**Purpose:**

To provide a structured risk assessment process for construction and renovation projects in healthcare settings, ensuring appropriate infection control precautions are taken to protect patients and staff from potential hazards associated with construction activities.

**Procedures:**

**Step One: Identify the Type of Construction Project Activity (Type A-D)**

1. **Type A:**
   * Inspection and Non-Invasive Activities.
     + Examples: Removal of ceiling tiles for visual inspection, painting (without sanding), wallcovering, electrical trim work, minor plumbing, activities that do not generate dust or require cutting of walls or access to ceilings other than for visual inspection.
2. **Type B:**
   * Small scale, short duration activities which create minimal dust.
     + Examples: Installation of telephone and computer cabling, access to chase spaces, cutting of walls or ceiling where dust migration can be controlled.
3. **Type C:**
   * Work that generates a moderate to high level of dust or requires demolition or removal of any fixed building components or assemblies.
     + Examples: Sanding of walls for painting or wall covering, removal of floor coverings, ceiling tiles, and casework, new wall construction, minor duct work or electrical work above ceilings, major cabling activities, any activity which cannot be completed within a single work shift.
4. **Type D:**
   * Major demolition and construction projects.
     + Examples: Activities requiring consecutive work shifts, heavy demolition, removal of a complete cabling system, new construction.

**Step Two: Identify the Patient Risk Groups that will be affected**

1. **Low Risk:**
   * Office areas.
2. **Medium Risk:**
   * Outpatient Clinics, Physical Therapy, Radiology/Imaging, Laboratory, Blood Donor Center.
3. **High Risk:**
   * High Risk Outpatient Clinics, Dialysis, Emergency Room, Medical/Surgical Units, Pharmacy, Post Anesthesia Care Unit.
4. **Highest Risk:**
   * Highest Risk Outpatient Clinics, BMT, Cardiac Cath Lab, Sterile Processing Dept., Intensive Care Units, ASC, Sedation Unit, Radiation Oncology, Operating Rooms.

**Step Three: Match the Patient Risk Group with the Planned Construction Project Type to Determine Class of Precautions (I-IV)**

1. **IC Matrix - Class of Precautions:**
   * Use the matrix to find the class of precautions required based on the patient risk group and construction project type.
     + Example:
       - Low Risk + Type A: Class II
       - Medium Risk + Type B: Class III
       - High Risk + Type C: Class III/IV
       - Highest Risk + Type D: Class IV

**Step Four: Identify the Areas Surrounding the Project Area, Assessing Potential Impact**

1. **Consider Units:**
   * Below, Above, Lateral (both sides), Behind, and Front Risk Groups.

**Step Five: Identify Specific Site of Activity**

1. **Examples:**
   * Patient rooms, medication rooms, etc.

**Step Six: Identify Issues Related to Ventilation, Plumbing, Electrical**

1. **Consider Potential Outages:**
   * Assess and document any potential outages.

**Step Seven: Identify Containment Measures**

1. **Types of Barriers:**
   * Solid wall barriers, HEPA filtration, etc.
   * Note: Renovation/construction area shall be isolated from occupied areas and shall be negative with respect to surrounding areas.

**Step Eight: Consider Potential Risk of Water Damage**

1. **Risk Assessment:**
   * Assess risk due to compromising structural integrity (e.g., wall, ceiling, roof).

**Step Nine: Work Hours**

1. **Schedule:**
   * Determine if work can be done during non-patient care hours.

**Step Ten: Discuss Containment Issues with the Project Team**

1. **Examples:**
   * Traffic flow, housekeeping, debris removal (how and when).

**New Construction Considerations:**

1. **Isolation/Negative Airflow Rooms:**
   * Ensure plans allow for adequate number.
2. **Handwashing Sinks:**
   * Ensure plans allow for the required number and type.
3. **Infection Prevention & Control Staff:**
   * Agree on the number of sinks and plans relative to clean and soiled utility rooms.

**Project Monitoring Responsibility:**

1. **Communication:**
   * Identify and communicate responsibility for project monitoring, including infection prevention and control concerns and risks. The ICRA may be modified throughout the project. Revisions must be communicated to the Project Manager.