Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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voluntary social partner agreements can play an important role. Holistic policy models would need to be developed adopting a lifelong perspective to working life with a strong well-being focus (Leka, 2018).

Sp53-4

Psychosocial Safety Climate (PSC) In The Future Of Work

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Introduction: The world of work is turbulent, struck by the global pandemic, new technologies (AI, IoT, robotics, big data, digital engineering, machine learning, real time feedback), shifting demographics, different patterns of employment, expanding globalisation, and international competition. Positive change is possible, but in technologically advanced work often touted as a vision for future work, we see warning signs of increased psychosocial risks leading to dehumanisation, stress and burnout (Dollard & Nesen, 2019). These risks threaten innovation and creativity, essential ingredients for future meaningful work. How can we align the future of work with a human centred corporate climate for worker psychological health and safety (otherwise PSC)?

Materials and Methods: Several intervention and empirical studies are reviewed which investigate, from external to internal factors, how a human-centred PSC approach can be built.

Results: There is evidence that PSC can be built which can future proof for shocks, inspire creativity, and readiness for technological change, alongside improving working conditions and health.

Conclusions: PSC provides a values and systems framework within which to address new and emerging risks. The corporate climate can be used to address new risks associated future work to ensure innovation, sustainability and long-term benefits for society, corporations, and employees.

Special Session 54 Biorisk Management in the workplace: beyond the tick box

Chair: Tanusha Singh and Mary Ross

Session introduction

Biorisk management is crucial in preventing transmission of hazardous biological agents (HBAs) across various industries and occupational groups to reduce the burden of disease and will be the focus of the session. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the challenges and complexity of identifying biohazards and establishing causal links, fitness for work post infections and workplace accommodation. This session intends to close existing knowledge gaps and empower delegates with information on current best practice examples as a means of sharing solutions locally and globally. The focus will be on determining effective and appropriate workplace strategies using a risk-based approach to prevent exposure to HBAs which complements the global strategy on occupational risk management.

Sp54-1

Overview of biorisk management: reality to resilience

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Introduction: Occupational exposure to infectious and non-infectious biological agents in both healthcare and non-healthcare settings has been known for decades. However, improved knowledge and awareness about workplace risks is needed to identify the opportunities to prevent exposure and ensure occupational health and economic resilience.

Materials and Methods: Traditional methods for biorisk management are deficient in addressing the challenges of the new world of work spanning the formal and informal economies. The field is diverse and complex and requires a multidisciplinary approach using modern tools and a back-to-basics approach.

Results: Amplifiers of diseases caused by biological agents are increasing, whilst epidemiological studies are limited and some biological hazards are not well understood. Workers can be directly exposed but can also serve as vectors. Thus, a combined (agent, environment and worker) risk factors approach is necessary for a comprehensive biorisk management strategy. However, several countries do not have the capacity and capabilities to manage their own programmes.

Conclusions: Lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic reinforce the need to strengthen the implementation of robust prevention and control strategies to ensure preparedness and to build and sustain a resilient occupational health system. The success of mitigating biological risks is underpinned by an understanding of the transmission, revision of existing guidelines and translation to standards is needed for adoption in workplace, and improved surveillance systems for early warning and a proactive response to potential risks.

Sp54-2

Hazardous biological agents: risk assessment to risk control

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Introduction: Biological occupational hazards have long been associated with illness and fatality in healthcare and other industries. Due to long periods between exposure and health outcomes, the degree to which occupational exposures contribute to morbidity and fatality is grossly under-reported. During the COVID-19 pandemic the profession of occupational hygiene stepped forward to confront the new challenges for risk assessment and control of this and other infectious agents in all workplaces.

Materials and Methods: Occupational hygienists played a key role in the understanding the transmission and control of the SARS-CoV-2 virus over the past two years. Their ability to assess the risks of occupational exposure and communicate those to broad groups was instrumental in reducing negative outcomes, not only in healthcare, but many other highly impacted industries. Risk controls for COVID-19 and other emerging communicable diseases continue to be developed and implemented. New and diverse strategies for risk assessment and control have been analyzed and evaluated. Shortcomings of existing risk controls are also identified.

Results: As new and emerging infectious diseases continue to barrage workplaces, the numerous ways to assess, quantify and control risk of exposure and illness need to be reported and implemented. Occupational hygienists and other health