



# COVID-19 Logistics Best Practice

## Guidelines

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## List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Definitions
COVID-19	Coronavirus
PSG	Pandemic Steering Group
OGUK	Oil & Gas UK
WHO	World Health Organisation

## Version Control

Issue	Previous issue	Change
Issue 02	Out of date formatting	Updated template and formatting

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Objective of Logistic Best Practice Document

The objective of this OGUK Guideline Document is to present a single, industry-endorsed, fit-for purpose 'Logistics Best Practice' instruction for warehouse and shore base practitioners in support of the oil and gas industry, prioritizing health & well-being, which is intended to provide guidance and awareness to the industry, whilst at the same time provide reassurance to workers and their families.

## 1.2 Background to COVID-19

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China, and has since spread globally, resulting in an ongoing pandemic. As of 11 May 2020, more than 4.11 million cases have been reported across 187 countries and territories, resulting in more than 282,000 deaths.

Accordingly, government across the globe, including the UK, sought to develop and implement national policies and procedures to combat the spread of the virus.

As outlined by Health Protection Scotland, the UK is currently operating in a "delay" phase of pandemic management due to being in a period of sustained virus transmission in the population. This is characterised by social distancing, restrictions on movement and minimising unnecessary travel. This phase will continue until there is reliable evidence that virus transmission has reduced sufficiently to justify a return to a policy of testing, tracking and isolation of contacts.

The UK and Scottish governments have adopted a policy of social distancing but recognise that there are essential services where the recommended social distancing measures cannot be applied as rigorously as in the general population. Employers of workers in such essential services are urged to carry out risk assessments with the aim of reducing COVID-19 risk by:

- Reducing staffing levels to the lowest possible number required to maintain the safe production of essential goods and,
- Considering how to minimise close contact through the use of shift systems, ceasing of non-essential tasks, and implementing social distancing in living, eating, and working premises.

The Oil & Gas Industry has been recognised as one such 'essential service' and those employees directly concerned with activity on and offshore, in the recovery, generation and processing of hydrocarbons have been identified as 'key workers'.

Warehousing and shore base logistics are critical elements of this 'essential service'.

As such, many of the roles cannot be undertaken remotely and accordingly industry personnel are required to travel to and from their place of work. The Guideline presents guidance and instruction to help ensure health and well-being for logistics personnel, whilst at their place of work.

N.B. Employers are still obliged as normal to ensure the safety of staff generally and minimise the risk of accidents and other dangerous occurrences.

### 1.3 OGUK Response to COVID-19; Logistics Best Practice

In immediate response to the COVID-19 threat, OGUK convened a Pandemic Steering Group (PSG) comprising representatives from key industry stakeholder groups to develop a consistent and effective industry response to the developing pandemic.

Thereafter, a series of associated Sub-Groups were initiated to address specific technical areas of operational activity. One such Sub-Group was the Logistics Sub-Group, comprising broad representation from OGUK Members, the overarching strategy for which, is as follows:

*“Develop and implement a single, industry-endorsed, fit-for purpose ‘Logistics Programme’ for the movement of each of people, transportation and materials management, which seamlessly align with other aspects of PSG governed activity in response to COVID-19.*

*Such a ‘Logistics Programme’ is intended to ensure ‘Safe Passage’ for personnel (prioritizing health & well-being) and to establish the controlled movement of materials in a consistent and efficient manner.*

*In so doing, the ‘Logistics Programme’ is intended to provide guidance and awareness to the industry, whilst at the same time provide reassurance to workers and their families”.*

In pursuit of theses objective, the Logistics Sub-Group was purposed into the following three Work Streams with Work Stream III concerned primarily with the development and publication of this document, ‘Logistics Best Practice”.



Figure 1; Safe Passage Programme

In arriving at this ‘Logistics Best Practice’ document, the Logistics Sub-Group reviewed and evaluated comparable documents and programmes from OGUK Members and other organisations before arriving at this single industry-endorsed, fit-for purpose guideline.

## 1.4 Scope of Logistics Best Practice Guideline

As stated above, the objective of this document is to provide guidance and instruction for warehouse and shore base practitioners in support of the oil and gas industry, prioritizing health & well-being at this specific time of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following schematic is intended to introduce the various elements, which are addressed in this Guideline:



Figure 2: Issues addressed in Guideline

## 1.5 Out-of-Scope Elements of the Document

The Guideline does not directly address the management of goods and materials, whilst they are offshore. Instead, this document is concerned with warehouse and quayside operations onshore.

Furthermore, the focus of this Guideline is not specifically operational efficiency and effectiveness.

Rather, at this time of COVID-19 pandemic, prioritizing health & well-being of direct and indirect logistics personnel is the primary focus.

Additionally, this Guideline does not address the specifics of health checks or medical testing for key logistics workers.

Nor does this Guideline specifically address the transport of key logistics workers from their home location to their place of work and the return journey thereafter.

Practices relating each of these items are undoubtedly vitally important and are addressed in separate cover by other OGUK PSG Sub-Groups.

## 1.6 OGUK Guideline Governance

This Guideline, as with all OGUK Guidelines, will be subject to formal document control procedures and amendments.

The prevailing governance for this Guideline will be via the legislation and guidance of both the UK and Scottish Governments and their associated agencies to include, but not limited to, PHE (Public Health England) and HPS (Health Protection Scotland).

Changes and updates in Government Policies & Procedures will lead to associated revisions of the document, where appropriate to do so.

The scope of this inaugural Guideline is currently restricted and limited to offshore rotational working. Subsequent controlled releases of this Guideline will include onshore day working for key workers.

## 2 OGUK Logistics Best Practice Guideline

This section of the Guideline will take each of the topics introduced in the schematic above and provide practical, general advice for health and well-being at this time of COVID-19.

### 2.1 UK Government General Guidance to Working Safely:

As way of an introduction, UK Government offer the following general direction for the population:

- Stay at home as much as possible
- Work from home if you can
- Limit contact with other people
- Keep your distance if you go out (2 metres apart where possible)
- Wash your hands regularly
- Do not leave home if you or anyone in your household has symptoms

Where logistics personnel are required to go to their place of work, the OGUK Guideline, as per UK Government direction, recommend the following:

### 2.2 COVID-19 Risk Assessment

Before restarting work, you should ensure the safety of the workplace by:

- Carrying out a risk assessment in line with the HSE guidance
- Consulting with your workers or trade unions
- Sharing the results of the risk assessment with your workforce and on your website

The OGUK Logistics Sub-Group directly assert that everyone needs to assess and manage the risks of COVID-19. Logistics organisations have a legal responsibility to protect workers and others from risk to their health and safety. This means thinking about the risks they face and doing everything reasonably practicable to minimise them, recognising you cannot completely eliminate the risk of COVID-19.

Organisations have a duty to consult employees on health and safety. This in part can be done by listening and talking to them about the work and how you will manage risks from COVID-19. The people who undertake the logistics activities are often the best people to understand the risks in the workplace and will have a view on how to work safely. Involving them in making decisions shows that you take their health and safety seriously.

Further, recommend that as a direct output of any risk assessment, controls must be put in place to bring the risks identified by COVID 19 to ALARP levels (i.e. 'as low as is reasonably practicable' in a broad logistics environment).

Thereafter, in order to document these proposed changes, institutionalise their application and track their implementation, the LSG noted that a suitable 'Management of Change Procedure' should be deployed.

In keeping with UK Government policy, the Logistics Sub-Group note that logistics organisations should share the results of their risk assessments with employees, including amendments and iterations. If possible, organisations should consider publishing it on your website.

For the purposes of illustration, but not as an alternative to individual risk assessments, the OGUK Team identified the following potentially common key controls arising from an assessment of logistics operations for consideration:

#### **Site Access – Employees & Visitors:**

- Staff numbers to be kept to a minimum at all times.
- Only essential work.
- No access for non-essential personnel
- No visitors allowed on site as a rule - only deviation for critical services such as electrician or medical professional.
- Where possible drivers should remain in cabs, apart from checks on security of load/accessing the correct cargo

#### **On Site Access**

- Environment of constant communication, awareness and reporting of any concerns.
- Suitable hand washing stations. Daily hygiene routine, wash hands
- Gloves, masks, visors to be available for all
- Social distancing/catch it, bin-it campaigns
- Regular cleaning of contact surfaces
- Where practicable all doors to be maintained in the open position to avoid minimise touching of door and door handles – reduce the potential for contamination on surfaces
- Supply of individual stylus touch pens for use with photocopies tablets
- Limit the amount of personnel in changing area, canteen, toilet at any one time.
- Use signage and Toolbox talk to convey messaging
- Reduce receiving area into smaller area, quarantine areas for drivers
- Anti-Saliva screens on receiving desk
- Regular checks by team leads to ensure control measures followed through verification process.
- Driver signing 'Proof of Delivery' documents themselves when they have a note of surname
- Use of one-way systems to avoid staff breaching social distancing.

#### **Use of Vehicles / Forklifts in Logistics Environment:**

- Non- essential transport must not be permitted
- Clean vehicle steering wheel and gear shift and other controls as part of routine daily and pre-use check
- When refuelling gloves must be worn

#### **Limiting number of delivery interactions**

- Discuss with vendors if deliveries can be consolidated onto less vehicles
- Consider offering vendors delivery slots to reduce congestion
- Request expediting lists from clients to understand pending materials being delivered and potentially flex warehouse labour to reduce headcount and COVID exposure.

## 2.3 Logistics Personnel, Who Should go to Work

The starting point is that everyone should work from home, unless they cannot work from home.

Very obviously, the nature of warehouse and quayside operations necessitate that certain logistics personnel need to physically be at their place of work.

The OGUK Sub-Group strongly recommend for the logistics environment:

- Consider who is essential to be on-site; for example, office staff should work from home, if at all possible.
- Further, logistics organisations should take all reasonable steps to help people work from home by proactively:
  - Discussing home working arrangements
  - Ensuring they have the right equipment, for example remote access to work systems
  - Including them in all necessary communications
  - Looking after their physical and mental wellbeing
- Planning for the minimum number of people needed on-site to operate safely and effectively.
- Monitoring the wellbeing of people who are working from home and helping them stay connected to the rest of the workforce, especially, if the majority of their colleagues are on-site.
- Keeping in touch with off-site workers on their working arrangements including their welfare, mental and physical health and personal security.
- Providing equipment for people to work from home safely and effectively, for example, remote access to work systems.

## 2.4 Social Distancing in a Logistics Environment:

The Logistics Sub-Group understand the imperative of maintaining 2m social-distancing wherever possible, including while arriving at and departing from work and whilst in work in a logistics environment. In general terms, where possible, logistics organisations should maintain 2m between people by:

- Putting up signs to remind workers and visitors of social distancing guidance
- Avoiding sharing workstations
- Using floor tape or paint to mark areas to help people keep to a 2m distance
- Arranging one-way traffic through the workplace if possible
- Switching to seeing visitors by appointment only if possible

To maintain social-distancing wherever possible, on arrival and departure and to ensure handwashing upon arrival, the following steps are recommended:

- Staggering arrival and departure times at work to reduce crowding into and out of the workplace, taking account of the impact on those with protected characteristics.
- Providing additional parking or facilities such as bike racks to help people walk, run, or cycle to work where possible.
- Limiting passengers in corporate vehicles, for example, work minibuses. This could include leaving seats empty.

- Reducing congestion, for example, by having more entry points to the workplace.
- Using markings and introducing one-way flow at entry and exit points.
- Providing handwashing facilities, or hand sanitiser where not possible, at entry and exit points.
- Providing alternatives to touch-based security devices such as keypads.
- Defining process alternatives for entry and exit points where appropriate, for example, deactivating pass readers at turnstiles in favour of showing a pass to security personnel at a distance

Thereafter, to maintain social-distancing wherever possible, while people travel through the workplace, the following will usually be needed:

- Reducing movement by discouraging non-essential trips within buildings and sites, for example, restricting access to some areas, encouraging use of radios or telephones, where permitted, and cleaning them between use.
- Reducing job and equipment rotation.
- Introducing more one-way flow through buildings.
- Reducing maximum occupancy for lifts, providing hand sanitiser for the operation of lifts, and encouraging use of stairs wherever possible.
- Making sure that people with disabilities are able to access lifts.
- Reducing occupancy of vehicles used for onsite travel, for example, shuttle buses.
- Regulating use of high traffic areas including corridors, lifts, turnstiles and walkways to maintain social distancing.

Additionally, to maintain social distancing between individuals when they are at their workstations and for people who work in one place, workstations should allow them to maintain social-distancing wherever possible:

- Workstations should be assigned to an individual as much as possible. If they need to be shared, they should be shared by the smallest possible number of people.
- If it is not possible to keep workstations 2m apart, then extra attention needs to be paid to equipment, cleaning, and hygiene to reduce risk.

The Sub-Group recognise that the following steps that will be needed to ensure compliance:

- Reviewing layouts, line set-ups or processes to allow people to work further apart from each other.
- Using floor tape or paint to mark areas to help workers keep to a 2m distance.
- Only where it is not possible to move workstations further apart, arranging people to work side-by-side or facing away from each other rather than face-to-face.
- Only where it is not possible to move workstations further apart, installing screens to separate people from one another.
- Using a consistent pairing system if people have to work in close proximity, for example, during 2-person working, lifting or maintenance activities that cannot be redesigned.

Thereafter, to reduce transmission due to face-to-face meetings and maintain social distancing in meetings, the OGUK Team identified that the following precautions should be in place:

- Using remote working tools to avoid in-person meetings.
- Only absolutely necessary participants should attend meetings and should maintain 2m separation throughout.

- Avoiding transmission during meetings, for example, from sharing pens and other objects.
- Providing hand sanitiser in meeting rooms.
- Holding meetings outdoors or in well-ventilated rooms whenever possible.
- For areas where regular meetings take place, using floor signage to help people maintain social distancing

Common work areas are a common feature of many warehouse and shore bases. Therefore, to maintain social distancing while using them, the following are recommended:

- Staggering break times to reduce pressure on break rooms or places to eat.
- Using safe outside areas for breaks.
- Creating additional space by using other parts of the worksite or building that have been freed up by remote working.
- Using protective screening for staff in receptions or similar areas.
- Providing packaged meals or similar to avoid opening staff canteens, where possible.
- Reconfiguring seating and tables to maintain spacing and reduce face-to-face interactions.
- Encouraging staff to stay on-site during working hours.
- Considering use of social distance marking for other common areas such as toilets, showers, lockers and changing rooms and in any other areas where queues typically form.

## 2.5 Managing Your Customers, Visitors & Contractors:

The OGUK Team understand the need to minimise the number of unnecessary visits to warehouses, facilities and quay sides.

To help achieve this, the following are recommended:

- Encouraging visits via remote connection or remote working for visitors where this is an option.
- Limiting the number of visitors at any one time.
- Determining if schedules for essential services and contractor visits can be revised to reduce interaction and overlap between people
- Maintaining a record of all visitors, if this is practical.

Providing and explaining available guidance to all 'visitors' to a logistics facility or environment is essential to make sure people understand what they need to do to maintain safety.

Each of the following are therefore recommended by the OGUK Logistics Sub-Group in line with UK Government policy:

- Providing clear guidance on social-distancing and hygiene to people, for example, inbound delivery drivers or safety critical visitors, on arrival, for example, signage, visual aids, and before arrival, for example, by phone, on the website, by email.
- Establishing host responsibilities relating to COVID-19, providing any necessary training for people who act as hosts for visitors.
- Reviewing entry and exit routes for visitors and contractors to minimise contact with other people.
- Coordinating and cooperating with other occupiers for those working in facilities shared with other businesses, including with landlords and other tenants.

Effective and efficient communication with clients and with vendors & suppliers is regarded as essential by the OGUK Team. Working proactively with each will help simplify matters, sharing information around:

- Potentially reduced hours of operation
- Restricted operations, if in place - competence and skills of remaining workforce
- Key contact details and key contact points
- Details of regular staff / positions not on site due to Isolation, new shift patterns and / or furlough

Working directly with key vendors and suppliers proactively to ensure:

- Best times for delivery of goods and materials to best support reduced workforce
- Viability of alternative delivery slots
- Optimal load planning, perhaps limiting vehicle movements to / from logistics facilities and quay sides
- Retained focus on high cost rentals and ensure every effort is made to return items within the stipulated rental period, thus avoiding incremental cost

## 2.6 Cleaning the Workplace:

Environmental and personal hygiene is a fundamental prerequisite to manage and control COVID-19.

Accordingly, it is recommended to make sure that any site or location that has been closed or partially operated is clean and ready to restart, including:

- An assessment for all sites, or parts of sites, that have been closed, before restarting work
- Cleaning procedures and providing hand sanitiser, before restarting work

Thereafter, it is imperative to keep workplaces clean and prevent transmission by touching contaminated surfaces. Steps that will usually be needed:

- Frequent cleaning of work areas and equipment between uses, using your usual cleaning products.
- Frequent cleaning of objects and surfaces that are touched regularly, such as door handles, pump handles and printers, and making sure there are adequate disposal arrangements.
- Clearing workspaces and removing waste and belongings from the work area at the end of a shift.
- If you are cleaning after a known or suspected case of COVID-19 then you refer to the guidance on cleaning in non-healthcare settings

The OGUK Team understand how important it is to help everyone keep good hygiene through the working day in a logistics environment. Accordingly, they recommend the following:

- Using signs and posters to build awareness of good handwashing technique, the need to increase handwashing frequency, avoid touching your face and the need to cough or sneeze into a tissue which is binned safely, or into your arm if a tissue is not available.
- Providing regular reminders and signage to maintain hygiene standards.
- Providing hand sanitiser in multiple locations in addition to washrooms.

- Setting clear use and cleaning guidance for toilets to ensure they are kept clean and social distancing is achieved as much as possible.
- Enhancing cleaning for busy areas.
- Special care should be taken for cleaning of portable toilets.
- Providing more waste facilities and more frequent rubbish collection.
- Providing hand drying facilities – either paper towels or electrical driers.

Changing rooms and showers may be a common feature in many logistics and quay side facilities. Here, recommended good practice is required also to minimise the risk of transmission. Steps that will usually be needed:

- Where shower and changing facilities are required, setting clear use and cleaning guidance for showers, lockers and changing rooms to ensure they are kept clean and clear of personal items and that social distancing is achieved as much as possible.
- Introducing enhanced cleaning of all facilities regularly during the day and at the end of the day.

Handling goods, merchandise and other materials, and onsite vehicles is an additional area where risk mitigation has been identified by the OGUK Team. Steps that will usually be needed:

- Cleaning procedures for the parts of shared equipment you touch after each use, thinking about equipment, tools and vehicles, for example, pallet trucks and forklift trucks.
- Encouraging increased handwashing and introducing more handwashing facilities for workers handling goods and merchandise or providing hand sanitiser where this is not practical.
- Regular cleaning of vehicles that workers may take home.
- Regular cleaning of reusable delivery boxes.

## 2.7 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Pre-COVID-19, the use of PPE was regulated for many logistics operations, protecting the user against health or safety risks at work. It can include items such as safety helmets, gloves, eye protection, high-visibility clothing, safety footwear and safety harnesses. It also includes respiratory protective equipment, such as face masks.

This should continue.

Looking specifically at additional measures specifically relating to COVID-19, in line with UK Government policy, the OGUK Team note:

- Face Coverings - there are some circumstances when wearing a face covering may be marginally beneficial as a precautionary measure. The evidence suggests that wearing a face covering does not protect you, but it may protect others if you are infected but have not developed symptoms.
- A face covering can be very simple and may be worn in enclosed spaces where social distancing isn't possible. It just needs to cover your mouth and nose. It is not the same as a face mask, such as the surgical masks or respirators used by health and care workers. Similarly, face coverings are not the same as the PPE used to manage risks like dust and spray in an industrial context. Supplies of PPE, including face masks, must continue to be reserved

for those who need them to protect against risks in their workplace, such as health and care workers, and those in industrial settings like those exposed to dust hazards.

- It is important to know that the evidence of the benefit of using a face covering to protect others is weak and the effect is likely to be small, therefore face coverings are not a replacement for the other ways of managing risk, including minimising time spent in contact, using fixed teams and partnering for close-up work, and increasing hand and surface washing. These other measures remain the best ways of managing risk in the workplace and government would therefore not expect to see employers relying on face coverings as risk management for the purpose of their health and safety assessments.

Wearing a face covering is optional and is not required by law, including in the workplace. If an employee chooses to wear one, it is important to use face coverings properly and wash their hands before putting them on and taking them off.

Logistics organisations should support their workers in using face coverings safely if they choose to wear one. This means telling workers:

- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water for 20 seconds or use hand sanitiser before putting a face covering on, and after removing it
- When wearing a face covering, avoid touching your face or face covering, as you could contaminate them with germs from your hands
- Change your face covering if it becomes damp or if you've touched it
- Continue to wash your hands regularly
- Change and wash your face covering daily
- If the material is washable, wash in line with manufacturer's instructions; if it's not washable, dispose of it carefully in your usual waste
- Practise social distancing wherever possible

## 2.8 Workforce Management:

To change the way work is organised to create distinct groups and reduce the number of contacts each worker has, key measures should be implemented. These include:

- As far as possible, where people are split into teams or shift groups, fixing these teams or shift groups so that, where contact is unavoidable, this happens between the same people.
- Identifying areas where people have to directly pass things to each other, for example, job information, spare parts, samples, raw materials, and find ways to remove direct contact, such as through the use of drop-off points or transfer zones.

The OGUK Team recognise the need to help workers delivering to other sites, such as warehouses, quay sides, logistics sites or customers' premises, to maintain social distancing and hygiene practices. Mitigations include:

- Putting in place procedures to minimise person-to-person contact during deliveries to other sites.
- Maintaining consistent pairing where 2-person deliveries are required.
- Minimising contact during payments and exchange of documentation, for example, by using electronic payment methods and electronically signed and exchanged documents.

The OGUK Logistics Sub-Group recommend on-going, effective communication with logistics personnel, specifically at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is vitally important to make sure all workers are kept up to date with how safety measures are being implemented or updated.

Key points for consideration include:

- Ongoing engagement with workers, to monitor and understand any unforeseen impacts of changes to working environments.
- Awareness and focus on the importance of mental health at times of uncertainty.
- Using simple, clear messaging to explain guidelines using images and clear language, with consideration of groups for which English may not be their first language.
- Using visual communications, for example, whiteboards or signage, to explain changes to production schedules, breakdowns or materials shortages, to reduce the need for face-to-face communications.
- Communicating approaches and operational procedures to suppliers, customers or trade bodies to help their adoption and to share experience.

## 2.9 Inbound & Outbound Goods:

It is vitally important to maintain social-distancing and avoid surface transmission when goods enter and leave the site, especially in high volume situations, for example, distribution centres, despatch areas.

Steps that will usually be needed include:

- Revising pick-up and drop-off collection points, procedures, signage and markings.
- Minimising unnecessary contact at gatehouse security, yard and warehouse. For example, non-contact deliveries where the nature of the product allows for use of electronic pre-booking.
- Considering methods to reduce frequency of deliveries, for example by ordering larger quantities less often.
- Where possible and safe, having single workers load or unload vehicles.
- Where possible, using the same pairs of people for loads where more than one is needed.
- Enabling drivers to access welfare facilities when required, consistent with other guidance.
- Encouraging drivers to stay in their vehicles where this does not compromise their safety and existing safe working practice, such as preventing drive-always.

Safe handling of containers is a key area of focus for logistics and quay side operations. The OGUK Logistics Sub-Group reviewed this topic and note the following:

Three types of interaction with containers were considered.

- Handling containers returned from offshore at the quayside and onto transport.
- Handling containers at a warehouse or vendor premises with backload to be decanted.
- Handling of containers with waste from a COVID 19 suspected locations.

The OGUK Team identify that the risk of catching COVID 19 from the outside of an offshore container is deemed very low. This is based on the following:

- Containers should have been handled by offshore and onshore operatives provided with gloves and PPE so no human skin should be on contact with the metal CCU.

- While not impossible to catch from metal or plastic transfer, the advice from the WHO and medical journals should be considered. In the event of any doubt a container should be quarantined for 72 hours before its doors handled or contents decanted.
- Any containers being returned from offshore with suspected COVID 19 waste should have their contents double bagged and be clearly marked as special waste and manifested to the specialist waste service provider who will in turn have the appropriate PPE to handle its disposal.

The World Health Organisation note while surfaces that have come into contact with the coronavirus may remain contaminated for a short amount of time, the WHO says that the “likelihood of an infected person contaminating commercial goods is low”. Furthermore, according to the organisation, “the risk of catching the virus that causes COVID-19 from a package that has been moved, travelled, and exposed to different conditions and temperature is also low”.



[oilandgasuk.co.uk/guidelines](https://oilandgasuk.co.uk/guidelines)

#### **OGUK Guidelines**

Member companies dedicate specialist resources and technical expertise in developing these guidelines with Oil & Gas UK with a commitment to work together, continually reviewing and improving the performance of all offshore operations.

**Guidelines are free for our members and can be purchased by non-members.**

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