact
- staff should adhere to distancing guidelines as far as they are able to but should take account of children's emotional needs

If a child with symptoms gets a test and the result is positive:

- the setting should contact their local PHE health protection team (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contacts-phe-health-protection-teams) immediately and follow their advice
- staff should wear PPE for activities requiring close contact

If a child who has been in close contact with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) is self-isolating within a residential setting, no additional PPE is required to be worn by staff caring for the child unless the child themselves develops symptoms and close contact is necessary.

What care should be taken in foster care settings?

Foster homes in which no one is showing symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) should behave like any other domestic household.

If foster carers are caring for a child who develops symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19), they should self-isolate in line with guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection) and notify the child's social worker. The social worker should liaise with the fostering service to:

- assess the ability of the carer to continue to deliver care to the child
- ensure that the foster home follows the guidance for households (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance) to avoid the spread of infection
- consult the foster carer on how best to protect themselves and the child
- arrange for the child to get tested through essential workers: get a test today to check if you have coronavirus (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/apply-coronavirus-test-essential-workers), which gives priority access to tests for essential workers and their households

If foster carers develop symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19), their fostering service should:

- assess the ability of the carer to continue to deliver care to the child
- ensure that the foster home follows the guidance for households (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance) to avoid the spread of infection
- if additional support is needed for the carer or child, ensure that staff providing this care are provided with PPE prior to entering the home and follow the guidance below on home visiting
- direct the foster carer to book a test through essential workers: get a test today to check if you have coronavirus (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/apply-coronavirus-test-essential-workers), which gives priority access to tests for essential workers

Foster carers are able to request PPE from their fostering service provider, if needed, in line with guidance for local authorities on children's social care (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-for-childrens-social-care-services/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-for-local-authorities-on-childrens-social-care#fostering).

What care should staff visiting families in their own homes take?

We expect social workers to make face to face visits wherever possible.

An initial risk assessment by telephone may be helpful.

In cases where households are being required to self-isolate due to a case, or suspected case, of coronavirus (COVID-19), or contact with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19), social workers, other children's social care staff and anyone else considering the need for a home visit should follow the children's social care services guidance

(https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-for-childrens-social-care-services) and make a judgement about visiting which balances considerations of the:

- risks to children and young people
- risks to families
- risks to the workforce
- national guidance on social distancing and hygiene
- statutory responsibilities, including safeguarding

Staff and their managers are best placed to make professional judgements of risk in each case and decide what form of contact they need.

If households report no coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms, no PPE is required, but a distance of 2 metres should be maintained where possible. If this is not possible, you should undertake a risk assessment (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-infection-prevention-and-control/covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-ppe#section-7). Good basic hygiene should be followed, such as handwashing or use of sanitiser before and after the visit, and not touching your face during the visit.

If households are reporting coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms, PPE should be worn if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained. Anyone displaying symptoms should be encouraged to book a test (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-getting-tested).

If it is not possible to find out whether any member of the household is suffering from symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) before face to face contact, steps should be taken where practical to mitigate risk. These steps include but are not restricted to:

- knocking on the front door or ringing the doorbell and then stepping back to a distance of 2 metres in adherence to social distancing guidelines
- taking PPE as a precautionary measure

Should social care visits to extremely clinically vulnerable children and young people continue?

From 1 August 2020, the vast majority of children and young people who have been previously identified as 'clinically extremely vulnerable' will no longer need to shield. However, there will be a small number of children and young people who will still be shielding because they are following clinical advice after consultation with their specialist health professional.

Read guidance on shielding and protecting people who are clinically extremely vulnerable from COVID-19 (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19).

Any social care workers who need to visit and support a clinically vulnerable child or young person in their home can continue to visit unless they have any of the symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19).

Extra care should be taken in the event that a social care visit is required to a child or young person who is extremely clinically vulnerable and so are at very high risk of severe illness from coronavirus (COVID-19) because of an underlying health condition.

Good basic hygiene should be followed, such as handwashing or use of sanitiser before and after the visit, and not touching your face during the visit.

Staff should also follow social distancing guidance where this is possible.

Visits to provide essential support such as social care or personal care should continue only following a robust risk assessment.

What care should be taken in hospital education settings?

Hospital infection prevention and control teams will be able to advise headteachers of hospital schools on measures required and how to work safely in these settings.

What specific steps should be taken to care for children with complex medical needs, such as tracheostomies?

There are a small number of medical procedures which increase the risk of transmission through aerosols (tiny droplets) being transferred from the patient to the care giver. These are known as aerosol generating procedures (AGPs). Within education and children's social care settings, these are only undertaken for a very small number of children with complex medical needs, such as those receiving tracheostomy care.

Staff performing AGPs in these settings should follow PHE's personal protective equipment (PPE) guidance on aerosol generating procedures (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-infection-prevention-and-control/covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-ppe#ppe-guidance-by-healthcare-context), and wear the correct PPE, which is:

- a FFP2/3 respirator
- gloves
- a long-sleeved fluid repellent gown
- eye protection

The respirator required for AGPs must be fitted by someone trained to do so. This is known as 'fit testing'. Staff in education and children's social care settings who need support with fit testing should contact the appropriate health lead for the child or young person. This could be through either the Designated Clinical Officer for SEND for support from the local clinical commissioning group, or the lead nursing team at the health provider.

Children and young people should be taken from the classroom or shared area for any AGP to be carried out in a designated room with the doors closed and any windows open. If this is not possible, for example in children and young people who require sporadic care, such as urgent tracheostomy tube suction, individual risk assessments should be carried out. In all instances, efforts should be made to:

- ensure that only staff who are needed to undertake the procedure are present and that no other children or young people are in the room
- minimise clutter to make the process of cleaning the room as straightforward as possible
- clean all surfaces and ventilate the room following a procedure and before anyone not wearing appropriate PPE enters. Clearance of infectious particles after an AGP is dependent on the ventilation and air change within the room. For a room without ventilation, this may take an hour

How should I care for children who regularly spit or require physical contact?

If non-symptomatic children present behaviours which may increase the risk of droplet transmission (such as biting, licking, kissing or spitting) or require care that cannot be provided without close hands-on contact, they should continue to receive care in the same way, including any existing routine use of PPE.

The issues will be specific to each child or young person and individual responses will be required. Staff should review and update existing risk assessments.

In these circumstances, to reduce the risk of coronavirus (COVID-19) transmission, no additional PPE is necessary because these are non-symptomatic children in a non-healthcare setting and so the risk of viral transmission is very low. However, additional space and frequent cleaning of surfaces, objects and toys will be required. Cleaning arrangements should be increased in all settings, with a specific focus on surfaces which are touched a lot.

Read guidance on cleaning for non-healthcare settings (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings).

In non-residential settings, what should be done if a child, young person or other learner becomes unwell with symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19) and needs to be cared for until they can return home?

If anyone in an education, childcare or non-residential children social care setting becomes unwell with a new, continuous cough or a high temperature, or has a loss of, or change in, their normal sense of taste or smell, they must be sent home and advised to follow the guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection). They should self-isolate for at least 7 days and arrange to have a test to see if they have coronavirus (COVID-19.) Other members of their household must self-isolate for 14 days from when the initial household member first had symptoms.

If a child is awaiting collection, they should be moved, if possible, to a room where they can be isolated behind a closed door, with appropriate adult supervision if required depending on the age of the child. Ideally, a window should be opened for ventilation. If it is not possible to isolate them, move them to an area which is at least 2 metres away from other people.

If they need to go to the bathroom while waiting to be collected, they should use a separate bathroom if possible. The bathroom should be cleaned and disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else.

PPE should be worn by staff caring for the child while they await collection if direct personal care is needed and a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained (such as for a very young child or a child with complex needs).

In an emergency, call 999 if they are seriously ill or injured or their life is at risk. Do not visit the GP, pharmacy, urgent care centre or a hospital.

Any member of staff who has helped someone with symptoms, and any children or young people who have been in close contact with them, do not need to go home to self-isolate unless they develop symptoms themselves or they are later advised to do so by NHS test and trace or the local PHE health protection team

(https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contacts-phe-health-protection-teams).

Everyone should wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds after any contact with someone who is unwell. Cleaning the affected area with normal household disinfectant after someone with symptoms has left will reduce the risk of passing the infection on to other people.

Read COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings guidance (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings).

What protection is needed when settings organise transport for children?

If the children or young people being transported do not have symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19), there is no need for a driver to use PPE. Read COVID-19: safer transport guidance for operators (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-safer-transport-guidance-for-operators/coronavirus-covid-19-safer-transport-guidance-for-operators#personal-protective-equipment) for further guidance on PPE and face coverings.

In non-residential settings, any child, young person or other learner who starts displaying coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms while at their setting should, wherever possible, be collected by a member of their family or household. In exceptional circumstances, if this is not possible, and the setting needs to take responsibility for transporting them home, or if a symptomatic child or young person needs to be transported between residential settings, you should do one of the following:

- use a vehicle with a bulkhead or partition that separates the driver and passenger
- the driver and passenger should maintain a distance of 2 metres from each other
- the driver should use PPE, and the passenger should wear a face mask if they are old enough and able to do so

What care should be taken in early years settings?

Because it is challenging to reduce contact between young children in early years settings, regular cleaning and disinfection of surfaces, objects and toys, as well as handwashing, are particularly important. The use of soft toys and toys with intricate parts or that are otherwise hard to clean should be avoided.

Read guidance on cleaning for non-healthcare settings (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings).

Settings should manage risks by keeping children in small groups and trying, as far as possible, to keep the same children and staff members together from day to day. Settings should consider staggering mealtimes and should discourage parents and carers from gathering at setting entrances. As far as possible, parents and carers should not enter early years premises.

Is PPE required for tasks involving changing nappies or general care for babies?

Staff should follow their normal practice when changing nappies and caring for babies more generally, provided the child is not showing symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19). This includes continuing to use the PPE that they would normally wear in these situations, for example, aprons and gloves. If a child shows symptoms, they should not attend a childcare setting. They should be at home and get tested.

Does coronavirus (COVID-19) mean that PPE is needed for administering first aid?

Children, young people or learners who require first aid should continue to receive care in the same way. No additional PPE is needed because of coronavirus (COVID-19) for anyone who does not have coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms.

Does coronavirus (COVID-19) mean that air conditioning should not be used?

You can continue using most types of air conditioning system as normal. However, if you use a centralised ventilation system that removes and circulates air to different rooms, it is recommended that you turn off recirculation and use a fresh air supply.

Read guidance on air conditioning and ventilation during the coronavirus outbreak (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/equipment-and-machinery/air-conditioning-and-ventilation.htm).

How should I care for young children or children with special educational needs who do not understand why they must stay apart or who ignore distancing guidelines?

Young children and children with special educational needs may not be able to understand the need for social distancing and may also seek close interaction with their peers or adults to provide reassurance at a period of disruption to their routines.

It is imperative that education, childcare and children's social care settings conduct risk assessments around managing groups of children within the setting. This should include limiting the number of children in each group and reducing this to provide more space in each classroom or learning area.

As far as possible, small groups of children should be supported by consistent staffing, and groups should remain as consistent as possible throughout the outbreak.

How should PPE and face coverings be disposed of?

Used PPE and any disposable face coverings that staff, children, young people or other learners arrive wearing should be placed in a refuse bag and can be disposed of as normal domestic waste unless the wearer has symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19), in line with COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings outside the home (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings).

Used PPE and face coverings should not be put in a recycling bin or dropped as litter. Education, childcare and children's social care settings should provide extra bins for staff and customers to throw away face coverings and PPE and should ensure that staff and customers do not use a recycling bin.

Any homemade non-disposable face coverings that staff or children, young people or other learners are wearing when they arrive at their setting must be removed by the wearer and put in a plastic bag that the wearer has brought with them in order to take it home. The wearer must then clean their hands.

To dispose of waste such as disposable cleaning cloths, face coverings, tissues and PPE from people with symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19), including people who are self-isolating and members of their household:

- put it in a plastic rubbish bag and tie it when full
- place the plastic bag in a second bin bag and tie it
- put it in a suitable and secure place marked for storage for 72 hours

This waste should be stored safely and securely kept away from children. You should not put your waste in communal waste areas until the waste has been stored for at least 72 hours.

Storing for 72 hours saves unnecessary waste movements and minimises the risk to waste operatives. This waste does not require a dedicated clinical waste collection in the above circumstances.

Settings such as residential care homes or special schools that generate clinical waste should continue to follow their usual waste policies.

Read COVID-19: cleaning of non-healthcare settings outside the home (https://web.archive.org/web/20200722182327/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-decontamination-in-non-healthcare-settings).