NOCCELA

Contact Tracing & Social Distancing

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NOCCELA SAFETY MANAGEMENT SOLUTION QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#1 What is contact tracing?

The subsequent tracking of all the contacts of a diseased and infectious person, where there is a risk of virus spreading.

#2 How does contact tracing help in the fight against COVID-19?

According to the current state of knowledge, contact tracking is considered to be the most efficient non-pharmacological measure to contain virus infections.

#3 What is the difference between contact warning and contact tracing?

Contact tracing aims by tracing previous, infection-critical personal contacts to prevent further virus spreading by already infected people as far as possible.

Contact warning is about preventively preventing personal contacts that potentially harbor a high risk of infection - regardless of whether the people are verifiably infected or not.

#4 Are companies obliged to contact tracing?

The employer should make arrangements to those individuals with confirmed infections to be identified and inform, as contact with the infected person is a risk of spreading the virus. Safety Management Solution of Noccela allows also to do the contact tracing totally anonymously by using only the ID badges serial numbers which are also visible on the physical badge and this way available for the users themselves. For more information related to this topic, please contact sales@noccela.com.

FUNCTIONALITY

#1 How does a digital solution for contact tracing work?

In order to be able to trace contact chains after a case of infection has become known, all contacts between persons who fall below the minimum distance suggested by the health authorities for a significant period of time must be documented.

If this is done manually in the form of lists or similar, the effort is enormous. The risk of incorrect or incomplete information also reduces the effectiveness of the measure.

The Safety Management Solution automatically record infection-critical contacts via a wearable device. Manual efforts and the associated error potential are eliminated.

#2 What is better suited for contact tracing – an app solution or a wearable solution?

To digitally record the distance and length of contact between two persons, both must carry a device that records both — distance and duration of contact.

In public spaces are suitable, as smartphones are with their owners all day anyway. In these cases, Bluetooth technology is used for anonymous contact recording. Its advantage is that it is integrated in every smartphone per default. The disadvantage is that as many people as possible must have

the app installed, updated and Bluetooth switched on to make this solution highly efficient. Quite big disadvantage is of course the accuracy, especially indoors.

In non-public areas, such as company premises, offices or venues, private smartphones are partly not allowed, or Bluetooth is easily interfered. Wearable solutions like Noccela Safety Management Solution are an alternative. Their advantage is that contact tracing can use UWB technology and are therefore even more accurate and reliable than any app solutions.

In addition, wearables such as the Noccela badge from Noccela Safety Management Solution offer the function to avoid critical contacts through a timely audible and optical warning alert.

#3 What is the advantage of a digital solution for contact tracing?

Any unknown personal contact with an infected person increases the risk of further spread. The more precisely contact chains are documented, the more likely it is to prevent further infections.

Digital solutions such as Noccela Safety Management Solution have the advantage that they seamlessly record and trace personal contacts that exceed or fall short of the preset distance and time limits.

Instead of time-consuming, manual effort, a look into the software helps to immediately and clearly identify persons who are at risk of infection.

On the other hand, in addition to the distance, digital solutions can also take other decisive factors (positioning of the persons, contagiousness, duration of contact, further protective measures, etc.) into account and thus calculate the risk factor.

#4 How does contact tracing work in companies?

In order to completely trace personal contacts without tracking employees and/or monitoring their contacts, the specialized Noccela Safety Management Solution was developed.

Each employee has their own pre-assigned Safety Management ID badge.

During working hours, the badge warns the user visually and audibly before contacts become too close or take too long.

If a contact is too close or long, it is recorded anonymously on cloud. This means: Only the contact between two ID badges is stored. Related names remain anonymous.

If an infection case is getting known, the software can track whether, how long and how close the badge of the affected person was to others.

An explicitly authorized person is then able to identify the users of those badges. Sustainable protective measures such as home quarantine can thus be initiated exclusively for persons who are at proven risk.

#5 At what point does a contact count as a critical exposure?

Whether a contact with a person is classified as a "critical exposure" does not depend solely on the generally recommended minimum distance of 2 meters.

Also, the duration of contact, the positioning of the persons to each other, further protective measures (such as masks or protective walls) and the contagiousness of a positive tested person must also be taken into account.

With a digital solution, all these factors can be taken into account and risk factor can be calculated, which provides even more precise information.

#6 How are contacts recorded, saved and evaluated?

Via ultra-wideband. It does not track the movements of persons, but only detect if two badges fall below a defined distance.

The evaluation takes place in the software. Taking all known factors into account, a risk value is calculated. In Noccela Safety Management Solution, companies have the possibility to determine factors themselves.

#7 Which technology is the basis of the digital solutions?

To date, Bluetooth technology has proven its usability for smartphone solutions and ultra-wideband (UWB) technology for wearable solutions. Other technologies also allow contacts to be recorded.

APPLICATION

#1 When and where is contact tracing useful?

Health departments generally ask all persons who have tested positive for COVID-19 to help in tracing personal contacts.

Companies that cannot protect their employees by home office regulations or comparable protective measures are especially obliged to protect their employees from infections at the workplace.

#2 How many employees are needed to implement a technical solution in a company?

It's not the number of people that is decisive, but the number of encounters. As soon as the number of personal contacts in the work environment can no longer be completely recorded manually, digital solutions are recommended.

#3 Why should digital contact tracing be implemented in companies?

Even a single case of COVID-19 in a company can lead to financial losses in the millions, bring the company socially in distress, threaten competitiveness, and endanger healthy employees.

Professional contact chain management significantly reduces these risks and enables companies to protect employees from infections in the workplace while maintaining operations.

Safety Management Dashboard gives insight in real time at all time to the company to improve their operations and processes to enhance their personnel security and even more advice personnel how to prevent COVID-19 spreading among them based on social distancing behavior and possible critical areas in the premises, which are all analysed in the Dashboard.

#4 How does contact tracing influence quarantine regulations in case of a Covid-19 case in the company?

If a positive COVID-19 case occurs within a company, the employer is asked to trace the contact chain during working hours and to send all those who are at risk of an infection into quarantine.

Digital contact tracing solutions for enterprises have two advantages. One advantage is that tracing contact chains during working hours can be analyzed in just a few minutes, with just a few clicks and without contact tracing teams.

Another advantage is that digital contact information is so accurate that only those individuals who have actually had contact with the infected person need be sent into quarantine. Thus, preventing the closure of entire departments.

DATA PROTECTION

#1 Is personal data processed in digital contact tracking?

Personal data is only processed if exposures with an infected person have been recorded and persons at risk of infection must be informed. Personnel data do not need to be stored into Noccela's server but only be linked with the ID badge serial number in the company's own HR system.

#2 How does anonymous contact tracing work?

With anonymized contact tracing, the users are assigned the serial number of the badge, anonymously. These do not allow any conclusions to be drawn about the individual ID and other data about them. In case of an infection, person need to view from a list of badge serial numbers if their badge is shown in the list of potential infected ones.

#3 What happens to personal data when contacts need to get identified and informed?

Decryption of anonymized data is only possible by the person(s) authorized by the users.

There are several possibilities to realize this. Established, data protection-compliant solutions such as Noccela's Safety Management Solution, for example, only allow the processing of personal data to identify and notify persons at risk.

#4 What must be observed with digital contact tracing in terms of data protection law?

Whether protective measures are permissible depends on whether they are necessary. This means that they must be suitable for their intended purpose, while interfering as little as possible with employees' privacy.

When processing health data by companies, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the Federal Data Protection Act (BDSG) as well as state data protection laws and supplementary specialist laws can be used as a legal basis.