



Returning to Service: Libraries and COVID-19

Although most libraries are nowhere close to re-opening their physical buildings, some directors and managers are starting to pre-plan for that future day. They are grappling with these two questions:

“When we start to re-open our buildings, how can we do this safely?”

“What’s the potential for material (returned by patrons, or transported by the statewide courier) to be ‘infected’ with COVID-19?”

Both questions were addressed in late March during an IMLS-sponsored webinar “Mitigating COVID-19 When Managing Paper-Based, Circulating, and Other Types of Collections.” This, along with light research conducted by CLiC, provide the basis for our brief guide.

Protect Your Employees and Volunteers

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) has released guidance on preparing workplaces for COVID-19. It’s reasonable to classify library workers ***who interact with the public*** as being at Medium Exposure Risk. OSHA recommends that such employees may need to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) “some combination of gloves, a gown, a face mask, and/or a face shield or goggles.” In addition (at service desks, for instance), employers should “install physical barriers, such as clear plastic sneeze guards, where feasible.” <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf>

Key takeaways:

- Staff members and volunteers are your library’s single-most valuable assets. Services don’t run without them, *so take protection guidelines seriously.*
- Consider easing/staging into full-service mode. Perhaps provide “takeout” or curbside service, or schedule protected access hours to your building for vulnerable individuals, including elderly and those with underlying health concerns (much the way some retailers do).
- Consider reduced public hours, allowing for shelving activity when patrons are not actively moving throughout the library.
- Weigh the risk of rushing to re-open. What would be worse, delaying a full return to service (to keep your people and your community safe) - **or** - a news headline: “Library Becomes Viral Hot Zone for COVID-19 Infections.”
- Ensure staff members and volunteers interacting with the public and handling library materials have protective gear: gloves and masks. If your library can’t yet procure those supplies, then it may be a sign that it is still too soon to re-open.
- Every library operates under local control, so use situational, thoughtful decision making *based on facts.*

Deep Clean Your Library

BEFORE opening your library building, FULLY READ the CDC's guidance on "Cleaning and Disinfection for Community Facilities." <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html> Seriously. Take time and read this slowly.

Key takeaways:

- Frequently clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces.
- Coronaviruses are quite susceptible to many household and commercial disinfectants, including Clorox wipes. *Use them*. Not every cleaning product is certified effective against viruses.
- The EPA's "List N: Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2" is a good resource. <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>

Handle Materials Safely

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) last month reported, "Generally coronaviruses survive for shorter periods at higher temperatures and higher humidity than in cooler or dryer environments. However, we don't have direct data for this virus, nor do we have direct data for a temperature-based cutoff for inactivation at this point. The necessary temperature would also be based on the materials of the surface, the environment, etc."

Key takeaways:

- Consider a staged, "quarantine zone" where materials can be disinfected (when reasonable) or left for 24 hours before returning to circulation.
- If disinfecting mountains of material is impractical, or back-office space is a concern, consider utilizing a public meeting room, or even renting one or more Portable Storage Containers (think: PODS) where these items can be staged and secured for many days. Viruses are not known to live for very long outside of a "host," so even a 24-hour quarantine of material *significantly reduces the likelihood of viability for transmission*.
- Ensure staff members handling library materials have protective gear: gloves and masks. If your library can't yet procure those supplies, then that may be a sign it's too soon to open.

Variables Out of Your Control

Even when your library building may be ready to re-open, remember there are other libraries or other partner organizations that may still be in suspended-service mode, including: vendors, suppliers, schools, small businesses, and courier services. Consider how your library operations may be impacted.

Share and Discuss Your Plans

Have some creative ideas for how your library plans to stay safe? Need to bounce ideas off someone? Utilize your trusted colleagues at other libraries or CLiC. Our "Colleague on Call" service is available to talk through these things with you. <https://www.clicweb.org/>



References used in the production of this guide

“Mitigating COVID-19 When Managing Paper-Based, Circulating, and Other Types of Collections.” Institute of Museum and Library Services Webinar, <https://youtu.be/iuuczcz4BR0>.

Ewen, L. “How to Sanitize Collections in a Pandemic.” *American Libraries*, 2020. <https://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/blogs/the-scoop/how-to-sanitize-collections-covid-19/> Accessed 27, Mar. 2020.

Jansen, K. “How we know disinfectants should kill the COVID-19 coronavirus,” *Chemical & Engineering News*, 2020. <https://cen.acs.org/biological-chemistry/infectious-disease/How-we-know-disinfectants-should-kill-the-COVID-19-coronavirus/98/web/2020/03> Accessed 27, Mar. 2020.

“List N: Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2.” Environmental Protection Agency, 2020. <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>

“Schools, Workplace & Community Locations.” Centers for Disease Control, 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/index.html>

Cleaning and Disinfection for Community Facilities.” Centers for Disease Control, 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html>

“OSHA 3990-03 2020 Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19.” Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 2020. <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf>

Goldman, Bruce. “What’s a virus, anyway? Part 1: The bare-bones basics.” *Scope 10K*, Stanford Medicine, 2020. <https://scopeblog.stanford.edu/2020/04/02/whats-a-virus-anyway-part-1-the-bare-bones-basics/> Accessed 3 Apr. 2020

Adamec, Christine, and P.H. Chandrasekar. “Coronavirus (COVID-19, 2019-NCov).” *The Encyclopedia of Infectious Diseases*, Facts On File, 2020. *Health Reference Center*, online.infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=277015&itemid=WE48&articleId=587751. Accessed 3 Apr. 2020.

K.H. Chan, et.al. “The Effects of Temperature and Relative Humidity on the Viability of the SARS Coronavirus.” *Advances in Virology*, 2011. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2011/734690>. Accessed 3 Apr. 2020.

Serradell, Joaquina. “Lessons Learned from the SARS Epidemic.” *SARS, Second Edition*, Chelsea House, 2009. *Health Reference Center*, online.infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=277015&itemid=WE48&articleId=394577. Accessed 27 Mar. 2020