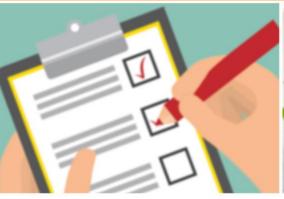
HSE & COMPLIANCE NEWSLETTER

A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER







1. はじめに

親愛なる皆様

世界中からの最新の情報は、過去数週間にわたって わずかに良くなってきました。人々が、ソーシャルディスタンス(社会的距離)へのさらなる理解を示して いるため、私たちが活動している国では **COVID-19** の感染率が低下しはじめています。

2020 年 5 月 11 日の時点で、すべての事業における CK ファミリーのメンバーで COVID-19 の感染者はいません。不要不急な外出を控え、頻繁な手洗い、その後の消毒、公共の場でのフェイスマスクの使用、ソーシャルディスタンスの確保などの行動を今後も続けてください。

外食産業は厳しい安全対策を再考して適応する必要がありますが、世界中の継続的な研究努力により、現在、食品が新型コロナウイルスの感染経路であるという証拠はありません。詳細はページ2

リーダーシップチームは、今後も安全な食品提供を 計画し、営業所の指導に努めてまいります。

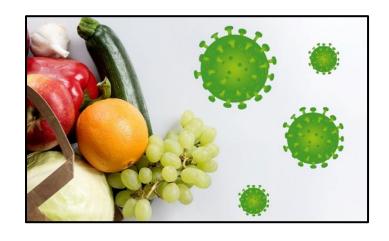
今後も健康と安全に気をつけてお過ごしください

Gordon Joseph

HSE & Compliance Manager



今号では





コロナウイルスと食品安全。関連性はあるのか?詳細はページ2

在宅勤務(WFH)の人間工学。 ページ3



2. コロナウィルスと食品安全

世界保健機関(WHO)、欧州保健食品安全委員会 (EFSA)、英国 HSE は、いくつかの公的機関と共に、 食品と COVID-19 の関係を調査しています

これまでの研究では、食品の消費による COVID-19 感染のリスク等はないと証明されています!

EUROPEAN COMMISSION Crisis management in food, animals and plants Food hygiene

COVID-19 and food safety

Questions and Answers

COVID-19 の感染経路は、感染者の飛沫が鼻や口か ら健康な人体に入るときに発生します。

今後も信頼できる情報源を注意深く監視し、科学に 基づく調査と研究情報を特定していきます。 CK は、 従業員、コミュニティ、およびお客様の安全を守る ために、最高の安全基準を実装します。

4.1. Can I get infected by the consumption of certain food?

According to food safety agencies in the EU Member States, it is very unlikely that you can catch COVID-19 from handling food. The European Food Safety Authority stated in addition that there is currently no evidence that food is a likely source or route of transmission of the COVID-19 virus

No information is currently available on whether the virus responsible for However, despite the large scale of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been no report of transmission of the COVID-19 via consumption of food to date. Therefore there is no evidence that food poses a risk to public health in relation to COVID-19.

The main mode of transmission for COVID-19 is considered to be from person to person, mainly via respiratory droplets that infected people sneeze, cough, or exhale.

COVID-19 and food safety: guidance for food businesses

Interim guidance 7 April 2020





Background

The world is facing an unprecedented threat from the COVID-19 pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus (referred to as the COVID-19 virus). Many countries are following the advice from the World Helpli Organization (WHO) regarding the introduction of physical distancing measures as one of the ways in which transmission of the measures are one of the ways in which transmission of the has resulted in the closure of many businesses, echools, and institutes of education, and reprictices on travel and social gatherings. For some péople, working from home-tietworking, and on-line of internet discussions and meetings are now normal practices. Food industry personnel, however, do not have the opportunity to work from home and are required to continue to work in their usual workplaces, do not have the opportunity to work from home and are required to continue to work in their usual workplaces, the one of the opportunity to work from home and are required to continue to work in their usual workplaces, the state of the opportunity to work from home and are required to continue to work in their usual workplaces, the one of the opportunity to work from home and are required to continue to work in their usual workplaces, the opportunity to work from home and are required to continue to work in their usual workplaces, the opportunity to work from home and are required to continue to contribute the safety and workplaces.

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The food industry should have Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS) based on the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles in place to manage food safety risks and prevent food contamination. Food industry FSMS are understand to the production of the p

The purpose of these guidelines is to highlight these additional measures so that the integrity of the food chain is maintained, and that adequate and safe food supplies are available for consumers.

Potential transmission of COVID-19 via food

It is highly unlikely that people can contract COVID-19 from food or food packaging. COVID-19 is a respiratory illness and the primary transmission route is through person-to-person contact and through direct contact with respiratory droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

The most recent advice from the WHO² is that current evidence indicates that COVID-19 virus is transmitted during close contact through respiratory droplets (formed on cougling or sneczing) and by fornites. *** The virus can spread directly from person-to-person when a COVID-19 case coughs or snezzes, producing droplets that reach the nose, mouth, or eyes of another person. Alternatively, as the respiratory droplets are too heavy to be airborne, they land onlycets and surfaces surrounding the infected person. It is possible that someone may become infected by touching a contaminated surface, object, or the hand of an infected person and then touching their own mouth, nose, oveys. This can happen, for instance, when touching door knobs or shaking hands and then touching the face.

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There is no evidence to date of viruses that cause respiratory illnesses being transmitted via food or food packaging. Coronaviruses cannot multiply in food; they need an animal or human host to multiply.

欧州食品安全機関からの抜粋と COVID-19 と食品安全に関する WHO の文書は以下に掲載されており、公式ウェブサイトで もオンラインでご覧いただけます。



3. 在宅勤務の人間工学

COVID-19 パンデミック終息への世界的な取り組みをサポートし、ソーシャルディスタンスを保つため、在宅勤務をするように指示される場合があります。

ほとんどの職場では、身体と心を職場環境に適応させる必要があります。人間工学とは、職場環境を人体に適応させる方法を理解する科学です。

簡単な対策を講じることで、不快感を大幅に軽減し、 長期の在宅勤務時により引き起こる病気の可能性を 減らすことができます。人間工学に基づいた次のス テップに従うことは、様々な身体的負担を軽減し、害 を防ぎ、1日を通して生産性を向上させます 以下の図に示されているヒントに加えて、次の重要 点に注意してください。

- ✓ パソコンの画面の高さは目の高さよりわずかに 低くする
- ✓ 理想的な机の高さは、肘をリラックスさせたと きも少し低い位置にする
- ✓ 立って作業する時は、柔らかいものの上に立つ か、運動靴を履く
- ✓ 連続して 1 時間作業する毎に、少なくとも 5 分 の休憩を取ることを忘れない
- ✔ 長時間立ち続けたり、座り続けたりしないこと

Work From Home (WFH) Ergonomics

YOU CAN CREATE A PAIN-FREE, PRODUCTIVE WORKSPACE BY USING THESE SIMPLE RESOURCES



必要なもの:

- ✓ 本や箱などパソコンのしたに設置し高さを調整。箱はフットレストにもなります
- ✓ 巻いたタオルなど腰など をサポートするもの
- √ 背もたれなどになるクッ
 ション
- ✓ 立って作業をしたくなっ たときのための運動靴