

Housing BIO-THREAT Protocols

Rehabilitation Institutions

Quarantine Centres

Boarding Schools

Hotels & Lodges

Nursing Homes

Ships

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Security situational awareness and protocols to combat the biothreats

Human resources departments (HR) handing out information sheets is not going to curb the spread of the viruses. Training has to be conducted in concert and in person to all by the security department, as, it is a security threat.

Types of Viruses of concern

Airborne viruses – e.g., Covid19

Mucormycosis (Black Fungus) transmitted through water droplets and airborne

MPOX - transmitted through viral liquids.

Mucormycosis (Black fungus)

Situation

On found in certain countries so check your country's status. It has a fifty percent mortality rate besides life impacting issues such as, people could lose one eye, both eyes, or lose their top-jaw.

Protocols

- Any black fungus located within rooms must be removed with the appropriate chemics.
- Ensure that any assisted breathing machines are thoroughly cleaned, and all oxygen cylinders are compliant with health standards. Do not refill old oxygen bottles (unless obtained by an approved supplier) or use old tubes.

MPOX

Mpox is of great concern because of a specific issue, namely one in four **pregnancies** could be a health baby, two could miscarry and the last a fetal death. **NOTE:** Skin and viral liquid is highly contagious.

Protocols for all staff

- Pregnant staff or people living with someone that is pregnant should not be on the front lines.
- If poxed people are identified, then all staff entering the room must be gloved up.
- All linen must be considered as hazardous, and it is vital that all chairs must be deep cleaned besides the entire bathroom.

Protocols for airborne viruses e.g., Covid 19

There are 2 considerations: Equipment and Manpower

Equipment

There are two distinct checkpoints to review to avoid reputational damage relating to the authenticity of equipment, installation and usage criteria of equipment. These are the US Food & Drug Association ([FDA](#)) and [IPVM](#). Both bodies have laboratories, while the FDA provides the legal criteria, while IPVM tests brands.

Manpower

These protocols are designed to protect hospitality employees especially housekeeping and room-servers.

Workers on the ground

Stage 1 Nature of the beast

The incubation period is set by the Ministries of Health, with a low percent of outliers presenting symptoms after a certain number of days. Some viruses impact with a percentage of the population with asymptomatic cases (no signs of illness were presented).¹ Thus, an individual may be a carrier without yet, or ever presenting symptoms.

- *There may be a tendency for staff to drink out of bottles left in the room or eat food left behind. This must cease because they could contract the disease from contaminated goods.*
- Housekeeping staff and restaurant room servicers should wear masks whenever entering and leaving a guest's room. All staff must glove-up before entering and after leaving any guest room.

Stage 2 Sites Housing People

- Staff must be made aware to listen at the door before entering for guests coughing within their rooms.
- If there are indicators or symptoms, staff must not enter into that room at all. The security supervisor/manager will then make the call to the guest, where they can ask the guest/s pertinent questions or offer to arrange medical support.
- There will be situations where the guest/s have left their door open or opened the door before staff are able to listen through the door (no coughing heard beforehand):

¹ <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/coronavirus-disease-covid-19>.

- If staff hear coughing or see signs of infection, once they are inside a room, such as medicines or tissues then, they must leave room straightaway and they are to report it to security immediately. Security are to contact the guest/s and offer medical support.

Entering occupied rooms with no guests inside or newly departed guest rooms:

- Identify any used tissues or similar wastepaper, laying around or in the bin. Especially if this is in conjunction with multiple medications and/or sanitizers.
- When symptoms or indicators are present, the room can only be cleaned by someone in a Hazardous Material (hazmat) suit. Designated cleaning bins and utensils such as sponges, clothes, and vacuum must be used. These must themselves be sanitized and stored separately.

The same protocols apply to room service. If they hear coughing, then they must leave food at the door and report it to security immediately. Staff must not go into that room at all. The security supervisor/manager will then make the call the guest to let them know that the food is outside. Security could offer assistance including, the offer to call medical support.

- *We repeat this important note. There may be a tendency for restaurant room service staff to drink out of bottles left on the tray or eat food left behind. This must cease because they could contract the disease from contaminated goods.*
- *Certain viruses such as monkeypox can be transmitted through bodily fluids or even dead skin therefore all staff working with bedding must glove up and wear masks because if a flake of skin enters the mouth, then they could become infected. Therefore, it is also transmissible through sneezing directly into another's face because of flakes of skin besides viral liquids such as pus, saliva or blood.*

House-keeping support services

All sites must subscribe to waste management companies that provide specialised bins for tissues used by housekeeping as well as disposal bins at the hotel's waste collection sites.

Hazmat companies could train the housekeeping to do hazmat cleaning of the room.

Closure of services

Full body contact, especially for extended periods of time in a concealed environment is a high-risk environment for contamination and transmissibility. This means that if security detect people that are ill, they those people should not be allowed entry. Similarly, gyms, saunas/hot-baths, and pools must be considered as sites of concern.

Quarantine Centres & Mental Rehab Institutions

There may be forced quarantine whereas the visitors to such may break quarantine for numerous reasons. This may call for extreme measures by using electronic monitoring devices such as ankle bracelets. It could also be possible for RFID tagging that may be less intrusive but will alarm if the carrier goes through specific doors or into unauthorised areas.

Supervisors and Managers

Nature of the beast:

The population is now in an increased state of anxiety besides being desperate and could be motivated by a specific basic need or perhaps mentally unwell. This means that people could react aggressively. Therefore, it is best to layer the manpower by skillsets, whereas the people reading the temperature or informing the person of concern should have leadership or conflict management skills in order to calm them down.

- Do ensure that the equipment alarms are switched off.
- The staff that may use physical means to handle aggressive people must be dressed and trained in the appropriate full hazmat suit.

All people be it *workers, suppliers or guests* may want to *hide their medical status* due to stigma or having to be quarantined. Their decision to lie or be deceptive may not be selfish, but also to protect their job or family that they might have exposed.

- First and foremost, each department could have their own unique issues and therefore, the over-sight manager must be able to comprehend their own particular nature of the beast.
- Consider that 'Limiting or mitigating this issue, security success depends on the level of situational awareness of the people on the ground (decision-makers) and their reaction speed.'
- Security and HR will need to be trained to identify if the person-of-interest (employees, suppliers, or patrons) is attempting to lie about their health status and/or hiding information relating to their movements and their interactions with others.
- Accordingly, the primary skills to skill-up are deception detection and critical situational interviewing (HIM Human Investigation Management – the easiest and most effective method).

Policy Management

There may not be many people that are killed, but there will be a lot of people that could go on sick leave. Budgets must be considered for increased sick-leave, cross-skill training, or temporary staffing, besides the equipment mentioned above and the soft-skill training that is a necessity. A further benefit of soft-skill training is that the knowledge can be used to identify loss prevention, bullying, and especially uncovering new crime or discovering evolving copycat crime.

Protocols must be implemented in hospitality in order to prevent the spread of any virus within the security industry. The severity and probability of this risk within the industry categorises it extremely high. Without sound protocols and measures to mitigate the inherent risk, viruses will remain a high risk ***because the virus can infect many before authorities' step in besides, they could mutate.***

Suggestions

- Depending on the site: Consider using technology to assist. For example, the safe containment of people could be to use anti-tailgating both entering or exiting a site along with facial recognition of allowed and disallowed people on database.
- Also use technology and manpower to monitor incidents such as aggressive and violent behaviour as such sets the stage for high-risk status especially if the facial recognition could *identify pox (lesions, sores, blisters and cuts)*

Do view the AI for security criminology-risk section of HIM because security uses technology for distinct purpose regarding biothreats

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The information in this work could change from time to time because of the learning curve related to the active threat, the outcomes displayed and the learning experiences. If any person would like to suggest additions to this work, kindly contact the Jean-Pierre Roux author of this work for consideration and acknowledgement. The booklets referred for this work 'Security Operational and Protocol Guide for Biological Threat Security, Critical Thinking the X Factor in Criminology, Security and Risk (Vol3), Security and Criminology Investigation Management(Vol4), Critical Thinking in Investigation (Vol5), besides the booklets on using AI and technology for security criminology-risk investigation to which all are endorsed by various organizations. [HIM](#) Human Investigation Management.



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