

HEALTHIER BUILDINGS RETURNING FROM COVID-19



Cosentini
A TETRA TECH COMPANY

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DISCLAIMER

This presentation is provided to share knowledge and is based on current information at the time. The information presented should be thoroughly reviewed with respect to specific situations prior to implementation. Cosentini reserves the right to edit or change any and all information as needed based on changing information.

CURRENT SITUATION

SARS-CoV2 is a contagious virus that causes the illness COVID-19 and is primarily transmitted through respiratory droplets (>5 microns). Other modes of transmission may include aerosols (<5 microns) and touching contaminated surfaces, although this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads¹.

We need to re-think how we design buildings moving forward with a focus on **healthy buildings**

1. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html>

COVID-19 RESPONSE



Awareness of
SARS-CoV2 &
COVID-19



Operational Concepts



Physical Environment
Design Concepts



Social Behaviors

THE VIRUS



SARS-CoV2: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2

The illness caused by the virus is known as COVID-19

	SARS-CoV1	SARS-CoV2
Year of affect	2002-2004	2019-ongoing
Confirmed Cases	8,096	14,604,077*
Mortality Rate	9.50%	4.33%

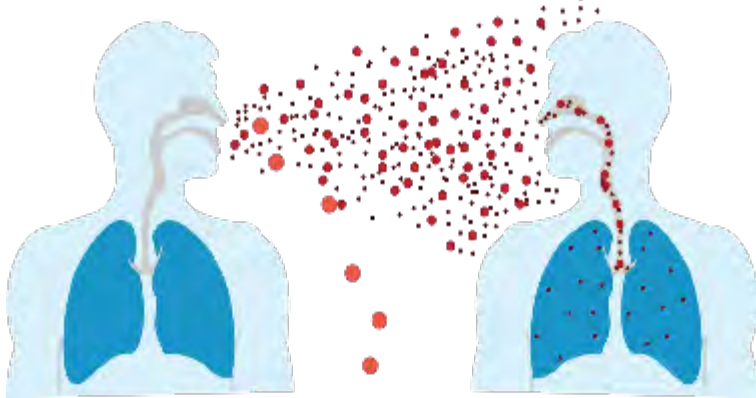
**as of 2020/07/21*

SARS-CoV2 is 60-140 nanometers in diameter



TRANSMISSION

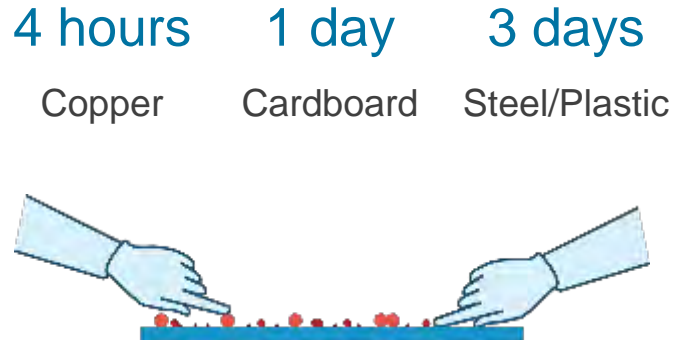
The primary transmission method is from person-to-person in close contact through respiratory droplets.



Source: Kimberly A. Prather et al. *Science* 2020; DOI: 10.1126/science.abc6197

Respiratory droplets >5 microns

Coughs, sneezes, or exhales release droplets of infected fluid & most fall quickly. If you are standing within 6' of someone you can catch it by breathing in droplets.



Source: N van Doremalen, et al. *Aerosol and surface stability of HCoV-19 (SARS-CoV-2) compared to SARS-CoV-1*. *The New England Journal of Medicine* DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc2004973

Fomite Transmission

Touching contaminated surfaces or objects and then touching your eyes, nose or mouth.



Aerosolized Droplets <5 microns

Aerosolized droplets (droplet nuclei) can travel long distances through the air stream and linger, where they can be breathed in before eventually settling on surfaces. Most small particle losses are by exchange with outdoor air.

Sources: WHO: *Modes of transmission of virus causing COVID-19: implications for IPC precaution recommendations*

CDC: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html>

CDC: *Generation and Behavior of Airborne Particles (Aerosols)* https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/aerosols/pdfs/Aerosol_101.pdf

CDC: *Aerosol and surface distribution of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 in hospital wards, Wuhan, China, 2020* <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2607.200885>

TRANSMISSION

There are 4 main elements to consider when identifying the risk of transmission.¹



Distance

The closer you are to others the higher the risk. It is recommended by the CDC to stay at least 6y apart.



Environment

A majority of infections (outside of nursing homes) occurred indoors, at home, in workplaces, on public transit, and during social gatherings. Reduce risks indoors with good ventilation.²



Time

The longer amount of time spent with others increases transmission risk. It is recommended to reduce sustained contact time to less than 15 minutes, especially if you are indoors.



Activity

Singing and yelling produce far more droplets than breathing, leading to an increased risk. Consider the activities happening around you to reduce risk.

1. <https://www.vox.com/science-and-health/2020/5/22/21265180/cdc-coronavirus-surfaces-social-distancing-guidelines-covid-19-risks>

2. <https://www.erinbromage.com/post/the-risks-know-them-avoid-them>

TRANSMISSION



Pre-symptomatic spread: Those infected with the coronavirus are emitting the virus BEFORE they are symptomatic¹.

Asymptomatic spread: Those that are truly asymptomatic (never develop symptoms) appear to be a lower transmission risk¹.

2.5 days

Time an infected individual is estimated to be spreading the virus before first symptoms appear

18 hours

Time before developing first symptoms at which an infected person is estimated to be most contagious

44%

Estimation of transmissions that may occur during the pre-symptomatic period

Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus².

1. He, X., Lau, E.H.Y., Wu, P. et al. Temporal dynamics in viral shedding and transmissibility of COVID-19. Nat Med 26, 672-675 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-020-0869-5>

2. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html>

TRANSMISSION



The infectious dose (the amount of virus necessary to make someone sick) of SARS-CoV2 is currently unknown. Experts speculate it ranges from a few hundred to thousands of infectious particles¹.

Lower infectivity, Needs more sustained contact time to infect

Higher Infectivity, Needs less sustained contact time to infect

Less droplets

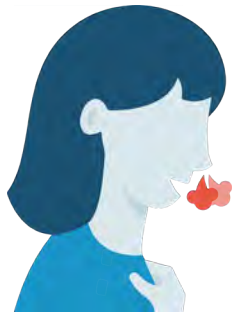
Average droplet size is smaller

Most droplets don't come from lower respiratory area

More Droplets

Average droplet size is larger

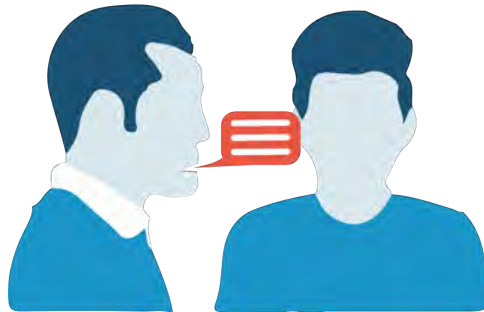
Many droplets come from lower respiratory area



Breathing

50-5,000
Droplets²

~33 infectious particles
per minute for influenza,
unknown for SARS-CoV2



Speaking

600-2,600 Droplets^{2 3}

~200-1,000 infectious droplets
per minute & can stay in the air
for 8-14 minutes



Coughing

3,000 Droplets²

~millions of infectious particles,
travels at 50 mph, and can stay in
the air for 30 minutes or more



Sneezing

40,000 Droplets²

~millions of infectious particles,
travels at 200 mph, and can stay
in the air for 30 minutes or more

1. <https://www.sciencemediacentre.org/expert-reaction-to-questions-about-covid-19-and-viral-load/>

2. <https://www.erinbromage.com/post/the-risks-know-them-avoid-them>

3. Valentyn Stadnytskyi, Christina E. Bax, Adriaan Bax, and Philip Anfinrud *The airborne lifetime of small speech droplets and their potential importance in SARS-CoV-2 transmission* PNAS first published May 13, 2020 <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2006874117>

HEALTHIER BUILDINGS RETURNING FROM COVID-19

Recommendations for healthier buildings

Architectural



Space planning for distancing
Frictionless entryways
Lighting Controls &
Automated Shading
Distance Indicator on Floors
Larger workstations

Material



Low-VOC materials
Easy to clean surfaces
Anti-microbial applications

HVAC



Improve air quality: Increase
air exchange rates & High-
efficiency filtration/air
treatment
Ensure pressurization
between spaces
Humidification
Decentralized Systems

Technology



High-tech connectivity
App-based touch-free systems
Smart Concierge
Thermal Scanning



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ARCHITECTURAL || DE-DENSIFICATION

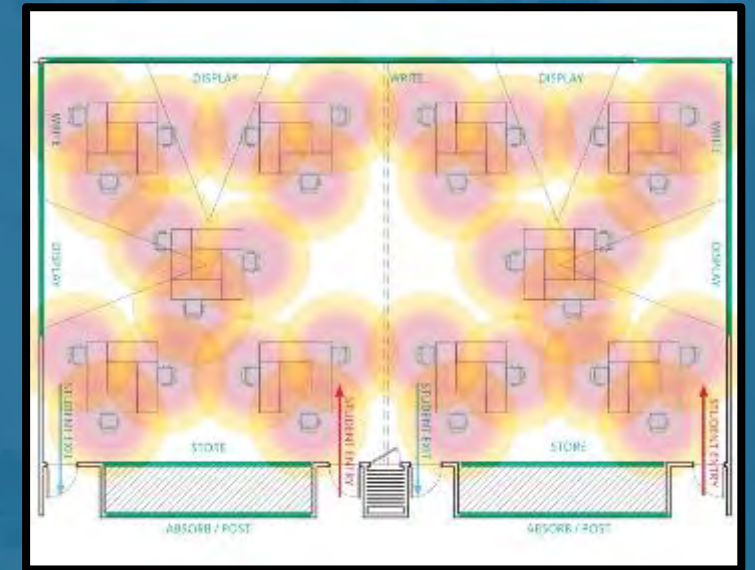
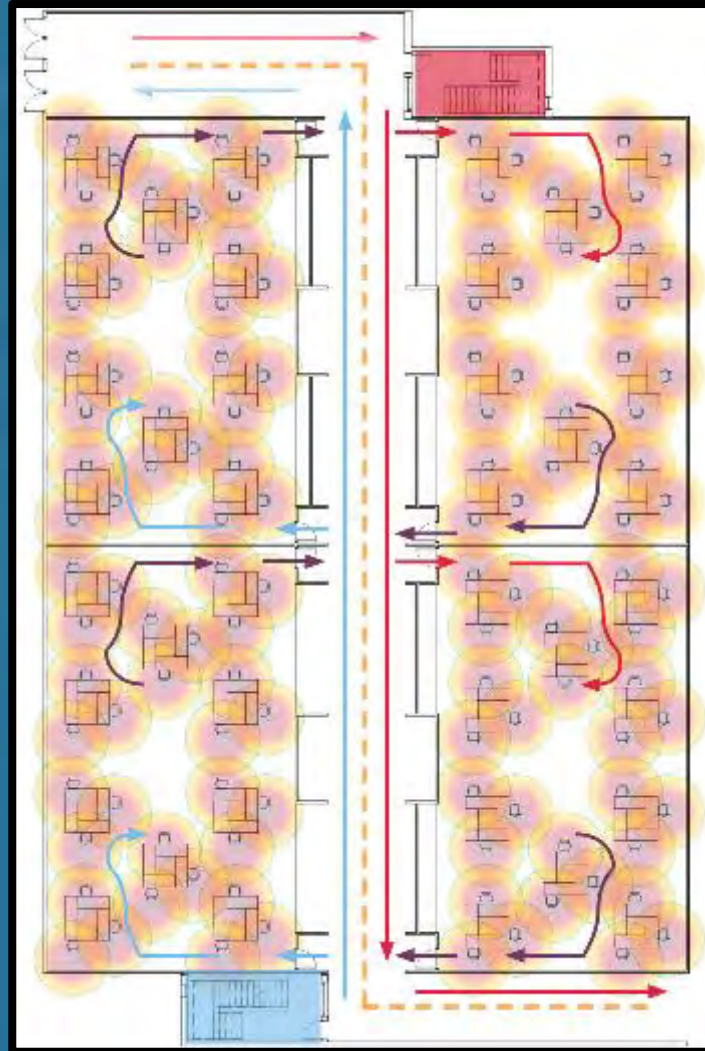
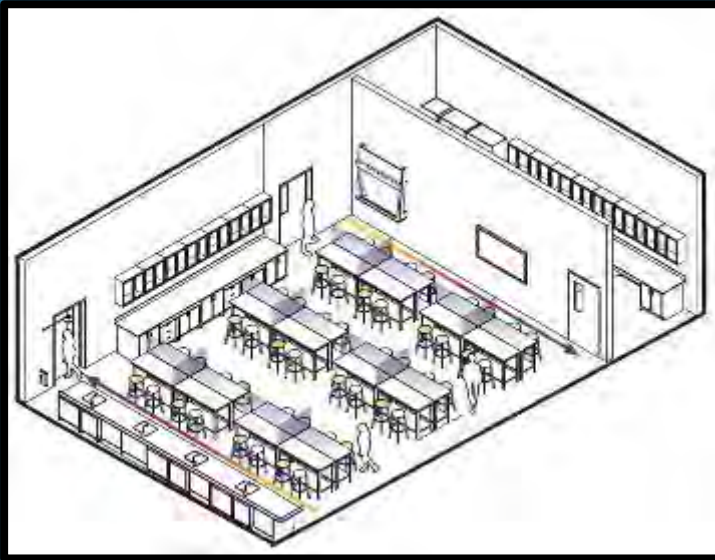


- One-Way Entry / Exits
- Lighting Controls & Automated Shading
- Frictionless Entryways
- Appropriate Signage (graphics for visual social-distancing guides and reminders)
- Space Planning for Distancing
- Modular Furniture (adjusting to any space and situation)



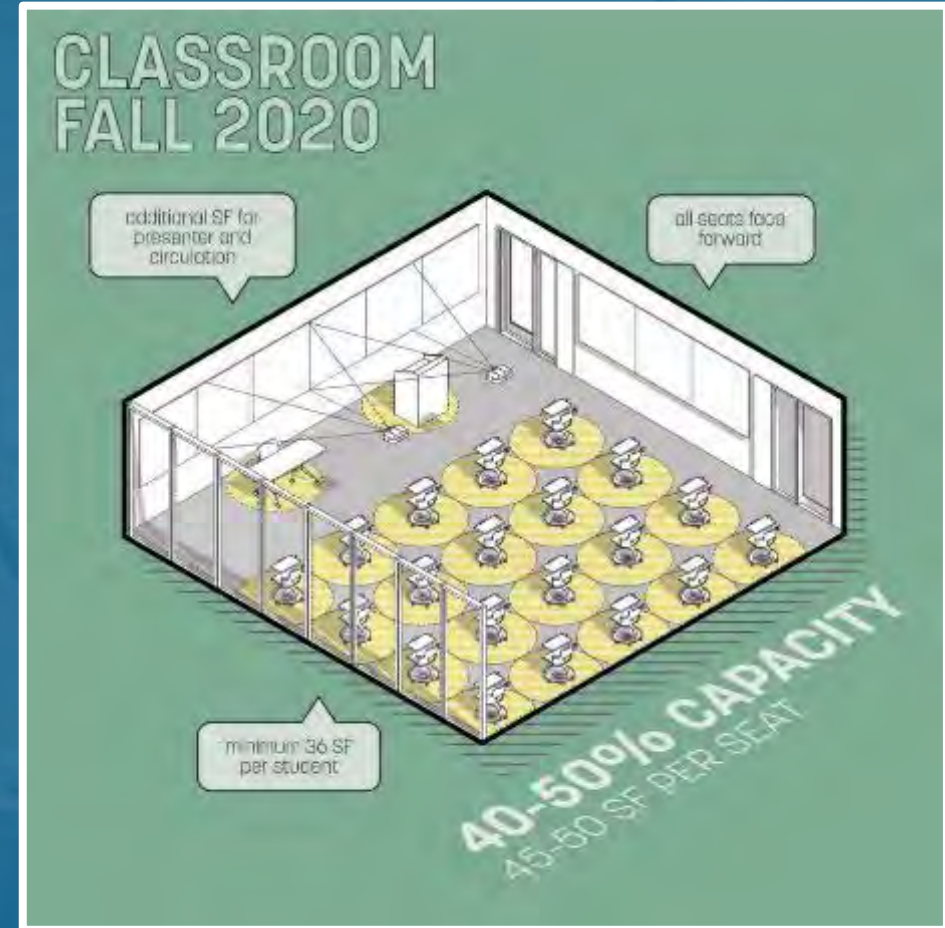
ARCHITECTURAL || DE-DENSIFICATION

- One-Way Entry / Exit
- Space Modifications

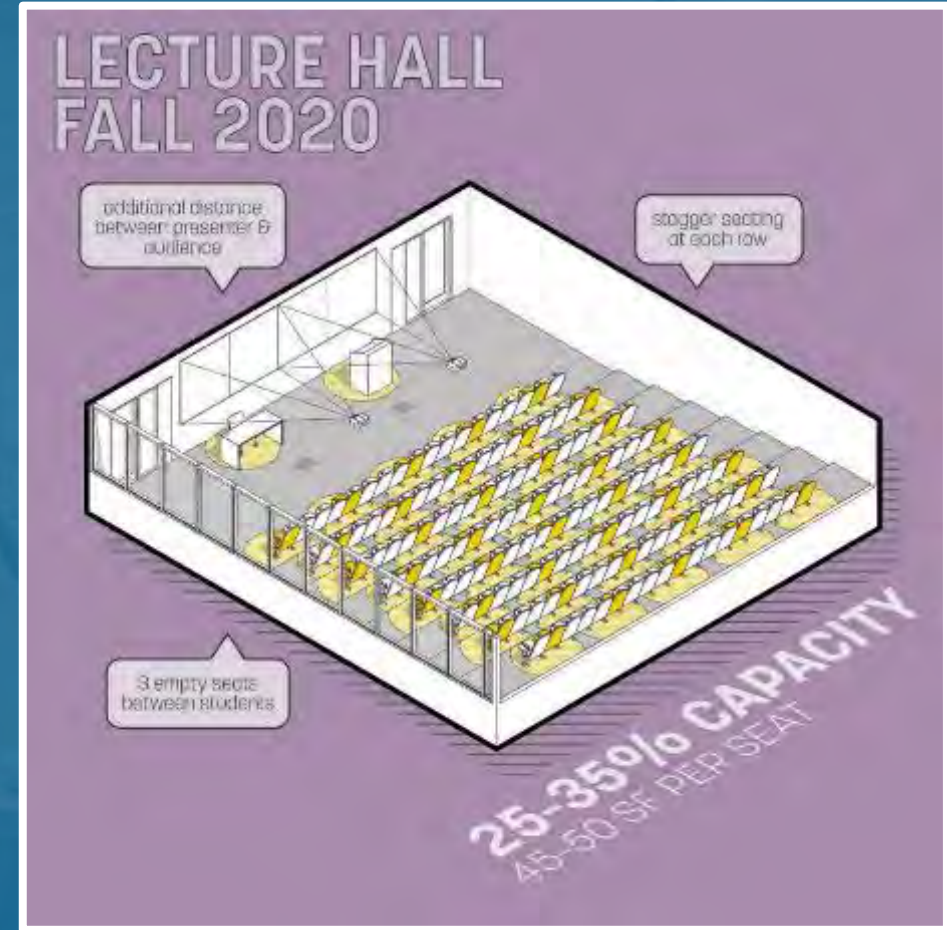
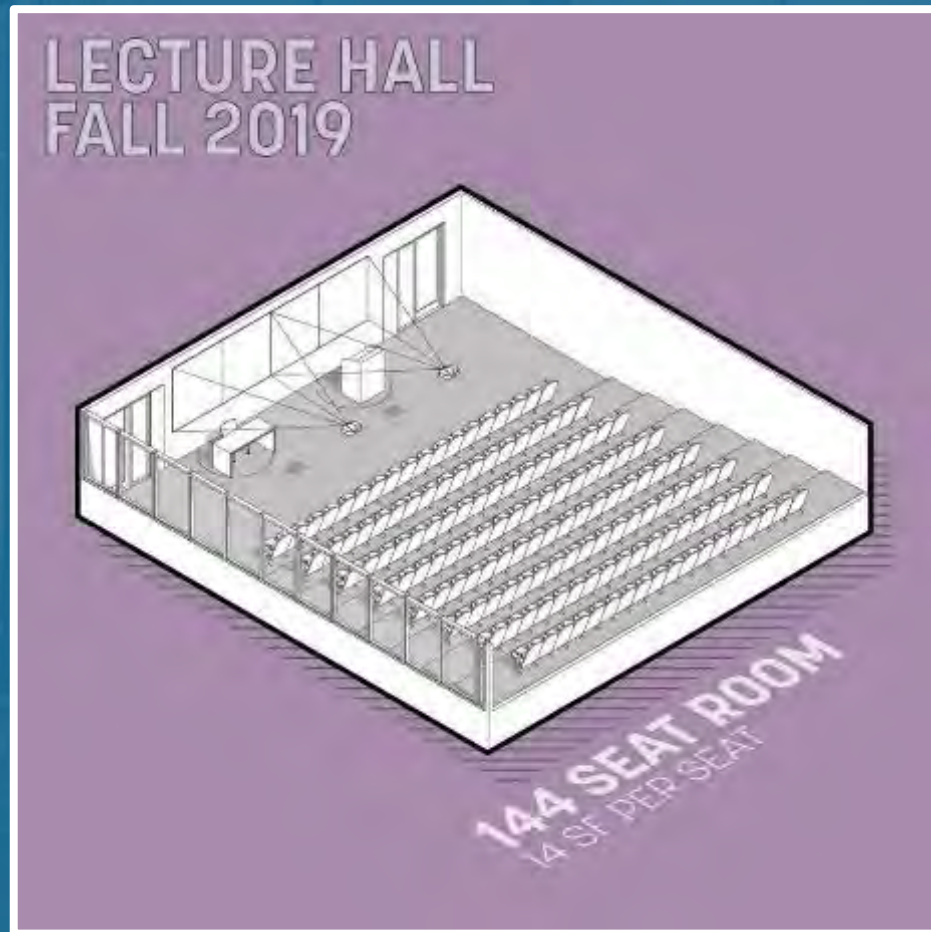


ARCHITECTURAL || DE-DENSIFICATION

- Classrooms at 40% - 50% Capacity



ARCHITECTURAL || DE-DENSIFICATION



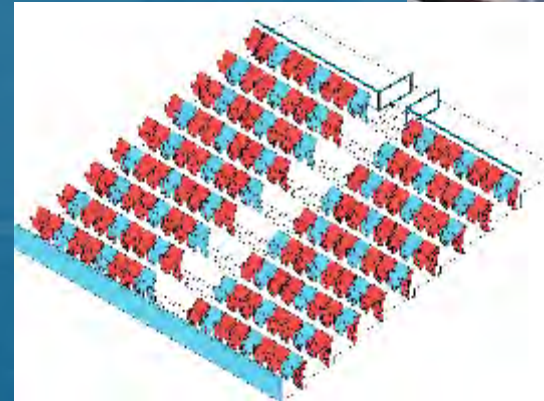
ARCHITECTURAL || DE-DENSIFICATION

- Space Planning for De-densification on Campus
- Outdoor Classrooms & Green Space (not a new phenomenon!)



ARCHITECTURAL || DE-DENSIFICATION

Distancing Solutions at Large Gatherings



MATERIALS || HEALTHY FINISHES



Necessity of Antimicrobial Finishes?

- avoid cross infection by pathogenic micro-organisms
- control the infestation by microbes
- arrest metabolism in microbes in order to reduce the formation of odor
- safeguard the textile products from staining, discoloration, and quality deterioration
- deterioration

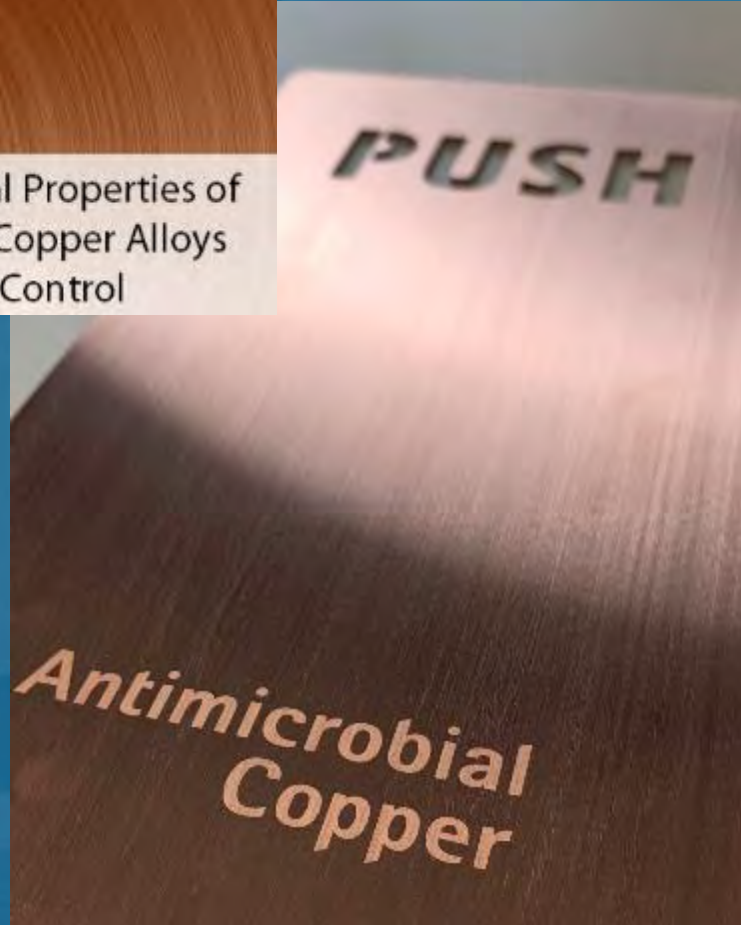
MATERIALS || HEALTHY FINISHES

Why Are Natural Wood Materials Healthier?

- natural antibacterial and antimicrobial properties which eliminate potential contaminants
- dries quickly putting bacteria at a disadvantage



MATERIALS || HEALTHY FINISHES



Copper Antimicrobial Laminate

How it Works:

- Surface with the shortest life-span for bacteria.
- Copper ion penetrates bacteria, so the cell loses significant nutrients and water.
- Bacteria gets serious prevention for respiratory and metabolic activity, which leads to complete extinction.

Excellent use on covering items such as:

- Any knobs, buttons, handles, equipment in high traffic areas

HVAC || ENHANCED HVAC SYSTEMS



Air Quality

(Dilutes Contaminants)



Increase outdoor air ventilation

Disable demand-controlled ventilation

Extend hours of operation and consider pre/post occupancy purge ventilation

Provide CO2 sensors in densely occupied spaces

Air Treatment

(Removes/Disables Contaminants)



Enhanced Filtration (MERV 14+)

Air Ionization (Bi-Polar Ionization / Photo-Hydro Ionization)

UV Light Sanitizers (Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation & Photo Catalytic Oxidation)

Air Exchange



Reduce air recirculation with smaller HVAC zones

Increase bathroom exhaust and elevator ventilation

Control pressurization relationships

Humidification



Control humidification within optimal bandwidth



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ASHRAE'S POSITION

“ Because it is sufficiently likely that SARS-CoV-2 can be transmitted through the air, airborne exposure to the virus should be controlled. Changes to building operations, including the operation of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems, can reduce airborne exposures.

Ventilation and filtration provided by heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems can reduce the airborne concentration of SARS-CoV-2 and thus the risk of transmission through the air.”

INCREASING AIR QUANTITY (ACH)



Increase outdoor air change to dilute contaminants in the air.

Air Changes Per Hour (ACH)

Assuming 9' ceiling and 1 CFM/sf	Typical Modern Building			Typical 1970's Induction Building		
		Outside ACH	Filtered Recirculation ACH		Outside ACH	Filtered Recirculation ACH
Outside air	.15 CFM/sf			.25 CFM/sf		
Time for 100% outside air change	60 minutes	1	6	36 minutes	1.7	6
If % outside air is doubled	30 minutes	2	6	18 minutes	3.3	6
Assuming 12' ceiling and 1 CFM/sf	Typical Modern Building			Typical 1970's Induction Building		
Time for 100% outside air change	80 minutes	.75	4.5	48 minutes	1.25	4.5
If % outside air is doubled	40 minutes	1.5	4.5	24 minutes	2.5	4.5

Implications of HVAC Energy Usage

Code outside air without demand controlled ventilation **+5% energy usage**

Doubling the ventilation without demand controlled ventilation **+20% energy usage**

**These numbers are for a floor by floor VAV system.*



AIR TREATMENT SYSTEMS



HEPA Filters



Bi-Polar
Ionization



UV Light
Sanitizers



Carbon Filters



Due to the nature of the SARS-CoV2 virus, HVAC solutions are not effective in preventing the spread of contamination person to person or eliminating airborne transmission risk, however the following technologies are presented because they provide benefit in bacterial and virus reduction within their path of effect. The highest performance treatment systems can remove up to 99.99% of viruses.

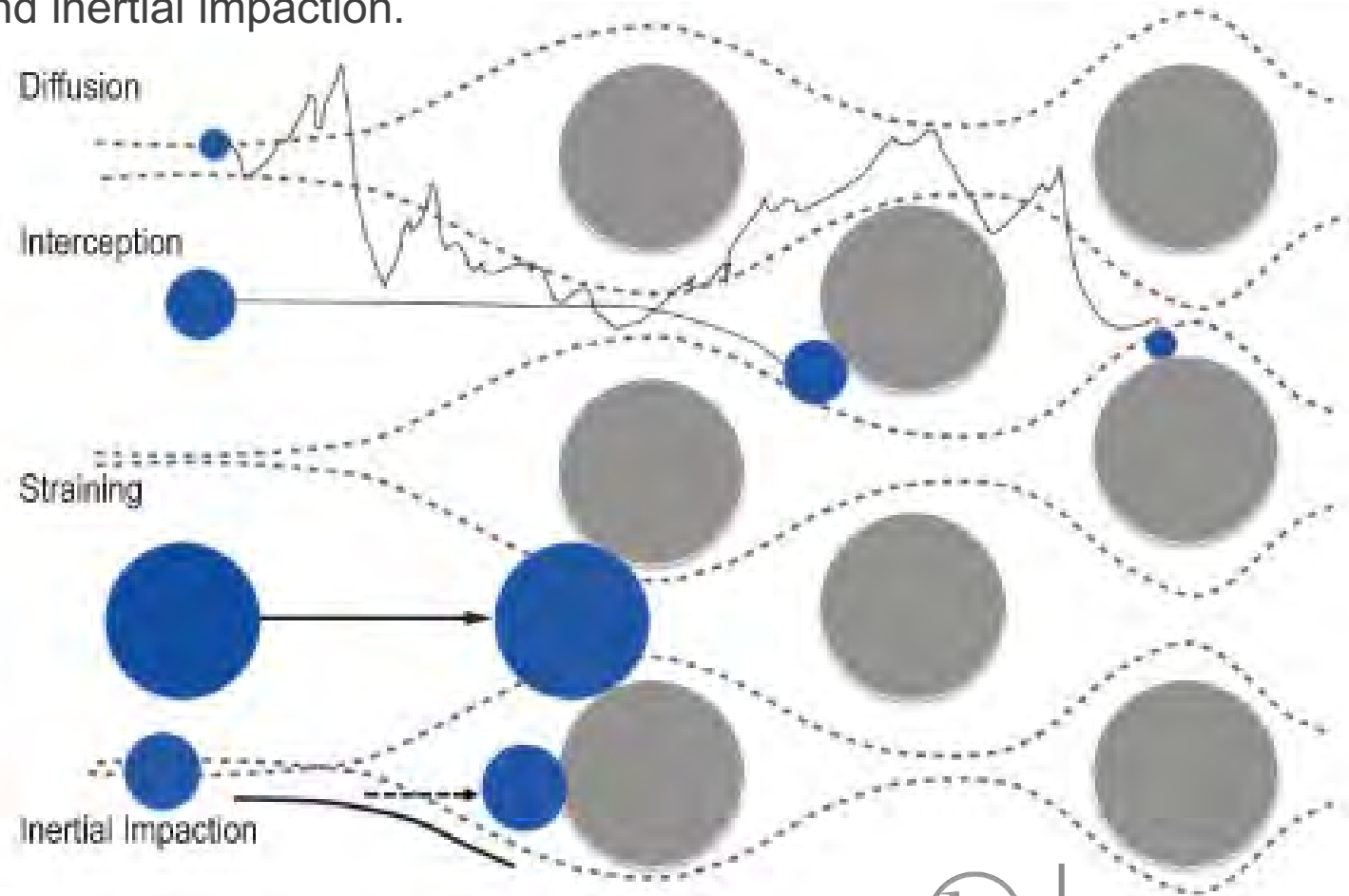
HVAC || AIR TREATMENT - HEPA FILTERS

HEPA filters consist of interlaced glass fibers that create a fibrous maze that takes particles out of circulation through diffusion, interception, straining, and inertial impaction.

HEPA Filters*



When selecting a filter, careful consideration must be given due to the pressure drop from a high filter



**In large central stations consider electronic filter (performs at MERV 15 level)*

AIR TREATMENT & FILTRATION



MERV - Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value
filter

HEPA - High Efficiency Particulate Air

Ratings	0.3-1 microns*	1-3 microns	3-10 microns	Filter Type	Controlled Particles
MERV 8	-	-	70-85%	Low Quality MERV Filter	Mold spores, pollen, dust
MERV 9	-	<50%	85-90%	Standard MERV Filter	Fine dust
MERV 11	-	65-79%	85-90%		
MERV 13	<75%	<90%	<90%	Superior MERV Filter	Bacteria, viruses, smoke
MERV 14	75-84%	<90%	<90%		
MERV 15	85-94%	<90%	<90%		
MERV 16	<95%	<95%	<95%		
MERV 17	99.97%	<99%	<99%	HEPA / ULPA Filter	Small bacteria and viruses, fumes
MERV 18	99.997%	<99%	<99%		
MERV 19	99.9997%	<99%	<99%		
MERV 20	99.99997%	<99%	<99%		

Filters must be changed regularly. Consider monitoring air quality as well.

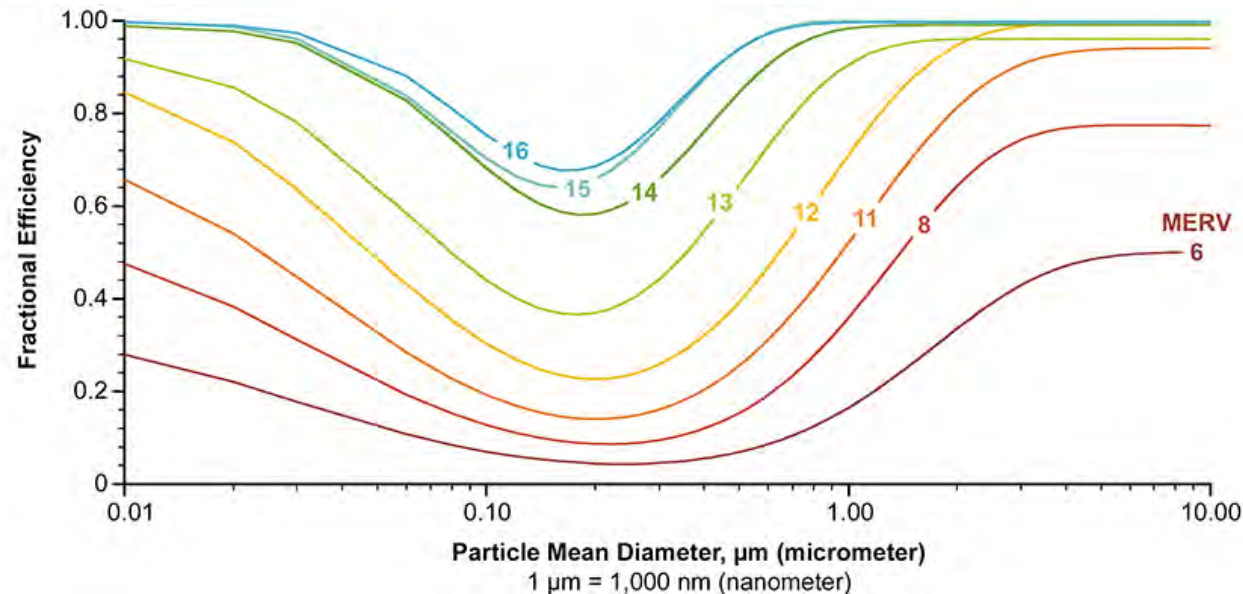


AIR TREATMENT & FILTRATION



Composite model of how filters perform for influenza virus filtration versus MERV

Fractional Efficiency of MERV Rate



Source: Kowalski and Bahnfleth (2002), MERV Filter Models for Aerobiological Applications.

AIR TREATMENT & FILTRATION



How filters perform for influenza virus and cost of filtration versus MERV

Infections Versus Filtration Rate

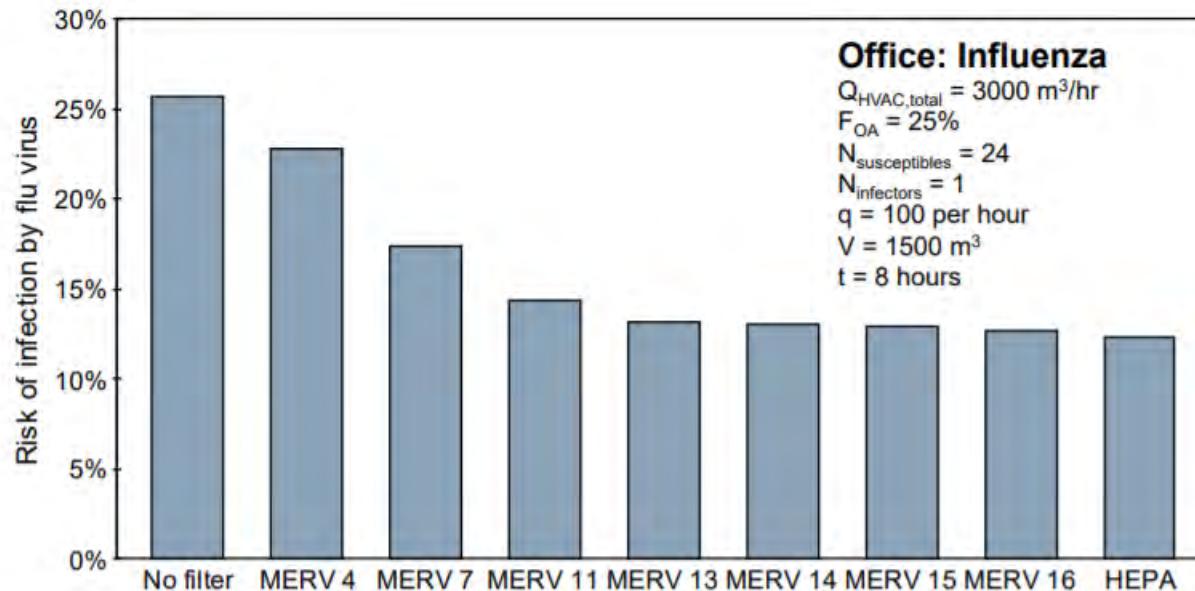


Figure 6. Projected risk of infection by influenza virus during an 8-hour workday in a hypothetical office building with 25 occupants and 25% outdoor air supply using a range of HVAC filters installed in a system with a recirculation rate of 1.5 per hour

Cost of Filtration Versus MERV

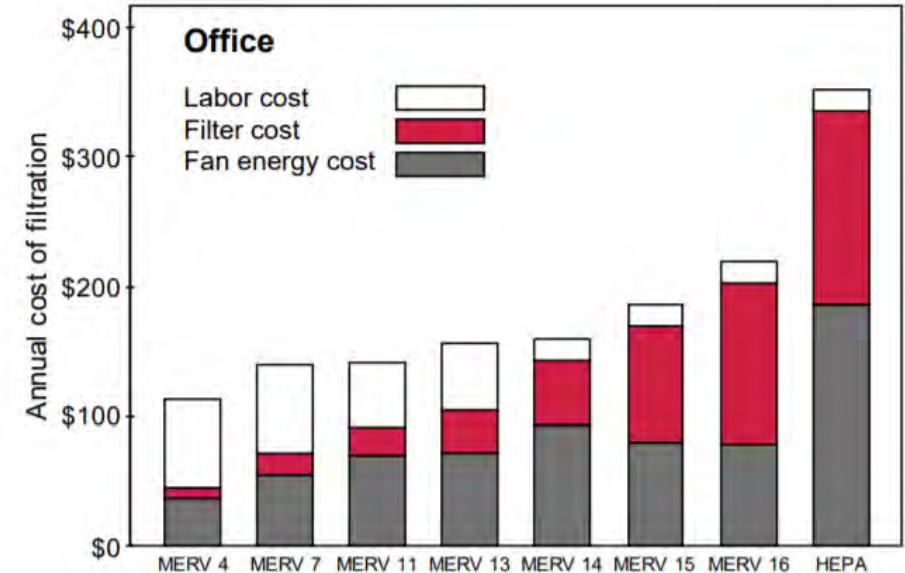
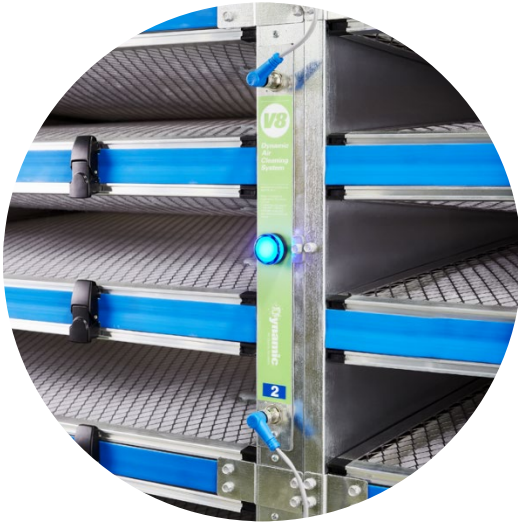


Figure 17. Estimated annual cost of filtration in the hypothetical office environment

AIR TREATMENT v ELECTRONICALLY CHARGED FILTERS

Electronically charged filters use active-field polarized media to remove particles from the air. Another inherent mechanism of polarization uses particle agglomeration whereby ultra fine particles become polarized after passing through the air cleaner and as a result of polarization are attracted to each other, in addition to other chemical contaminants, to form bigger particles that are subsequently captured.



Does not require frequent filter changes and is a good option for large plant retrofits

Equivalent to a MERV 15 filter

AIR TREATMENT v BI-POLAR IONIZATION



Bi-Polar Ionization works by introducing positive and negative ions into the air via the supply side of ducts. The ionization causes production of clusters of hydroxyl (OH) radicals which are formed on the surface of microbes, removing hydrogen from the microbes cell wall, thereby inactivating the virus.

Bi-Polar Ionization



ASHRAE Position: Systems are reported to range from ineffective to very effective in reducing airborne particulates and acute health symptoms. Convincing scientifically-rigorous, peer-reviewed studies do not currently exist on this emerging technology; manufacturer data should be carefully considered.

AIR TREATMENT & BI-POLAR IONIZATION

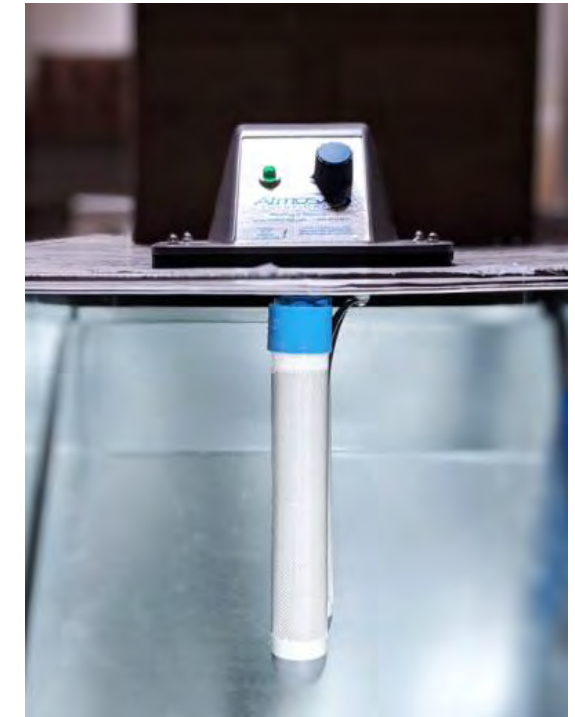


Installation is most often in supply ducts, but can also be rack-mounted in plenums, in air handling units, or smaller units can be installed within fan coil unit plenums.

Bi-Polar Ionization



The unit has negligible air pressure drop, and can be easily retrofitted to an existing HVAC system.



AIR TREATMENT & UV LIGHT SANITIZERS

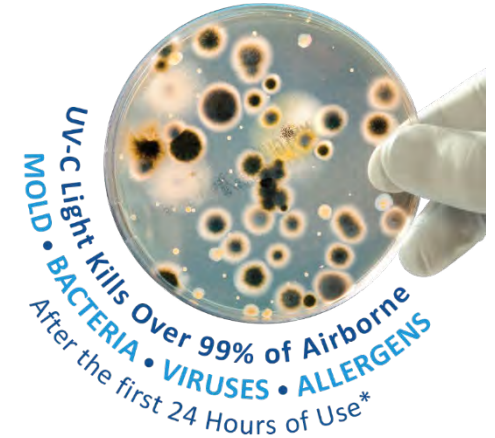
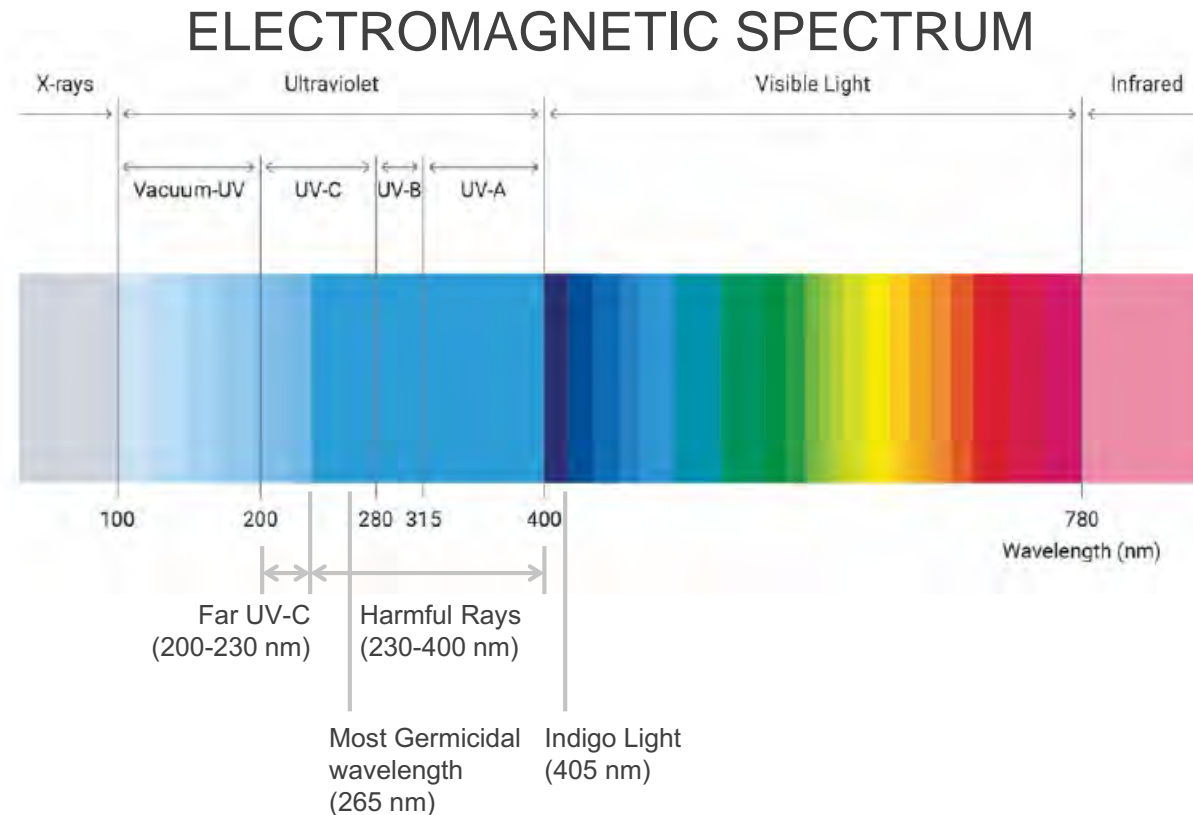


Ultraviolet light kills bacteria and viruses by destroying bonds that hold their DNA together as particles pass under the UV light they are destroyed. UV-C energy in the wavelengths from 200 to 280 nm provides the most germicidal effect, with 265 nm being the optimum wavelength. Exposure to UV-C rays is harmful to occupants.

UV Light Sanitizers



Effectiveness is based on how long air is exposed to UV (resonance time) which is typically 6-10 seconds to kill the virus



AIR TREATMENT & UV LIGHT SANITIZERS



Installation can be in-duct or in AHUs. Lamps installed inside HVAC generally focus on cooling coils & drain pans.



The majority of modern UVGI lamps create UV-C energy at a near optimum 254 nm wavelength

Works by installing banks of UV-Lamps inside HVAC systems or associated ductwork. Consider adding to return air plenums.

Requires high UV doses to inactivate microorganisms on-the-fly as they pass through the irradiated zone due to limited exposure time.

- Systems typically designed for 500 fpm moving airstream.
- Minimum irradiance zone of two feet
- Minimum UV exposure time of 0.25 second.

Should always be coupled with mechanical filtration.



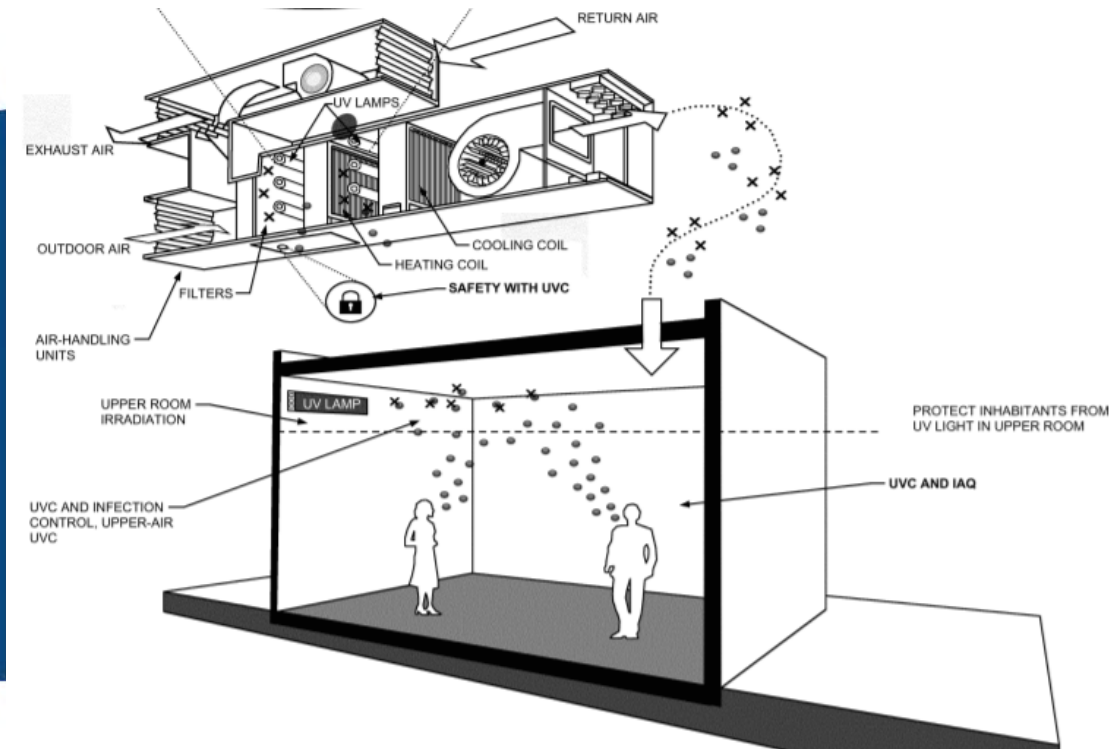
AIR TREATMENT & UV LIGHT SANITIZERS



Upper room UV disinfection involves mounting lights from the ceilings or on the walls and pointing them upwards to disinfect the upper room air. It can be used in combination with in-duct UV for maximum effect. The UV-C lamps must be mounted 7' in the air to protect inhabitants from the harmful UV rays. Requires low UV-reflectivity of walls and ceilings and ventilation should maximize air mixing (supplemental fans needed where ventilation is insufficient).



Upper Room Air UV Light Disinfection



AIR TREATMENT & UV LIGHT SANITIZERS



Portable, fully automated units that can be controlled remotely. Effective on air and surfaces where the light can penetrate (not in shadowed areas).



Units have settings for specific pathogens such as MRSA, C. difficile, both of which are harder to inactivate than coronaviruses.

- >99.9% reduction of vegetative bacteria within 15 minutes¹
- 99.8% for C. difficile spores within 50 minutes¹

1. Weber DJ¹, Rutala WA, Miller MB, Huslage K, Sickbert-Bennett E. Role of hospital surfaces in the transmission of emerging health care-associated pathogens: norovirus, Clostridium difficile, and Acinetobacter species. American Journal of Infection Control 2010..



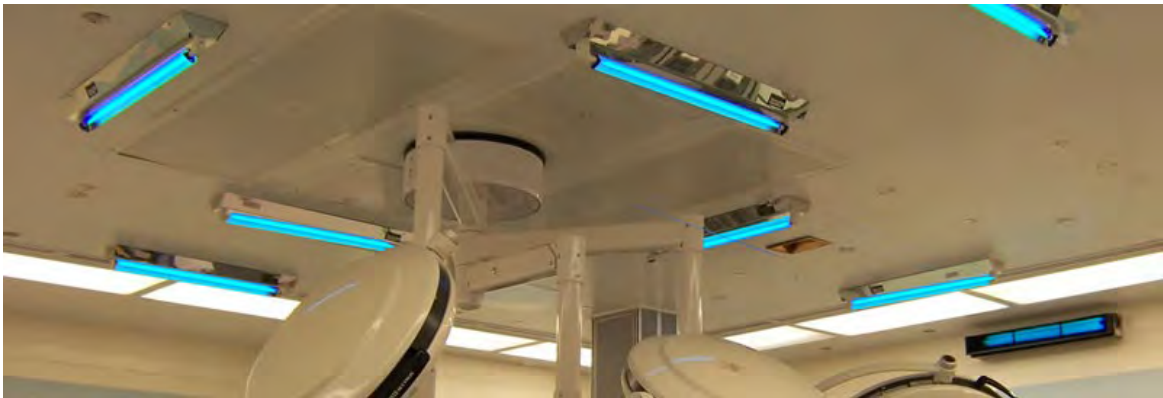
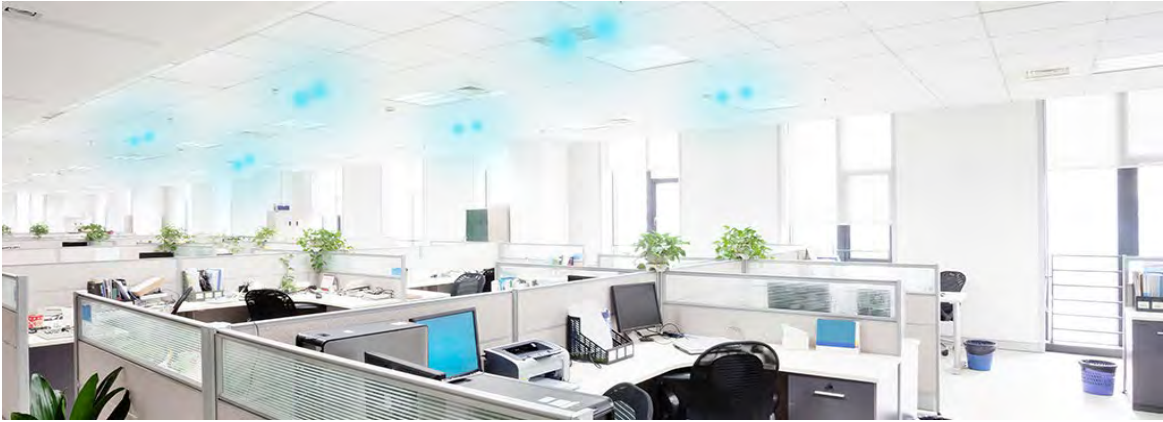
Pulsed Xenon lamps: High-powered UV lamps (generally containing xenon gas) used in rapid pulses of intense energy. Emits a broad band of visible and ultraviolet wavelengths, with a significant fraction in the UV-C band. Uses significantly higher power outputs than usual UV-C techniques.



AIR TREATMENT & UV LIGHT SANITIZERS



UV-C lights on occupancy sensors so they can sanitize spaces when unoccupied.



More UV-C lights in various shapes and styles are currently in development, including UV-C LEDs which are emerging for use.

Far UV-C lights (200-230 nm spectrum) can sanitize without harming occupants¹. Awaiting more testing.



One cleanse per 800ft³ achieves 4 air exchanges per hour (50cfm) and also includes a HEPA & Carbon filter



Individual downlights and doorway disinfection technology currently in development



¹. Rich M. Simons, Far UV-C in the 200 x 225 nm range, and its potential for disinfection applications. IUVA July 2020. <https://bit.ly/2B5rYaa>

AIR TREATMENT & INDIGO CLEAN



A dual-mode disinfecting light system that remains in the visible light spectrum, operating at 405nm. It is safe for human occupancy while on and has the ability to be on 24/7. The number of studies documenting its performance are very limited and the required exposure times required are relatively long.



White Disinfection Mode



Indigo Disinfection Mode

HVAC || AIR TREATMENT - UV LIGHT SANITIZERS

Upper room UV disinfection has been found to have the most effect at UV sanitization. The UV-C lamps must be mounted 7' in the air to protect inhabitants from the harmful UV rays.

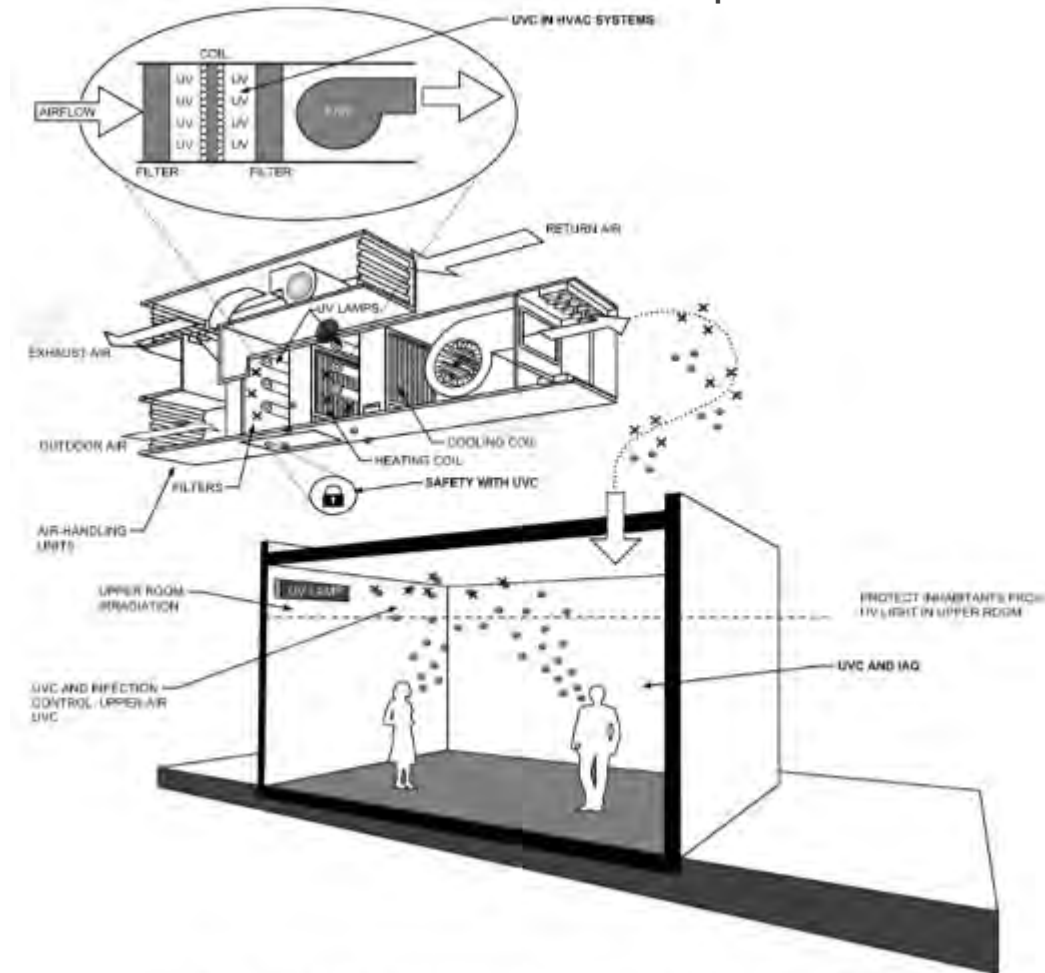
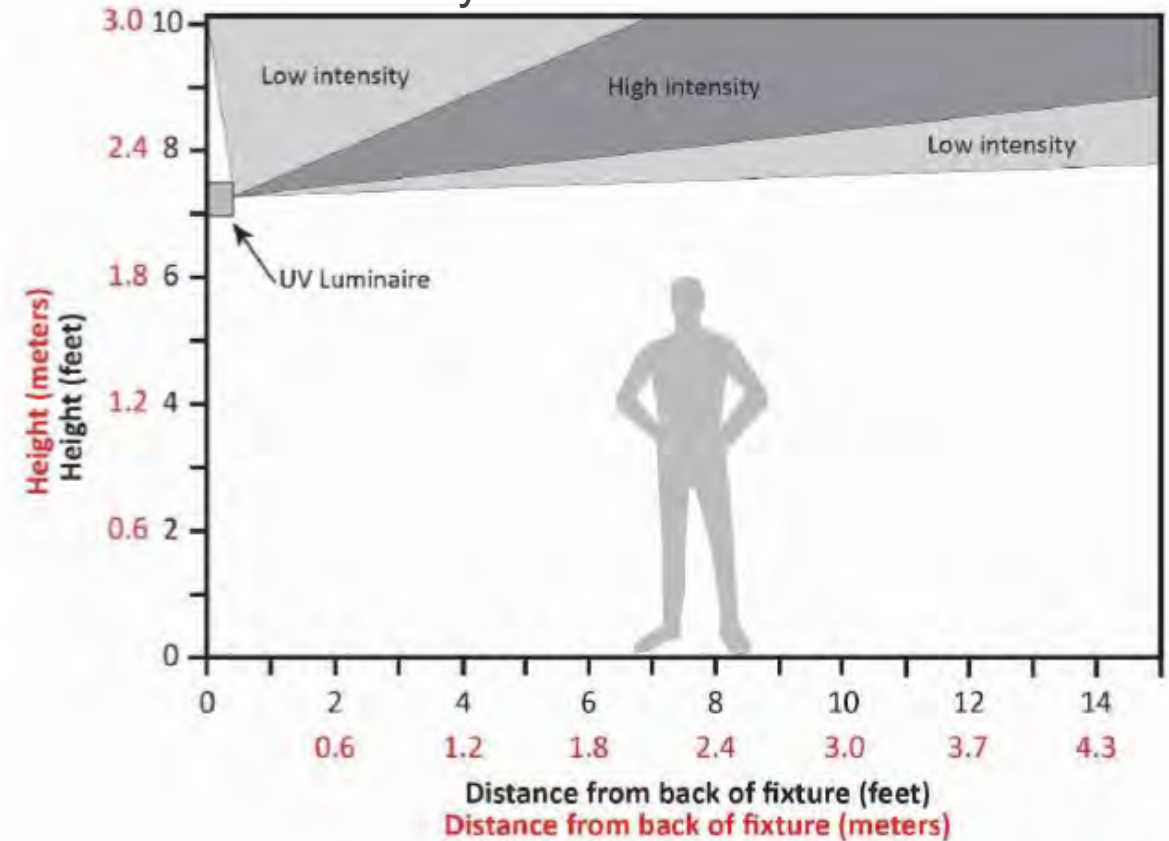
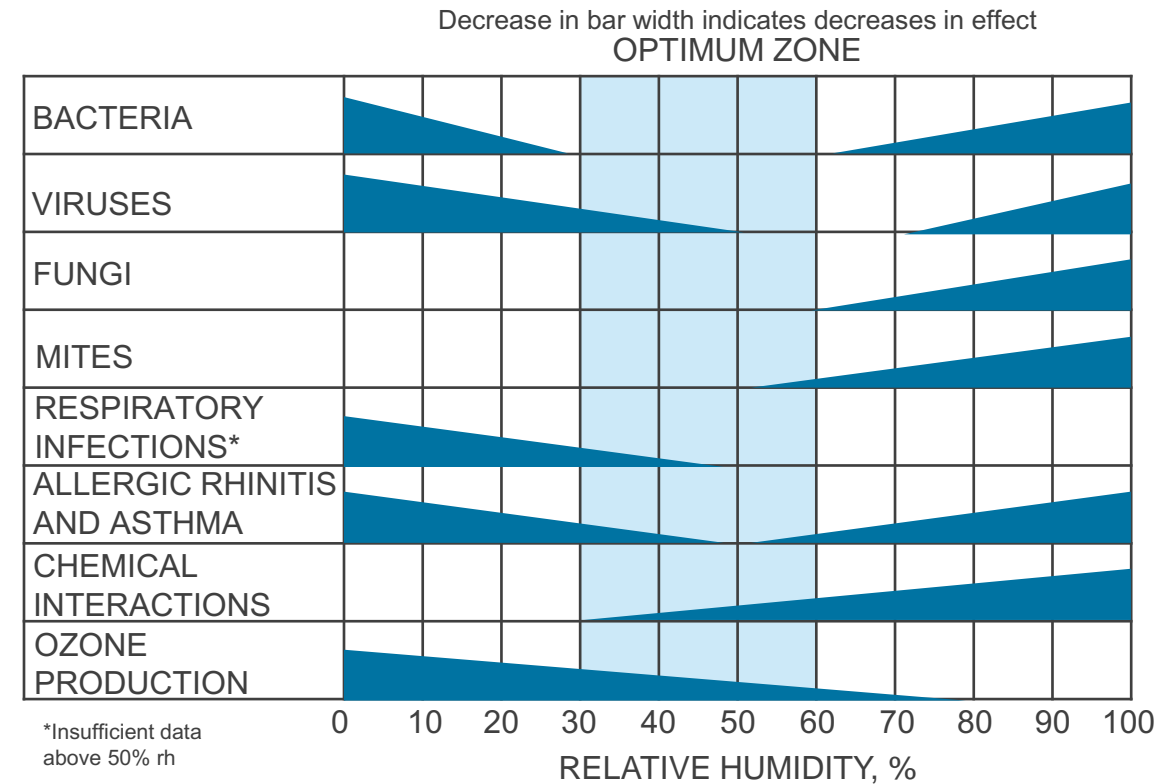
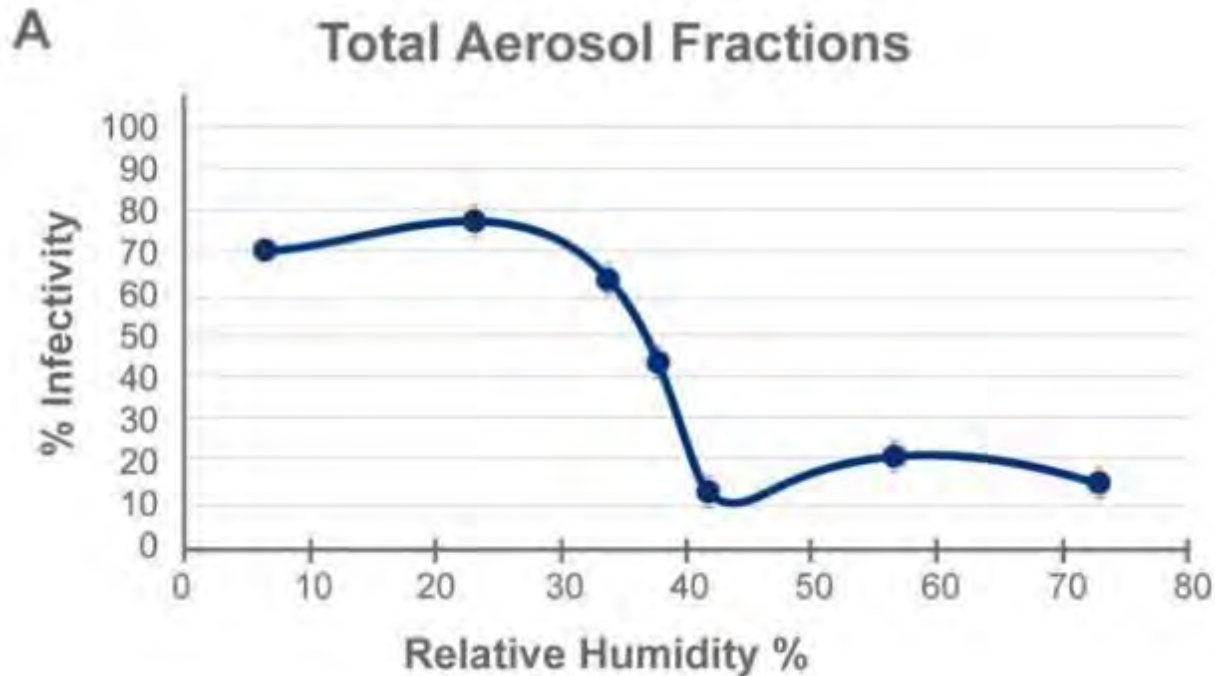


Fig. 1 Potential Applications of UVC to Control Microorganisms in Air and on Surfaces
(ASHRAE 2009)



HVAC || HUMIDIFICATION

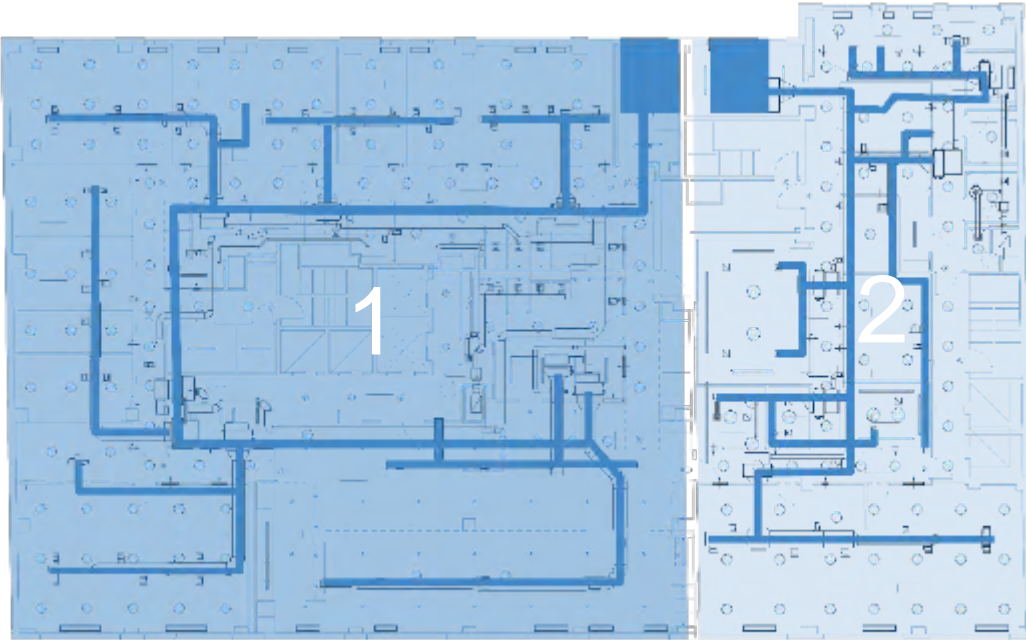
- Higher humidity reduces infectivity of influenza¹
- Membranes in the nose dry out quicker in low humidity²
- Low humidity results in breathing smaller particles³



1. John Noti, et al, Humidity Leads to Loss of Infectious Influenza Virus from Simulated Coughs (February 27, 2013)
2. J.P. Guggenbichler, R. Huster and S. Geiger, Luftfeuchtigkeit und Immunabwehr Die Rolle der Schleimhaut und Auswirkungen auf die Klimatechnik (2007) Tab Technik AM, Vol. 38 No. 9
3. ASHRAE Guideline 10-2016, Interactions Affecting the Achievement of Acceptable Indoor Environments

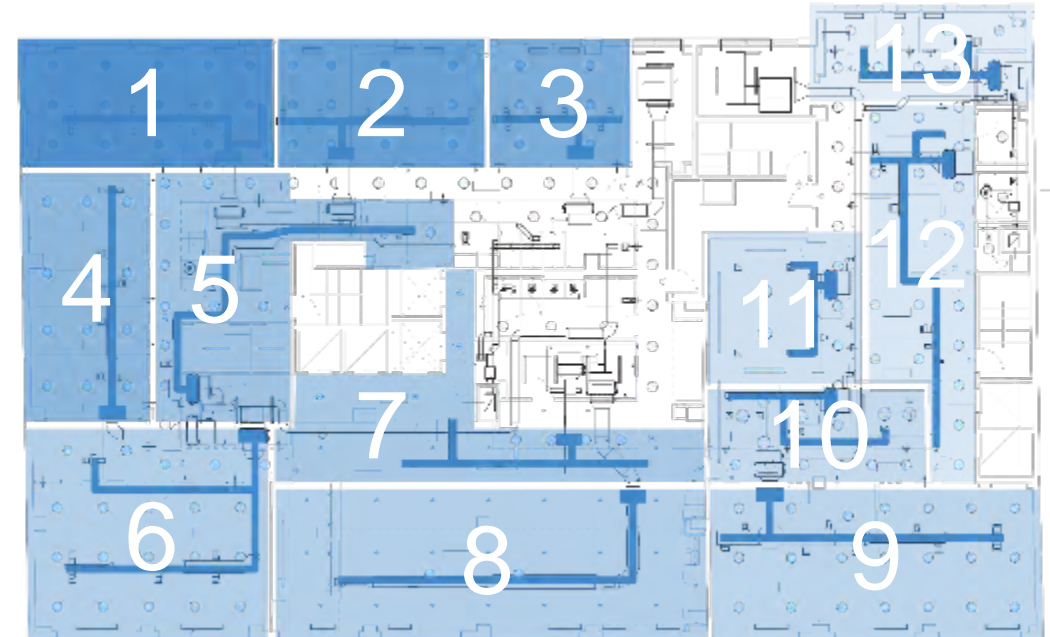
HVAC || HVAC ZONES

Using smaller zones (500 sf) will lower recirculation of air. Consider use of VRF or DOAS systems.



Typical zoning with Floor-by-Floor AHU

Floor by floor AHUs have a higher efficiency filter (typically MERV 8-13) but the mix of outside air percentage can vary and contamination zones are larger.

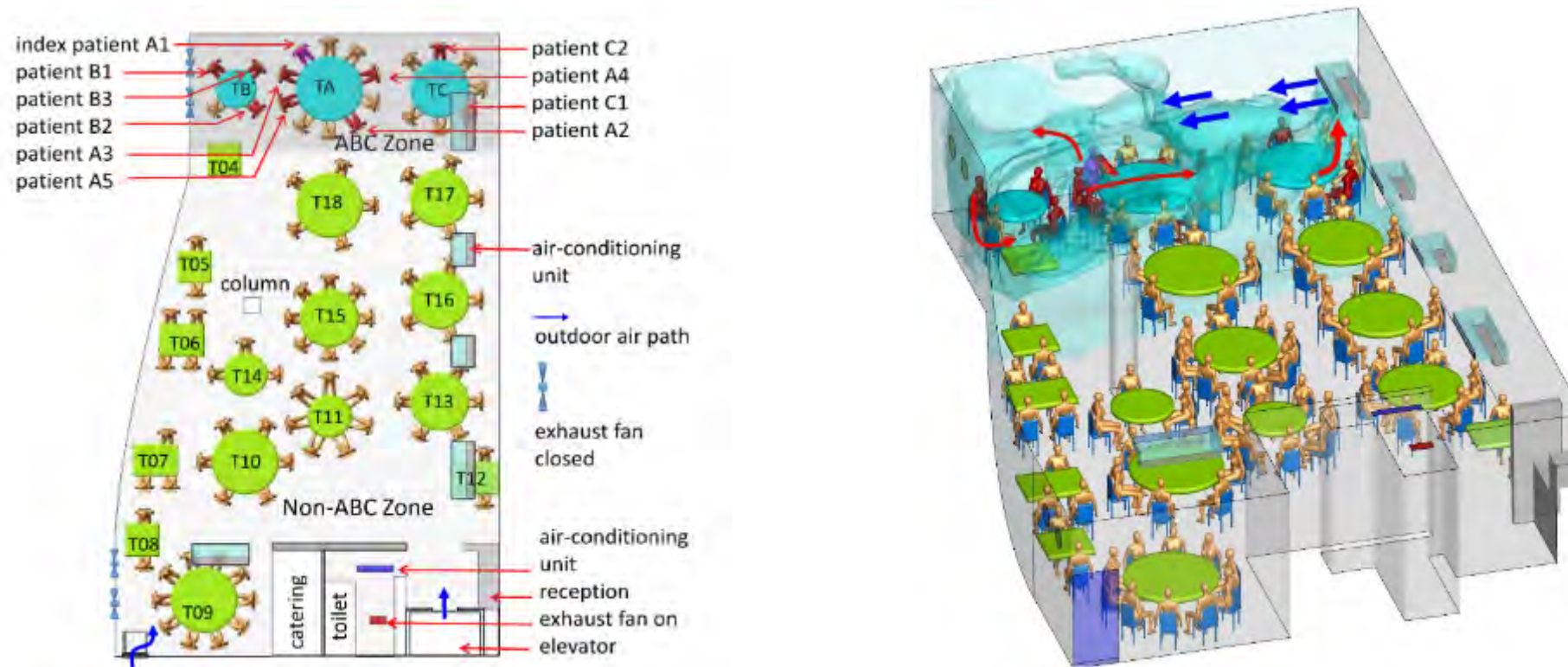


Multiple small zones from use of VRF system

VRFs have a lower efficiency filter but can be retrofitted to accept a MERV 8 or potentially higher efficiency filter. Percentage of outside air is assured.

HVAC || HVAC ZONES

AIR CIRCULATION AND VENTILATION



COVID-19 Outbreak Study within a Restaurant in Guangzhou, China
January 24, 2020, 12:00 PM, Chinese New Years Eve luncheon
5-story restaurant, 3rd floor of the restaurant

TOUCHLESS TECHNOLOGY



Doors & Entryways



Destination Dispatch
Elevators

Automatic Doors
(motion sensor, facial
recognition, optical foot
sensor)

Pantries



App-based coffee and water
machines

Motion sensor faucet with 20
second timer and soap
dispensers

Touchless cabinets or open
shelves for frequently used items

Use bottle fillers instead of
drinking fountains

Bathrooms



Motion sensor flushometer,
faucet with 20 second timer,
and soap dispenser

Paper towels instead of
automatic hand dryers

UV disinfecting on seats

UV lamps in bathrooms for
after-hours disinfection

Lighting



Lighting Controls

Automated Shading

BMS & app-based controls
for lighting controls &
automated shading



TECHNOLOGY || TOUCH-FREE SOLUTIONS

Touch-free Technology in Common Areas



TECHNOLOGY || BUILDING ENTRY

- Touch-Free Entry / Exit
- Thermal Scanning Stations
- App-based Technology



BUILDING LOBBY



Automatic doors



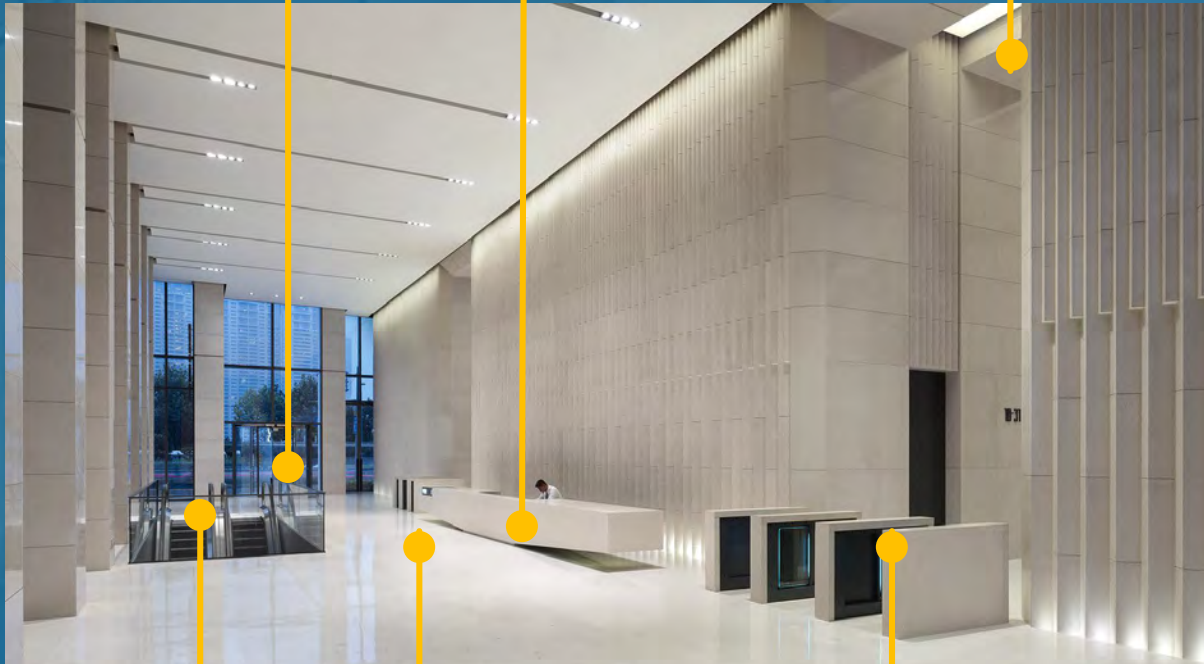
Plexi barrier for security/reception desks



Increase outside air, enhanced filtration, and air treatment systems



Touchless destination dispatch system via card or mobile app. Keep elevator doors open at lobby/floors (note stack effect concern in winter)



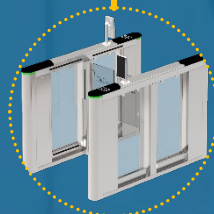
Entryway mats



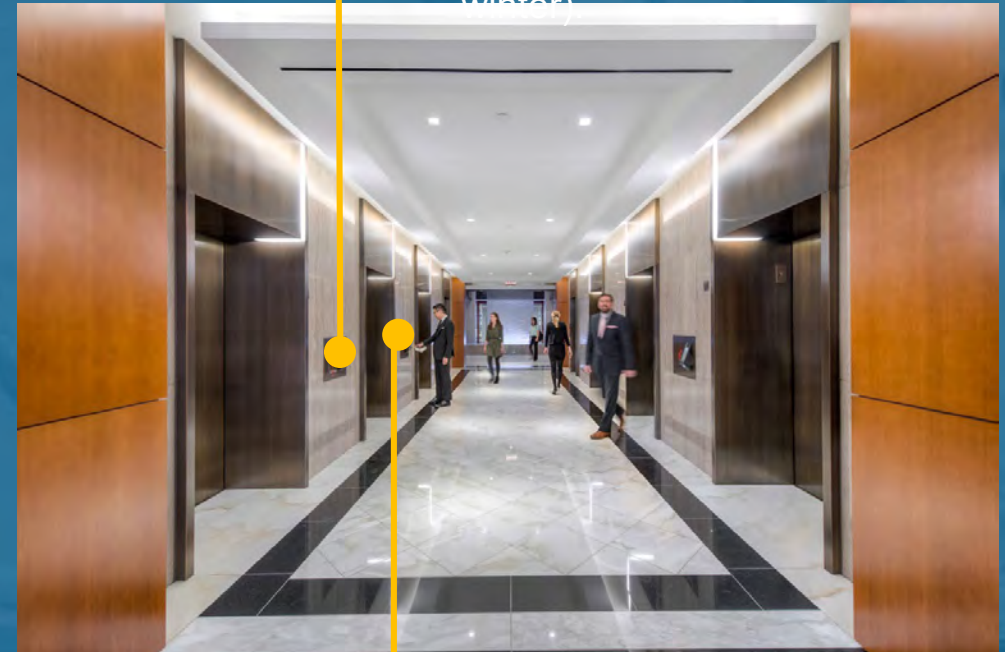
Sanitization station at entry



Facial recognition/mask scanning, thermal scanning, and touch-free security



Minimize elevator occupancy and use floor stickers. Consider UV & HEPA filters in elevator cabs.



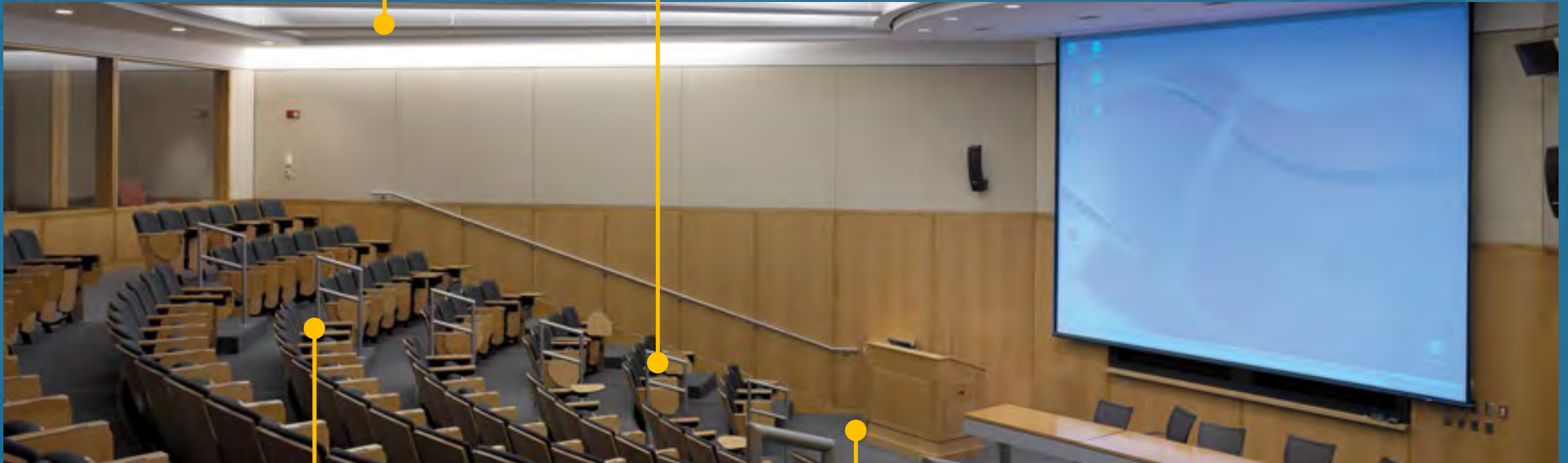
AUDITORIUMS



Increase outside air, enhanced filtration, and air treatment systems



Space out seating, add CO2 sensors, consider portable air filtration.



Desk dividers between seats

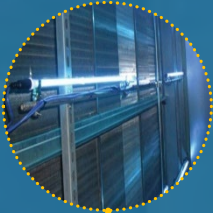


Floor markings for circulation and 6' separations

OPEN OFFICE



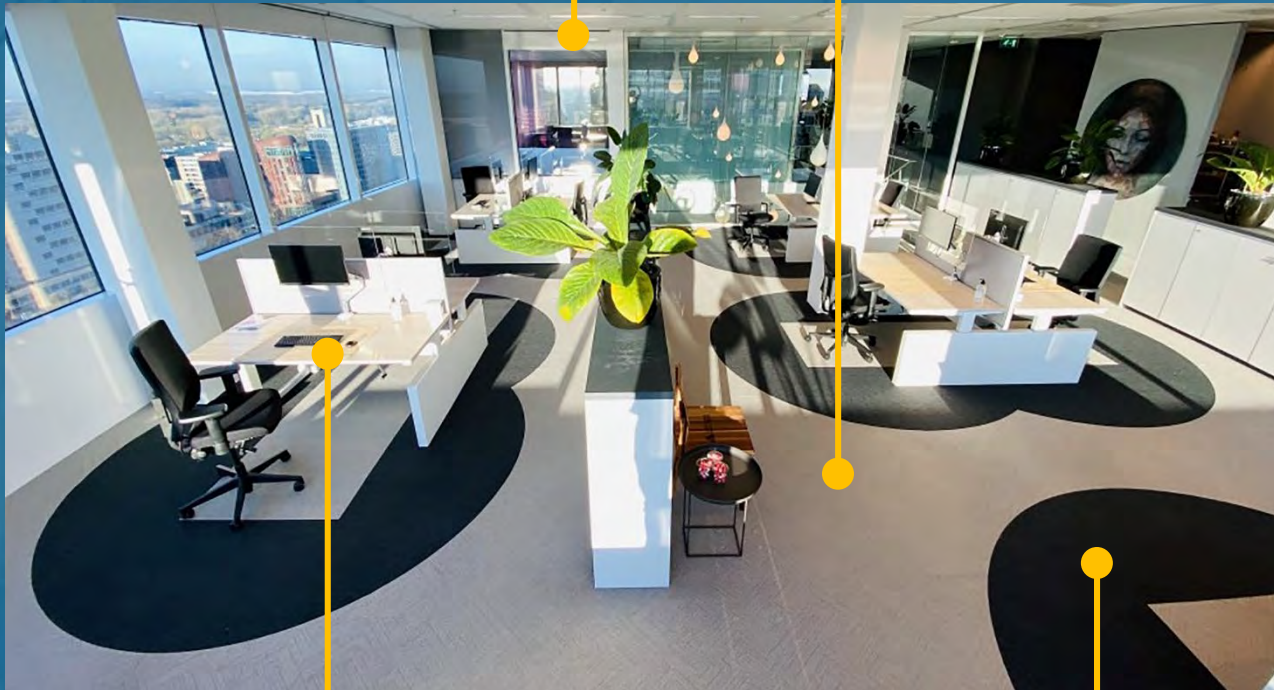
Increase outside air, enhanced filtration, and air treatment systems



For conference rooms space out seating, add CO2 sensors, consider portable air filtration. Reduce open collab/touchdown spaces.



Desk dividers for existing desks



Larger or separated workstations, stagger work hours and occupancy (occupy every other desk) for social distancing



Floor markings for circulation and 6' separations

PANTRIES



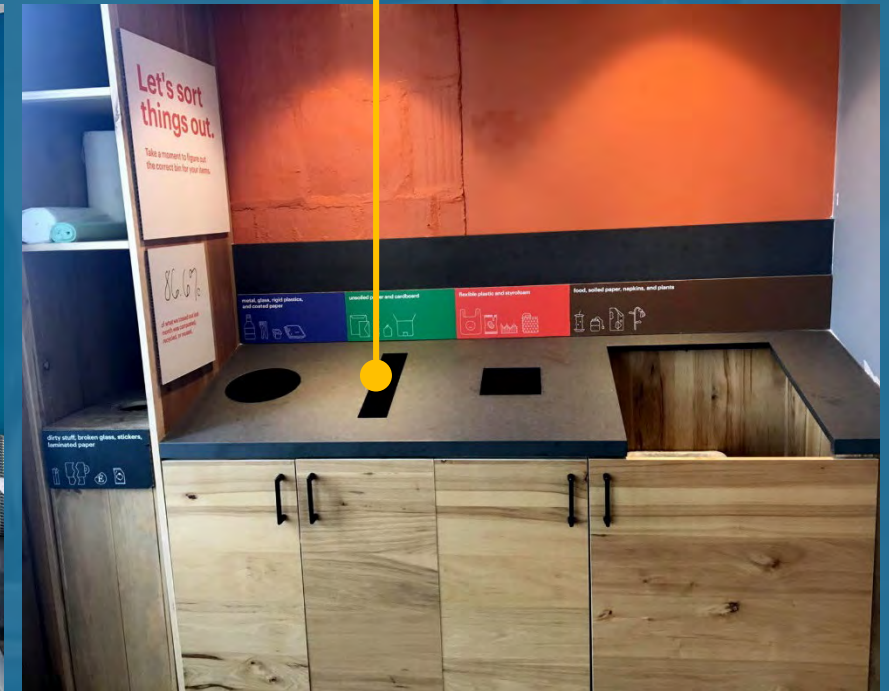
Handwashing education posters



App-based coffee machine and automatic water bottle filler



Countertop cut-outs for touchless waste and recycling system



Motion-activated faucet with 20 second timer

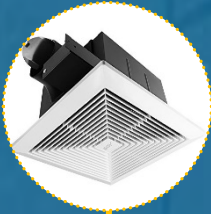


Touchless cabinets

BATHROOMS



Increased Bathroom Exhaust



Automatic Flushometers



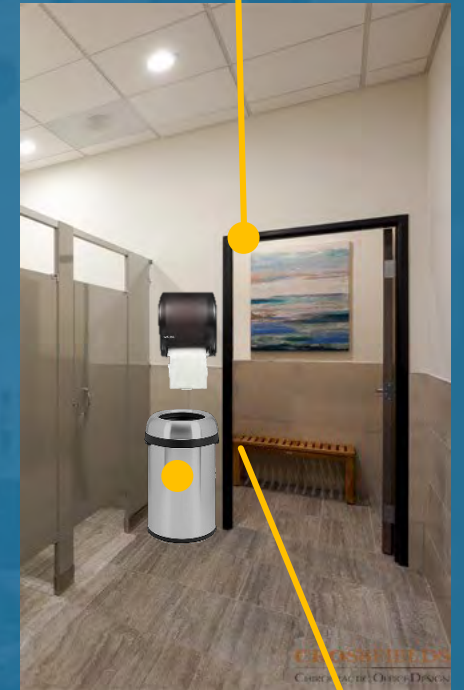
After-hours UV disinfection



Motion-sensor 20 second faucet and automatic soap dispenser



Automatic bathroom doors or foot pulls



Full-height water closet partitions (\$7,500/unit)



Automatic closing lids, optional UV disinfection (not yet readily available)



Automatic paper towel dispensers and open trash can located by door. Disable air dryers



b
beck
DESIGN

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OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS



Proactive things building owners can do

Cleaning



New cleaning protocols

More regular deep cleaning

Frequent cleaning of common touchpoints

Increase supply of sanitizing products

Ductwork and unit cleaning

Air Quality



Changing filters

Monitoring air quality

Extending ventilation hours
and after-hour purge with
outside air

Screening Protocols



Thermal Camera

Scanning/Elevated Body
Temperature (EBT) checks

Staggered Arrivals and
Departures

Packages Sanitization

Commissioning



Commissioning of systems with
periodic validation

Creating operations and
maintenance manuals for staff

Create a best practices manual for
tenants



INCREASED CLEANING STRATEGIES



Deep Cleaning



Regular deep cleaning of tenant spaces and common areas

Periodic fine mist/fog of space with germicide solutions

Flush building pipes & prime floor drains before reoccupation

Elevator cab UV sterilization

Packages



Sterilization space for incoming packages (with UV sterilization)

Sanitization Stations



Add sanitization stations at entrances and throughout office

Provide tissues, soap, hand sanitizer, and disinfecting wipes in the offices and by copy machines, common areas

Lease Terms



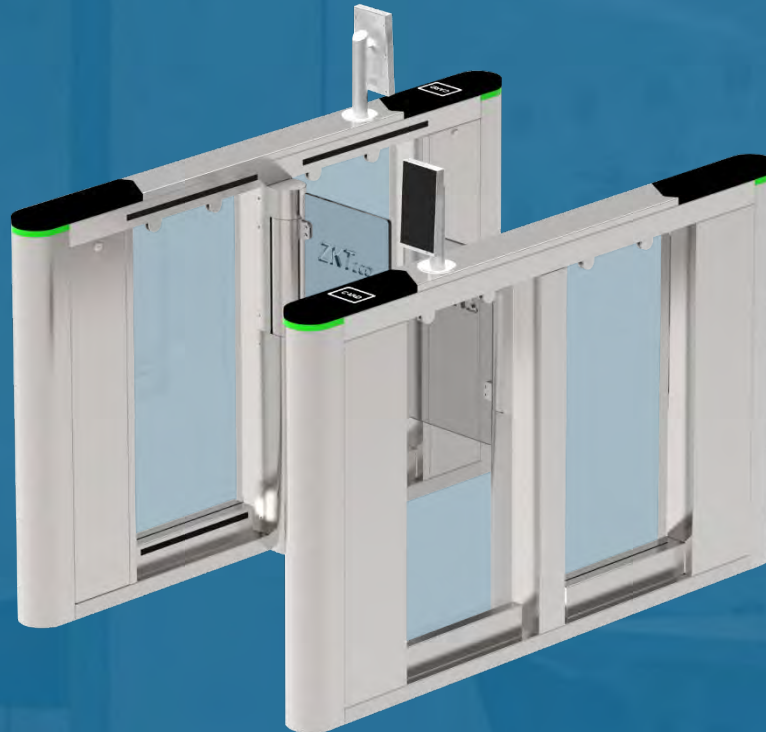
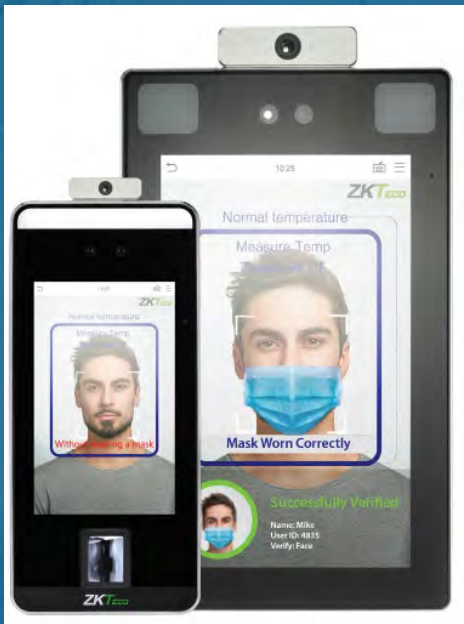
Review lease terms on general cleaning and nightly deep cleaning for building common areas

Update facility maintenance contract to include additional cleaning (such as cleaning of desks, multiple cleanings of common areas on tenant floors)

THERMAL SCANNING



This thermal scanning system works at the turnstile and has facial recognition, mask recognition, and thermal scanning. Facial recognition can be turned off to protect privacy.

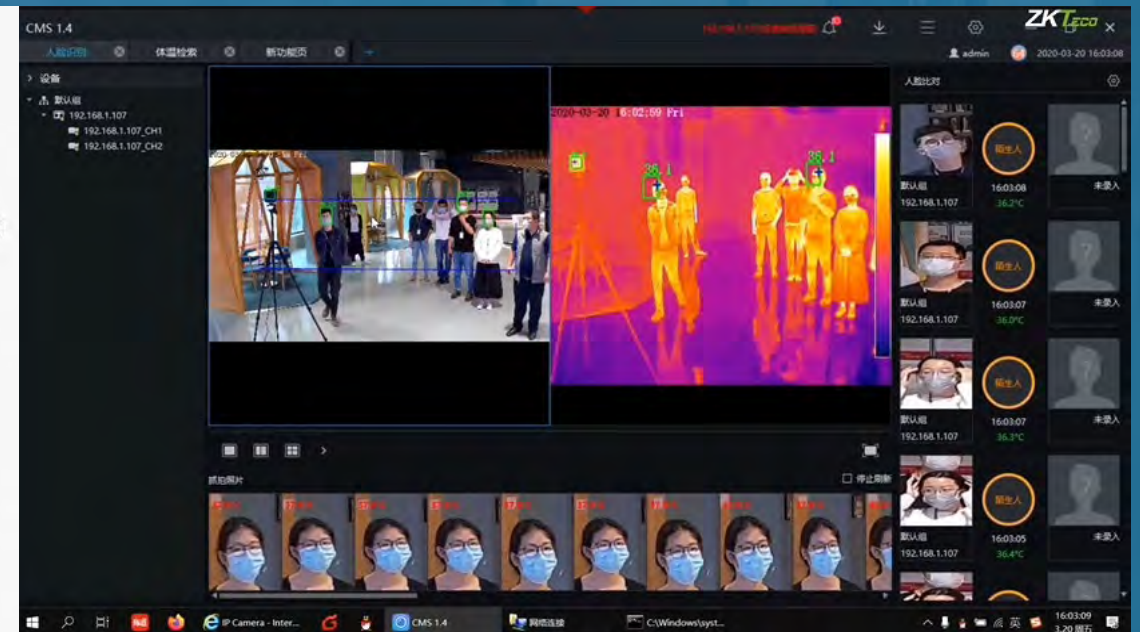
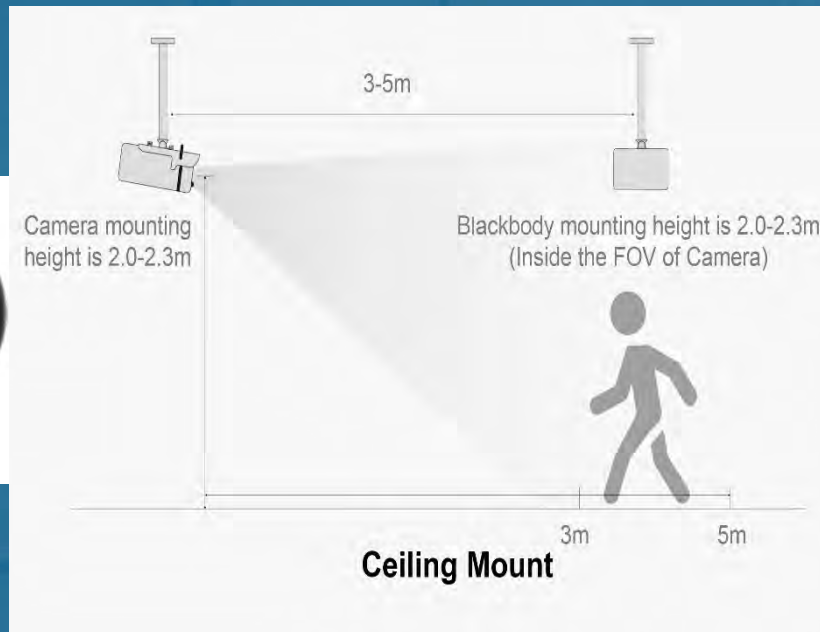


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLqdXJLo5Uc>

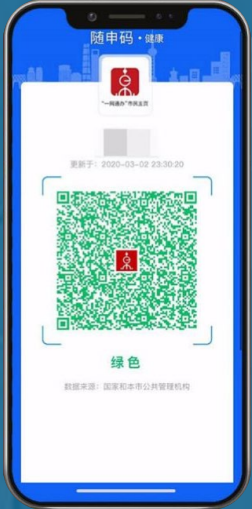
THERMAL SCANNING



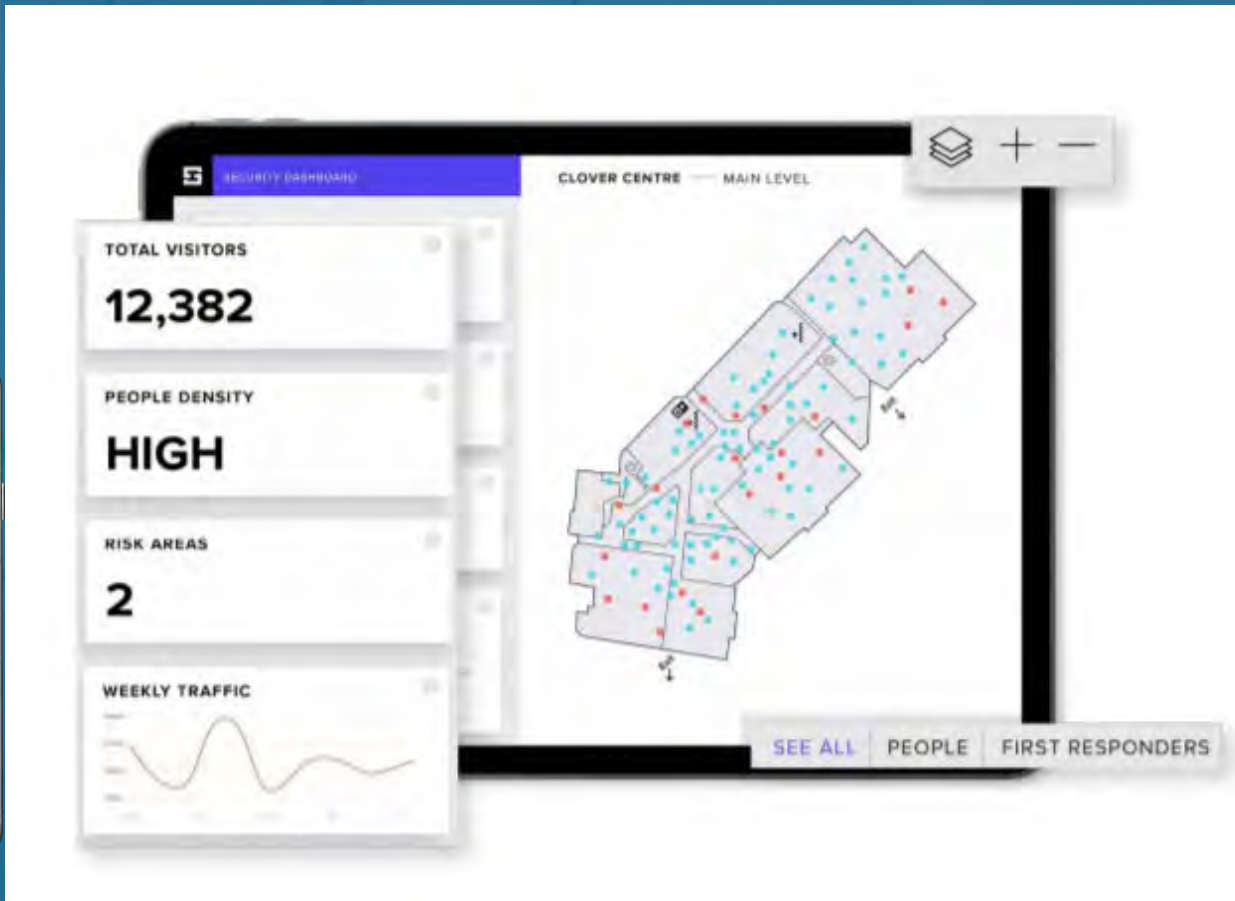
This solution is for large volume scanning without turnstiles and can scan from 20 feet away.



SMART BUILDING WORKPLACE MANAGEMENT



Help maintain social distancing requirements
Contact tracing identification and reporting
Instant communication



Smart Building Digital Platform

- Ultra high-speed connectivity (DAS/5G)
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Analytics - IoT
- Big Data
- CBRS, mmWave
- WIFI 6

Touchless Environment

- Biometrics (Face ID, Iris, Palm)
- Destination dispatch x touchless lobby turnstiles
- Virtual Assistants/Help Desk
- Voice/Gesture Control x AV and Conference Sys
- Real Time Occupancy Monitoring
- Social distancing density control
- Dynamic Indoor Wayfinding
- Workspace Management Flexible Seating

SOCIAL BEHAVIORS



What the building occupants can do

Social Distancing



- Always stay 6ft apart
- Shifted work schedules
(Different days, different hours)
- Staggered reoccupancy
- One-way office circulation where possible

Education



- Educational posters about hand washing, wearing masks, touching your face, and other best practices
- Periodic hand washing reminders
- 20 second timers at faucets

Go Digital



- Flexible work from home policy
- Use videoconferencing for meetings when possible
- Postpone large gatherings
- Assess risk of travel

New Protocols



- Wearing face masks
- Keeping your desk clean
- Minimize elevator occupancy
- Communication with staff

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

Healthy Building Checklist

- ☐ Healthy finishes - copper film and materials
- ☐ Gathering spaces with built in social distancing / natural finishes
- ☐ Increase outside air throughout occupied space where possible.
- ☐ Replace existing air handling unit (AHU) filters with MERV 13 or better.
- ☐ Consider Bipolar Ionization
- ☐ Replace all existing AHU UV lights with higher density for 95% or above "on the fly" virus kill.
- ☐ Add UV-C lights to any existing AHU that does not currently have them.
- ☐ Add needlepoint bipolar ionization air purification devices to each existing AHU supply duct.
- ☐ Consider free-standing Hepa Filters in classrooms

NEXT STEPS



Let us know how we may serve you.

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