



WORLD FOUNDRY ORGANIZATION

*The reference point for the global
metal casting industry*

SAFE WORKING

SUGGESTIONS FOR FOUNDRIES TO HELP
ENSURE SAFE WORKING



July 7th 2020



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1. INTRODUCTION

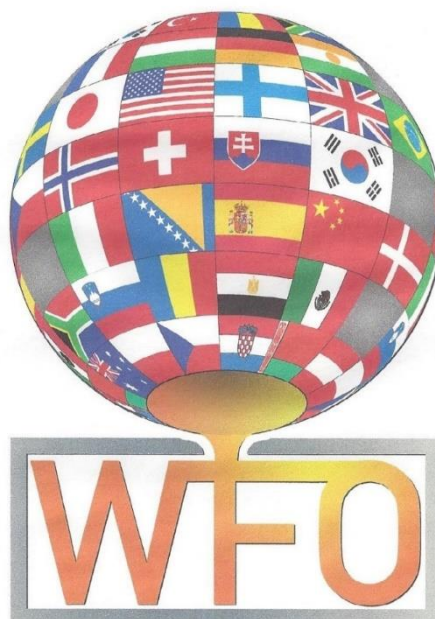
The outbreak of Coronavirus is affecting our society and economies and is one of the greatest challenges that most of us will have faced in our lives and professional careers. As a truly global organization, the WFO appreciates that this challenge is being felt by our members all over the world and has recently carried out a survey analyzing the effects that the COVID-19 pandemic is having on activity in our sector, including information shared by the main global producers.

In this new situation created by the pandemic, the health and safe work of individuals has also become an essential part of the reopening plans of foundries and casting facilities. Foundries, suppliers and all the other companies from the metalcasting industry are developing systems to manage the Covid 19 re-working initiatives, following the different directives established in each country.

We are pleased to present in this document, which has been initiated by our UK member ICME and developed by the Cast Metals Federation (UK), and which is intended to offer some support in this situation with suggestions for foundries to help them ensure safe working. The general scope of the report covers the general suggestions, with information about specific resources and legislation provided by some of the WFO countries.

I hope that this document will be valuable for your organizations, and thank the Cast Metals Federation for their work in gathering this information and for sharing it with our industry,

*Eur Ing Andrew Turner
General Secretary of the WFO*





2. IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FOUNDRIES TO HELP PROTECT EMPLOYEES FROM EXPOSURE TO COVID-19 (CORONAVIRUS)

STUDY PROVIDED TO THE WFO BY ICME (UK) AND DEVELOPED BY CAST METALS FEDERATION (UK)

DATE OF ISSUE: 19TH MAY 2020



2.1.- Introduction

Foundries, like other businesses, present an opportunity for the COVID-19 virus to spread in the population through transmission amongst employees.

As part of helping to keep everyone safe at work, the Cast Metals Federation has produced this guidance which may prove helpful to the foundry industry in meeting its obligations to employees, contractors, visitors to site and other interested stakeholders.

At all times, foundries are advised to refer to the official published legislation and guidelines from their Government or National Authority^{#1} which will take precedence over any suggestion in this document. Annexes to this report provide links to guidance from official National webpages.



2.2.- Background

The following information has been compiled to help enable foundries to remain operational during the coronavirus pandemic, using the knowledge and understanding of foundry processes of our own staff, with contributions from members and the wider industry, as well as publicly available advice from a number of sources in the UK.

The points below will not be possible for every foundry to implement, but offer a range of suggestions that may assist duty holders in finding solutions to enable them to continue to safely operate.



2.3.- Risk and Management

It will not be possible for every site to follow all of the hints and suggestions below but it remains the responsibility of the duty holder to do whatever is practicable to protect their workforce and local legislation takes precedent at all times.

All employers will need to undertake a risk assessment to ensure that a thorough review of what measures can be taken has been made, measures and controls required are identified have been instigated, and, that these measures are effective in operation. The results of the risk assessment must be communicated to all employees.

Where social distancing guidelines (in the UK people should keep 2 metres apart^{#2}) cannot be followed in relation to a particular activity, businesses should consider whether that activity needs to continue for the business to operate, and, if so, take all the mitigating actions possible to reduce the risk of transmission between their staff.

It must be accepted that a more proactive management activity may need to be in place for the foreseeable future to ensure that all employees, contractors and visitors to site, are observing social distancing and any company rules. This may require that operator-supervisors spend less time being operators and more time on the supervision of others in the workplace.

It must be remembered that the following are suggestions; where statutory legal requirements exist, these take precedent and must be complied with.

2.4.- Communication with Employees

- Staff may be feeling anxious about coming to work and also about impacts on their livelihood. Workplaces should ensure staff are fully briefed and appropriately supported throughout this time.
- Employers should make regular announcements to remind their staff and/or customers to follow social distancing advice and regularly wash their hands.
- Where possible, the use of Standardised, plain and simple language should be used for all employees, at all levels of the business. If you have employees where the native language is not their first language, it will be necessary to consider effective translations.
- Ensure that all levels of management provide consistent advice at all times following any policies, procedures and protocols established for communications. It's important to ensure that all employees are able to understand all the information being provided to them.
- Place copies of official Public Health Posters, information on hygiene and company coronavirus policies and rules around the site where they can easily be seen (without having to gather and breach social distancing rules^{#2}). It may be of use to provide employees with their own hard copy of such information or use noticeboards and monitors where available.



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- Findings from risk assessments must be communicated with employees. Where new hazards, changes to current working practices, new control measures or new practices have been identified, these must be explained. This is already mandated by current health and safety legislation in many countries.
- If sites are restarting after significant changes have been made, it may be of benefit to hold refresher inductions or training to help educate employees as to what will be required of them and to ensure they have been fully informed about the changes. It may be possible to do this via e-mails, or virtual meetings without employees needing to be on site.
- The use of large visual boards to highlight information for employees may help to reduce the number of face-to-face meetings required.
- Where team meetings are required, markings should be placed on the floor to help employees keep at a suitable distance from each. If a large team of people need to be updated with information, electronic communications is an option, otherwise it may be necessary to hold several meetings to ensure all staff are updated with necessary information.

2.5.- Travel

- Commuting to work – social distancing^{#2} should be practiced on the journey to and from work. The distance that people are required to be apart from each other varies between countries. People should observe social distancing* even on public transport.
- Unless they are people who live together in the same household, such as family members, employees should be 2 metres^{#2} apart and therefore not car sharing.
- Where employees are travelling together, some companies have chosen to keep these employees together as a working group so that break times and start / finish times are kept together. The workforce has been divided into groups to minimise the risk of wider transmission.
- If employees do have to share vehicles, the current recommendations are: for 2 people per vehicle where possible; the passenger to sit in the rear on the opposite side to the driver, to help increase the distance. Opening windows to increase ventilation is recommended. Vehicles should have contact surfaces cleaned with anti-bacterial wipes after use e.g. door handles, seat belt clips, hard surfaces and seats (mainly leather).
- Drivers of company vehicles should be provided with hand sanitizers and cleaning materials for use after travelling or being on customer's sites or other locations. This will apply to both cars and commercial vehicles.
- Staggering on-premises hours, to reduce use of public transport during peak periods, will provide benefit to employees, businesses and the wider public effort.



2.6.- Shift Start/End Times

- Regular cleaning of any hard surfaces including door handles, hand scanners, fingerprint scanners, handrails on stairs etc. should be undertaken.
- Hand sanitizing stations at every doorway is a good practice to help employees remember to ensure good personal hygiene is practiced at all times.
- Staggered start / end times – this will allow businesses to have fewer people in changing areas / showers at the same time (and in clocking-in/off areas).
- Additional shifts – It may be possible to reduce the number of employees working at any one time by the use of additional shift patterns (where feasible). This will have the same benefit as staggering start and end times.
- Depending on the site, it may be necessary to allow time between shifts to allow for cleaning of surfaces and to all employees from the previous shift to be off-site before the next shift arrives.
- Checking the temperature of employee's, at the start and end of any shift, can help proactively look for changes in employee health.
- Consider the use of electronic devices at entrances to collect answers to short questionnaires with simple questions such as have you: been tested for coronavirus?; been suspected of having coronavirus within the past 14 days?: been in close contact with someone suspected or confirmed of having the virus within the past 14 days?; experienced any of the primary symptoms such as a new cough or a fever or breathlessness in recent days? If the person confirms yes to any of the questions, suggest they leave site and contact HR for further information on what to do.
- Place company Codes of Conduct at gates and entrances, reminding employees as to what is expected of them by company policies to keep themselves and their colleagues safe.
- If possible, prevent warm air hand dryers from being used in changing areas / washing facilities and replace with single use paper towels.

2.7.- Rest Periods

- Spread out chairs and tables in canteens. It may be useful to mark individual areas where people can sit and keep 2 metres^{#2} apart. All surfaces should be cleaned after use by individuals before the next user at that location.
- Staggered break times will minimise people being in the same room and/or washing areas at the same time.



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- Splitting teams/workers into two shifts, with a gap for cleaning between shifts (also helps to provide protection in terms of business continuity, as there is cover for key workers/operations).
- Use of offices or stores or dispatch areas may be useful, so that more people can rest / eat whilst still keeping appropriate social distancing - noise can be controlled and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) removed, presuming suitable warmth can be provided and seating spaced out,
- Staff should avoid taking breaks together in shared cars, only using the one they travelled to work in.
- Eating and drinking on the shop floor, in areas where hazardous substances may be inhaled or ingested, is already prohibited under existing regulations^{#2}. There are no exemptions to this under any situation in the UK.
- Where tables and chairs cannot be spread out by other means, removal of some may be an option to help maintain distancing.
- Signs placed onto tables to remind employees about maintaining safe distances and good hygiene practices.
- Areas on site where employees can smoke are being extended to help prevent gatherings in smoking shelters – remember smoking is not allowed inside buildings by law. Markings on floors using spray paint can be made to help keep people at safe distances.
- where it is possible to remain 2 metres^{#2} apart, using signage such as floor markings to facilitate compliance, particularly in the most crowded areas. This includes entry points to buildings, toilets and communal break areas where queues may form.
- Where possible, staff should be encouraged to bring their own food, and staff canteens and distributors should move to takeaway.
- If possible, prevent warm air hand dryers from being used in changing areas / washing facilities and replace with single use paper towels.
- Consider the use of screens between seats to prevent the spread of the virus in canteens, especially if employees are having to sit facing each other at the ends of tables. If employees can sit facing the same direction and be at a suitable distance apart, this will help prevent accidental dispersion of the virus from speaking, coughing or sneezing.

2.8.- Working Areas

- Many sites will be able to allow people to work at distances of 2 metres apart (or more) as normal practice. Where people currently work closer together, a review of the operation



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should be undertaken to see if reasonable adjustments can be made to increase the distance between employees.

- If social distancing in a working area cannot be maintained for the majority of a working shift and employees will be required to work facing each other, in the event of a shortage of the appropriate PPE or respiratory protective equipment, RPE, it will be necessary to consider the number of employees required to undertake the task(s) and adjust accordingly.
- Where there are known existing hazards to health and PPE/RPE should be worn, it must be worn, correctly, at all times. If correctly fitted FFP3 masks, tight-fitting half-face masks or powered respirators are worn, they will help to prevent airborne droplets or aerosols (passed when people speak or sneeze) from being passed directly to others. They will also help prevent these same droplets or aerosols settling onto surfaces where others may put their hands.
- ***To prevent the spread of the virus, it is recommended that masks without valves are used. Valved masks will enable the release of the virus, albeit at a lower exposure levels.***
- The use of gloves by everyone working where tools and / or other items are shared, will help to prevent the virus being passed on via skin contact. Every person who requires gloves should have their own and should not be sharing with another person.
- Splitting workloads into multiple teams will enable distancing at work and allow core activities and duties to be undertaken with business continuity enabled as well as protecting the workforce.
- All doors that would have to be operated by hand rather than just pushed against could be held / wedged open to prevent handles having to be used. Security of the premises has to be maintained however, so not all doors will be able to be secured this way.
- High-use areas and equipment, such as printers, photocopiers, tea making facilities etc., should be subjected to a much higher rate of cleaning during this period. It may be possible to utilise staff on a higher frequency cleaning loop to ensure good hygiene is maintained throughout the day, with a thorough cleaning at the end of each working day, ready for the next.
- Encourage the use of digital and remote transfers of material where possible rather than paper format, such as using e-forms, emails etc.
- Provide additional pop-up handwashing stations or facilities if possible, providing soap, water, hand sanitizer and tissues and encourage staff to use them
- Use floor markings to mark the distance, particularly in the most crowded areas. This includes entry points to buildings, toilets and communal break areas where queues may form.



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- Where it is not possible to remain 2 metres apart, staff should work side by side, or facing away from each other, rather than face to face if possible
- Where face-to-face contact is essential, this should be kept to 15 minutes or significantly less. PPE/RPE should be worn during the contact period and any shared surfaces or material cleaned after use.
- Keep teams of workers together (in cohorts), and keep teams as small as possible
- Screens may be able to be used to help separate personnel working in some areas on the shop floor. They may also be able to be used in offices and reception areas to segregate employees from visitors. If screens are used in areas where high velocity objects may impact them, they will need to be polycarbonate, not clear Perspex. This is to ensure that impact resistance is provided in order to help reduce injury. It is worth using coloured tape to highlight the edges of screens to prevent people walking into them.
- Where multiple staircases to offices or other working areas exist, thought should be given to using a one-way system to reduce incidences of contact.
- When working in a noisy environment and communication needs to take place, consider using cards with information on them that can be read by others, stopping machinery or process equipment if feasible or hand signals. If employees will need to be closer to communicate, ideally they should be facing the same direction, not towards each other, especially if RPE is required to be removed to help speak. When working with hazardous materials such as carcinogens or asthmagens, RPE should never be removed while on the shop floor.

2.9.- Personal Hygiene

- All persons at work must follow the guidance from their government or other enforcing bodies on social distancing and good hygiene practices.
- Washing hands on a regular basis for a minimum of 20 seconds using soap and water helps to prevent the spread of the virus. All employers must ensure they supply soap and hot water, and where necessary, a supply of antibacterial hand sanitiser. A suitable method to dry hands will also be required.
- All persons should be encouraged to avoid touching their eyes, nose or mouths wherever possible, and particularly after being close to another person.
- If any employee feels unwell at work both the individual and the company must follow their government or regulatory guidance on how to deal with this situation.
- If possible, prevent warm air hand dryers from being used in changing areas / washing facilities and replace with single use paper towels.



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- If possible, encourage employees to bring their own towels for drying after washing when changing at break times or end of shifts. These towels must not be shared with any other employee.
- Remove reusable hand towels from changing rooms & rest areas and replace with single use disposable towels.
- Where cutlery is provided in canteen areas, employees should bring their own (or replace normal items with disposable plastic cutlery). Cutlery should not be shared.
- In men's toilets consider closing every other urinal, to help with social distancing.
- Showers can still be used on site but if they are communal then distancing must take place, so consider only making every other, or every third, shower head to be used. Maximum times for shower use can be implemented to help reduce exposure time for workers to each other.

2.10.- Contractors on Site

- At present essential contract companies can still work on premises with the approval of the site. All contractors should be made aware of any policies set in place by individual businesses and be prepared to adhere to them at all times. This includes specific site rules for preventing the spread of the coronavirus to your workforce and vice versa.
- All contractors should receive a site induction and this include the location of toilet facilities that they are allowed to use. All specific rules around personal hygiene and distancing must be made clear to them.
- If contractors may need to be close to any member of staff while working, the contractors must have with them suitable PPE/RPE in the form of masks and gloves. Ideally they will have cleaning materials with them as well for wiping down surfaces after use.

2.11.- Delivery / Collection Drivers

- If you have goods delivered to, or collected from, your work premises, you MUST let visiting drivers have access to suitable toilets and handwashing facilities. It's important at any time, but right now it's vital that drivers are able to wash their hands when they need to.
- If necessary drivers can be escorted to the toilets to ensure they are safe while walking through site. Remember to keep 2 metres apart^{#1} while walking.
- You are breaking the law if you refuse access to visiting drivers^{#1}. You are also putting the drivers and others at risk of spreading the coronavirus.



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- Legislation on this in the UK, specifically the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992, Regulations 20 and 21) is enforced. Check with your local rules and legislation for specific requirements.

2.12.- Handling Deliveries

- Items with hard, smooth surfaces are believed to allow the virus to survive for far longer than soft surfaces, such paper or clothes. It would be worth considering the use of protective gloves by anyone who has to handle items immediately on delivery to site, or within a couple of days of delivery, to help reduce the risk of exposure.
- Where possible, surfaces of delivered items should be wiped down with anti-bacterial wipes or a cloth with a weak solution of disinfectant, to help reduce the risk of the virus surviving on the items.
- Post, such as envelopes and newsprint is, in general, considered to be low risk, but it is still advisable to be able to handle it wearing gloves and / or using handling devices such as industrial tweezers and letter openers.

2.13.- Site Health and Safety

- If shower facilities are closed, alternatives to help employees remove the worst of any dirt, dust, oils, grease etc. should be provided. Employees should not be expected to travel in their own vehicles or on public transport without being able to have a wash prior to travel.
- Employees should be able to change out of their work clothes into their own clothes before leaving site.
- If shower facilities are closed, all measures necessary to prevent bacteria such as legionella growth must be taken. Shower systems should be cleaned and purged on reopening of showers before any employee is allowed to use them.
- Any water systems where there is the potential for legionella bacteria to flourish, should be treated before stopping use and purged / dosed with treatment chemicals. They must then be tested for safe use before employees start to use them.
- The use of lifts by more than one person at a time should be discouraged. If lifts have to be shared, numbers should be kept to a minimum and people should not face each other. Good personal hygiene practices with regards to coughs and sneezes must be followed by all lift users. Hand sanitizing and cleaning materials for lifts should be available at every opening.
- Where hand rails are mandated for use by all persons on site, these must be cleaned on a regular basis. Having hand sanitiser at every entrance / exit points for staircases is recommended.



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- All first aid facilities should have sufficient cleaning materials available so that a deep cleaning of the room can be undertaken whenever the room is used.
- First aid kits can remain on the shop floor but break-tags could be fitted to handles or opening locks to prevent them being used other than for a genuine first-aid situation. Plaster dispensers should not be used, but plasters issued by first-aid personnel or supervisors as required.
- In the event of first aid needing to be rendered on the shop floor (or any other area outside of the first aid room) a deep clean of the area where the casualty was treated should be undertaken, especially if any bodily fluids have been spilt. All packaging from first aid equipment used, and any cleaning materials, should be disposed of in the normal way, including sealing in bags before placing into the waste receptacles.
- In the event of an evacuation of the site due to fire or other reason, it may be necessary to ignore social distancing requirements while leaving the site. Once clear of the site and at any call points, distancing should be maintained where possible. This will require active management and may be difficult to achieve depending on the proximity to other buildings and/or open spaces. This should be considered as a review to any fire safety precautions.
- Employees should be discouraged from getting into cars under any circumstances in the event of a site evacuation (unless instructed to by a fire or police officer and depending on any hazardous substances that have been released).

2.14.- Notes

#1: In the UK social distancing requires people to keep 2 metres apart (*note: this measure was correct at time of writing this guidance*).

#2: This guidance has been prepared with reference to UK legislation. Local National legislation will take priority in all cases.

For more information about the Cast Metals Federation,
please use the QR code below, or visit: www.castmetalsfederation.com





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3. NATIONAL SPECIFIC RESOURCES AND LEGISLATION

As highlighted in the study, **local National legislation will take priority in all cases regarding the measures to be taken in this health emergency.** In order to complete the study in this direction, next are some of the specific national legislation and resources for metalcasters shared by some of the WFO countries.

Important note: the evolution of the Covid19 pandemic and its correspondent changes applied to the measures and restrictions applied advise to review whether the documentation collected below has been updated and revised by its sources on the date of your consultation.

3.1. Czech Republic

Information provided by Czech Foundrymen Society (*note some of the documentation is in Czech*):



- Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade: information about coronavirus –
 - <https://www.mpo.cz/cz/rozcestnik/koronavirus/>
 - <https://www.mpo.cz/en/guidepost/information-about-coronavirus/>
- Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic: special manuals and other documents, like a Manual for the implementation of workplace hygiene measures against the spread of coronavirus infection – <https://www.spcr.cz/koronavirus-aktuality>

3.2. France

Information provided by ATF-French Foundry Association logo (*note all the documentation is in French*):



- National reopening procedure – <https://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/protocole-national-de-deconfinement.pdf>
- Work rules and laws dealing with covid-19 – <https://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/le-ministere-en-action/coronavirus-covid-19/article/textes-reglementaires>
- General procedures regarding the covid-19 – <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F35217>
- Information for the work in home office – <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/actualites/A13720>

3.3. Hungary

Information provided by the Association of Hungarian Foundries (*note all the documentation is in Hungarian*):



- The most relevant basic laws and regulations of the safety work –
 - <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=99300093.tv>
 - <https://munkastanacsok.hu/modosult-a-munkavedelmi-torveny/?print=pdf>
 - <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=A1600010.NGM>



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- During the COVID 19 pandemic danger situation the government declared an emergency and created lot of laws and decisions – <https://net.iogtar.hu/veszelyhelyzet>

3.4. Italy



Information provided by ASSOFOND - Italian Foundry Association:

- [Decree of the president of the Italian Council of Ministers of 26 April 2020](#) – it was the last decree that extended the lockdown for companies, and at the same time established the rules to be complied with for production activities that were able to resume activity from 4 May 2020 (including foundries).
- [Common regulatory protocol for containing the spread of COVID-19 in worksites](#) – guidelines for companies to draft a specific protocol to contain the spread of Covid-19 in worksites. This is still mandatory for companies since the end of the lockdown (in Italy, non-essential companies were closed from the 22nd of March to the 3rd of May).

3.5. Poland

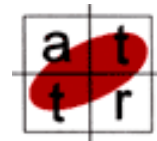
Information provided by the Polish Foundrymen's Association (*note all the documentation is in Polish*):



- Coronavirus laws including information about working area, working hours, rest periods, Site Health and Safety, forms of government support, exemption of taxes and social insurance etc. –
 - <http://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/D2020000056801.pdf>
 - <http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20200001066/O/D20201066.pdf>
 - <http://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/D2020000087501.pdf>
 - <http://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/D2020000069501.pdf>
 - <http://dziennikustaw.gov.pl/D2020000108601.pdf>

3.6. Romania

Information provided by the ATTR-Romanian Foundry Association (*note some of the documentation is in Romanian*):



- Links with connection to European recommendations –
 - <https://oshwiki.eu/wiki/COVID-19> – [Înapoi la locul de muncă – Adaptarea locurilor de muncă și protejarea lucrătorilor](#)
 - <https://osha.europa.eu/ro/themes/covid-19-resources-workplace> (includes links to the next three)
 - [COVID-19: Înapoi la locul de muncă - Adaptarea locurilor de muncă și protejarea lucrătorilor \(versiune PDF\)](#)
 - [COVID-19: ghid pentru locul de muncă](#)
 - [instrumentul OIRA de evaluare a riscurilor creat pentru COVID-19](#)



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- Links with national recommendations –

▫ https://msmps.gov.md/sites/default/files/ordin_315_ghid_practic_masurile_de_prevenir_e_a_infectiei_covid_-19_la_locul_de_munca_1.pdf

▫ <https://cetrebuiasafac.ro/>

3.7. Spain



Information provided by the Tabira Foundry Institute (*note all the documentation is in Spanish*):

- Compilation of links to Covid19 resources and legislation of interest to Spanish industry –

▫ [http://iftabira.org/pdfs/news/Enlaces%20a%20normativa%20e%20informacion%20Covid19%20industria%202006%20\(IFTabira\)_1593163451.pdf](http://iftabira.org/pdfs/news/Enlaces%20a%20normativa%20e%20informacion%20Covid19%20industria%202006%20(IFTabira)_1593163451.pdf) (*Titles in English*)

▫ [http://iftabira.org/pdfs/news/Links%20to%20Covid19%20legislation%20and%20resources%20for%20Spanish%20industry%202006%20\(IFTabira\)_pdf_1593162860.pdf](http://iftabira.org/pdfs/news/Links%20to%20Covid19%20legislation%20and%20resources%20for%20Spanish%20industry%202006%20(IFTabira)_pdf_1593162860.pdf) (*All Spanish*)

Some of the main contents are highlighted next:

- List of applicable regulations on Covid19 (*Confemetal*) – [link](#)
- Action procedure for occupational risk prevention services against sars-cov-2 exposure (June 19th 2020) – [link](#)
- Recommendations for operation and maintenance of the air conditioning and ventilation systems of buildings and premises for the prevention of the spread of sars-cov-2 – [link](#)
- Plan for the transition to a new normal – [link](#)
- Instructions on waste management in the health crisis situation caused by covid-19 – [link](#)
- Guide to workplace actions in relation to the new coronavirus – [link](#)
- Good practice guidelines in the industrial sector (measures for the prevention of sars-cov-2 contagions) - [link](#)
- Measures taken for companies, SMEs and self-employed persons in the face of the exceptional situation generated by covid-19 – [link](#) – [link](#)

3.8. Sweden

Information provided by RISE Research Institutes of Sweden:



- Public Health Agency of Sweden: general recommendations about how to protect yourself against Covid-19 – <https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/the-public-health-agency-of-sweden/>
- Swedish Work Environment Authority: more specific recommendations about how to protect yourself in your daily work in the industry – <https://www.av.se/en/health-and-safety/diseases-infection-and-microbiological-risks/risk-of-diseases-in-the-workplace/coronavirus-and-workplace-safety-and-health/>



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3.9. United Kingdom

Information provided by the Cast Metals Federation and the Institute of Cast Metals Engineers:



- UK Health & Safety Executive – www.hse.gov.uk
- Public Health England – www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england
- UK government guidance for working during the coronavirus pandemic – www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-covid-19
- Engineering Council – www.engc.org.uk
- Royal Academy of Engineering – <https://www.raeng.org.uk/>

3.10. United States

Information provided by the American Foundry Society:



- Covid-10 resources for metalcasters:
 - Health & Safety
 - Webinars (*access for members*)
 - Respirator Issues Related to COVID-19
 - Signage & Posters
 - Other Health & Safety Resources
 - Environmental
 - Business & Employment
 - Webinars
 - Other Business & Employment Resources
 - News & Updates
 - Other COVID-19 Resources
- <https://www.afsinc.org/afs-covid-19-coronavirus-resources>



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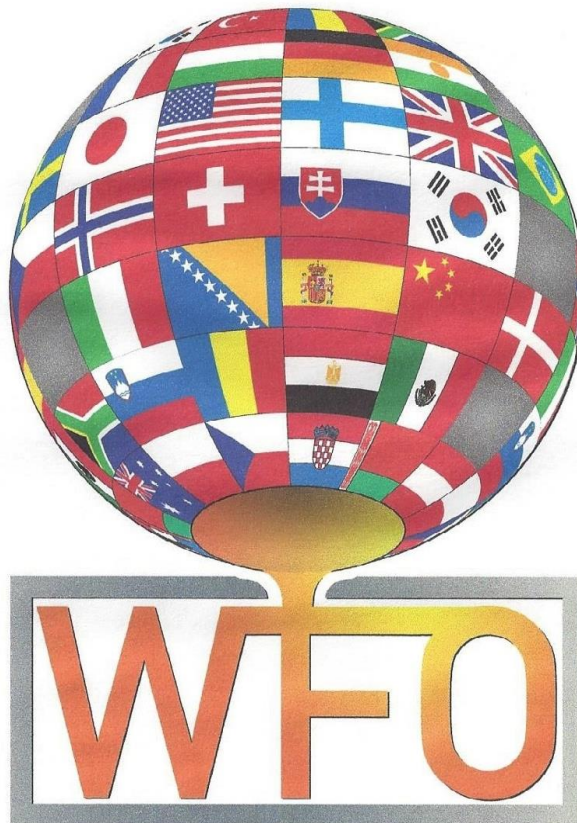




WORLD FOUNDRY ORGANIZATION

The reference point for the global metal casting industry

The World Foundry Organization Ltd is a partnership of technical foundry associations from over 30 countries working together to develop and enhance the impact of the world's cast metals industry on society at large.



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