

SCREEN EMPLOYEES
AND CUSTOMERS
UPON ARRIVAL.
COUGH? FEVER?
SHORTNESS OF
BREATH? CONTACT
WITH KNOW POSITIVE
COVID-19 CASE?

COVID-19 GUIDANCE FOR EMPLOYERS

ENCOURAGE
EMPLOYEES TO
WASH HANDS
UPON ARRIVAL
TO WORK,
AFTER
TOUCHING ANY
COMMONLY
USED
SURFACES, AND
BEFORE/AFTER
EATING.

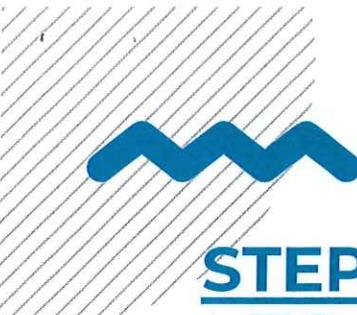
RECOMMEND
MASKS BE
WORN AT ALL
TIMES

CLEAN AND
DISINFECT ALL
COMMONLY USED
SURFACES
THROUGHOUT THE
DAY

LIMIT THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE
ALLOWED IN YOUR BUILDING AT
A TIME, AND PROVIDE HAND
SANITIZER AND TISSUES IF
POSSIBLE

ENCOURAGE
EMPLOYEES AND
CUSTOMERS TO
MAINTAIN A 6FT
DISTANCE FROM
OTHERS AT ALL
TIMES

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE
VISIT [CORONAVIRUS.HEALTH.OK.GOV](https://www.health.ok.gov/coronavirus)



STEPS ALL EMPLOYERS CAN TAKE TO REDUCE WORKERS' RISK OF EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

1. Develop an Infectious Disease Preparedness and Response Plan

Plans should consider and address the level(s) of risk associated with various worksites and job tasks workers perform at those sites.

Such considerations may include:

- Where, how, and to what sources of COVID-19 might workers be exposed, including: The general public, customers, and coworkers.
- Possible risk factors at home and in community settings.
- Workers' individual risk factors (e.g., older age; presence of chronic medical conditions, including immunocompromising conditions; pregnancy).
- Controls necessary to address those risks. Follow federal and state, local, tribal, and/or territorial (SLTT) recommendations regarding development of contingency plans for situations that may arise as a result of outbreaks, such as:
 - Increased rates of worker absenteeism.
 - The need for social distancing, staggered work shifts, downsizing operations, delivering services remotely, and other exposure-reducing measures.
 - Options for conducting essential operations with a reduced workforce, including cross-training workers across different jobs in order to continue operations.
 - Interrupted supply chains or delayed deliveries.

2. Prepare to Implement Basic Infection Prevention Measures

For most employers, protecting workers will depend on emphasizing basic infection prevention measures. As appropriate, all employers should implement good hygiene and infection control practices, including:

- Promote frequent and thorough hand washing.
- Encourage workers to stay home if they are sick.
- Encourage respiratory etiquette, including covering coughs and sneezes.
- Provide customers and the public with tissues and trash receptacles.
- Employers should explore whether they can establish policies and practices, such as flexible worksites and flexible work hours, to increase the physical distance among employees and between employees and others if state and local health authorities recommend the use of social distancing strategies.
- Discourage workers from using other workers' phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment, when possible.
- Maintain regular housekeeping practices, including routine cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces, equipment, and other elements of the work environment.





Develop, Implement, and Communicate about Workplace Flexibilities and Protections

- Actively encourage sick employees to stay home.
- Ensure that sick leave policies are flexible and consistent with public health guidance and that employees are aware of these policies.
- Talk with companies that provide your business with contract or temporary employees about the importance of sick employees staying home and encourage them to develop leave policies free of punishment with regards to COVID-19.
- Do not require a doctor's note for employees who are sick to validate their illness or to return to work, as they will be extremely busy and not able to provide such documentation in a timely way.
- Maintain flexible policies that permit employees to stay home to care for a sick family member. Employers should be aware that more employees may need to stay at home to care for sick children or other sick family members than is usual.
- Recognize that workers with ill family members may need to stay home to care for them.
- Be aware of workers' concerns about pay, leave, safety, health, and other issues that may arise during infectious disease outbreaks. Provide adequate information to employees on how they can keep themselves safe while at work.
- Work with insurance companies and state and local health agencies to provide information to workers and customers about medical care in the event of a COVID-19 outbreak.



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Prepare your Small Business and Employees for the Effects of COVID-19

[Printer friendly version](#) 

During an infectious disease outbreak, such as the current outbreak of COVID-19, small business owners must prepare for disruption in their business as well as prepare to protect their employees' health and safety in the workplace.

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. It spreads between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) and through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. **Symptoms** can include fever, cough, or difficulty breathing, which may appear 2-14 days after exposure.

These steps are recommended to protect employees and prepare your business for disruption:

Identify a workplace coordinator who will be responsible for COVID-19 issues and their impact at the workplace.

Examine policies for leave, telework, and employee compensation.

- Leave policies should be flexible and non-punitive, and allow sick employees to stay home and away from co-workers. Leave policies should also account for employees who need to stay home with their children if there are school or childcare closures, or to care for sick family members.
- When possible, use flexible worksites (e.g., telework) and flexible work hours (e.g., staggered shifts) to help establish policies and practices for social distancing (maintaining distance of approximately 6 feet or 2 meters) between employees and others, especially if social distancing is recommended by state and local health authorities.

Review your leave policies with all employees and provide information about available employee assistance services. Share information on steps they can take to protect themselves at work and at home, and any available

Identify essential employees and business functions, and other critical inputs such as raw materials, suppliers, subcontractor services/products, and logistics required to maintain business operations. Explore ways you can continue business operations if there are disruptions.

Prepare business continuity plans for significant absenteeism, supply chain disruptions, or changes in the way you need to conduct business.

Establish an emergency communications plan. Identify key contacts (with back-ups), chain of communications (including suppliers and customers), and processes for tracking and communicating about business and employee status.

Share your response plans with employees and clearly communicate expectations. It is important to let employees know plans and expectations if COVID-19 occurs in communities where you have a workplace.

Top 10 Tips to Protect Employees' Health

Healthy employees are crucial to your business. Here are 10 ways to help them stay healthy.

Actively encourage sick employees to stay home. Develop policies that encourage sick employees to stay at home without fear of reprisals, and ensure employees are aware of these policies.



Have conversations with employees about their concerns. Some employees may be at higher risk for severe illness, such as **older adults** and those with chronic medical conditions.



Develop other flexible policies for scheduling and telework (if feasible) and create leave policies to allow employees to stay home to care for sick family members or care for children if schools and childcare close.



Talk with companies that provide your business with contract or temporary employees about their plans. Discuss the importance of sick employees staying home and encourage them to develop non-punitive "emergency sick leave" policies.



Promote etiquette for coughing and sneezing and handwashing. Provide tissues, no-touch trash cans, soap and water, and hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.



Plan to implement practices to minimize face-to-face contact between employees if social distancing is recommended by your state or local health department. Actively encourage flexible work arrangements such as teleworking or staggered shifts.



Perform routine environmental cleaning. Routinely clean and disinfect all frequently touched surfaces, such as workstations, countertops, handrails, and doorknobs. Discourage sharing of tools and equipment, if feasible.



Consider the need for travel and explore alternatives. Check CDC's [Travelers' Health](#) for the latest guidance and recommendations. Consider using teleconferencing and video conferencing for meetings, when possible.



Provide education and training materials in an easy to understand format and in the appropriate language and literacy level for all employees, like fact sheets and posters.



If an employee becomes sick while at work, they should be separated from other employees, customers, and visitors and sent home immediately. Follow CDC guidelines for [cleaning and disinfecting](#) areas the sick employee visited.



For more tips and information See the CDC [Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers](#) and the OSHA [Guidance for Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19](#)  .

Page last reviewed: April 4, 2020

Interim Guidance for Implementing Safety Practices for Critical Infrastructure Workers Who May Have Had Exposure to a Person with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19

To ensure continuity of operations of essential functions, CDC advises that critical infrastructure workers may be permitted to continue work following potential exposure to COVID-19, provided they remain asymptomatic and additional precautions are implemented to protect them and the community.

A potential exposure means being a household contact or having close contact within 6 feet of an individual with confirmed or suspected COVID-19. The timeframe for having contact with an individual includes the period of time of 48 hours before the individual became symptomatic.

Critical Infrastructure workers who have had an exposure but remain asymptomatic should adhere to the following practices prior to and during their work shift:

- ▶ **Pre-Screen:** Employers should measure the employee's temperature and assess symptoms prior to them starting work. Ideally, temperature checks should happen before the individual enters the facility.
- ▶ **Regular Monitoring:** As long as the employee doesn't have a temperature or symptoms, they should self-monitor under the supervision of their employer's occupational health program.
- ▶ **Wear a Mask:** The employee should wear a face mask at all times while in the workplace for 14 days after last exposure. Employers can issue facemasks or can approve employees' supplied cloth face coverings in the event of shortages.
- ▶ **Social Distance:** The employee should maintain 6 feet and practice social distancing as work duties permit in the workplace.
- ▶ **Disinfect and Clean work spaces:** Clean and disinfect all areas such as offices, bathrooms, common areas, shared electronic equipment routinely.

If the employee becomes sick during the day, they should be sent home immediately. Surfaces in their workspace should be cleaned and disinfected. Information on persons who had contact with the ill employee during the time the employee had symptoms and 2 days prior to symptoms should be compiled. Others at the facility with close contact within 6 feet of the employee during this time would be considered exposed.

Employers should implement the recommendations in the Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 to help prevent and slow the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace. Additional information about identifying critical infrastructure during COVID-19 can be found on the DHS CISA website or the CDC's specific First Responder Guidance page.

INTERIM GUIDANCE

This interim guidance pertains to critical infrastructure workers, including personnel in 16 different sectors of work including:

- ▶ Federal, state, & local law enforcement
- ▶ 911 call center employees
- ▶ Fusion Center employees
- ▶ Hazardous material responders from government and the private sector
- ▶ Janitorial staff and other custodial staff
- ▶ Workers – including contracted vendors – in food and agriculture, critical manufacturing, informational technology, transportation, energy and government facilities

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ Employees should not share headsets or other objects that are near mouth or nose.
- ▶ Employers should increase the frequency of cleaning commonly touched surfaces.
- ▶ Employees and employers should consider pilot testing the use of face masks to ensure they do not interfere with work assignments.
- ▶ Employers should work with facility maintenance staff to increase air exchanges in room.
- ▶ Employees should physically distance when they take breaks together. Stagger breaks and don't congregate in the break room, and don't share food or utensils.





Screening Employees for COVID-19 Symptoms Guidance

Screening employees is an optional strategy that employers may use. There are several methods that employers can use to protect the employee conducting the temperature screening. The most protective methods incorporate social distancing (maintaining a distance of 6 feet from others), or physical barriers to eliminate or minimize the screener's exposures due to close contact with a person who has symptoms during screening. Examples to consider that incorporate these types of controls for temperature screening include:

- **Reliance on Social Distancing:** Ask employees to take their own temperature either before coming to the workplace or upon arrival at the workplace. Upon their arrival, stand at least 6 feet away from the employee and:
 - Ask the employee to confirm that their temperature is less than 100.4° F (38.0° C), and confirm that they are not experiencing coughing or shortness of breath.
 - Make a visual inspection of the employee for signs of illness, which could include flushed cheeks or fatigue.
 - Screening staff do not need to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) if they can maintain a distance of 6 feet.
- **Reliance on Barrier/Partition Controls:** During screening, the screener stands behind a physical barrier, such as a glass or plastic window or partition, that can protect the screener's face and mucous membranes from respiratory droplets that may be produced when the employee sneezes, coughs, or talks. Upon arrival, the screener should wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or, if soap and water are not available, use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Then:
 - Make a visual inspection of the employee for signs of illness, which could include flushed cheeks or fatigue.
 - Conduct temperature and symptom screening using this protocol:
 - Put on disposable gloves.
 - Check the employee's temperature, reaching around the partition or through the window. Make sure the screener's face stays behind the barrier at all times during the screening.
 - If performing a temperature check on multiple individuals, make sure that you use a clean pair of gloves for each employee and that the thermometer has been thoroughly cleaned in between each check. If disposable or non-contact thermometers are used and you did not have physical contact with an individual, you do not need to change gloves before the next check. If non-contact thermometers are used, clean and disinfect them according to manufacturer's instructions and facility policies.



- Remove and discard PPE (gloves), and wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.

If social distance or barrier controls cannot be implemented during screening, PPE can be used when the screener is within 6 feet of an employee during screening. However, reliance on PPE alone is a less effective control and more difficult to implement given PPE shortages and training requirements.

- Reliance on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Upon arrival, the screener should wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol, put on a facemask, eye protection (goggles or disposable face shield that fully covers the front and sides of the face), and a single pair of disposable gloves. A gown could be considered if extensive contact with an employee is anticipated. Then:
 - Make a visual inspection of the employee for signs of illness, which could include flushed cheeks or fatigue, and confirm that the employee is not experiencing coughing or shortness of breath.
 - Take the employee's temperature.
 - If performing a temperature check on multiple individuals, make sure e that you use a clean pair of gloves for each employee and that the thermometer has been thoroughly cleaned in between each check. If disposable or non-contact thermometers are used and you did not have physical contact with an individual, you do not need to change gloves before the next check. If non-contact thermometers are used, you should clean and disinfect them according to manufacturer's instructions and facility policies.
 - After each screening, remove and discard PPE and wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.





Healthy Work Environment Guidance for Non-Essential Service-Based Businesses

Consider establishing policies and practices for social distancing. Social distancing should be implemented if recommended by state and local health authorities. Social distancing means avoiding **large gatherings** and maintaining distance (approximately 6 feet or 2 meters) from others when possible (e.g., breakrooms and cafeterias). Strategies that business could use include:

- Implementing flexible worksites (e.g., telework)
- Implementing flexible work hours (e.g., staggered shifts)
- Increasing physical space between employees at the worksite
- Increasing physical space between employees and customers (e.g., drive through, partitions)
- Implementing flexible meeting and travel options (e.g., postpone non-essential meetings or events)
- Downsizing operations
- Delivering services remotely (e.g. phone, video, or web)
- Delivering products through curbside pick-up or delivery

Employers with more than one business location are encouraged to provide local managers with the authority to take appropriate actions outlined in their COVID-19 response plan based on local conditions.

Consider improving the engineering controls using the building ventilation system. This may include some or all of the following activities:

- Increase ventilation rates.
- Increase the percentage of outdoor air that circulates into the system.

Support respiratory etiquette and hand hygiene for employees, customers, and worksite visitors:

- Provide tissues and no-touch disposal receptacles.
- Provide soap and water in the workplace. If soap and water are not readily available, use alcohol-based hand sanitizer that is at least 60% alcohol. If hands are visibly dirty, soap and water should be chosen over hand sanitizer. Ensure that adequate supplies are maintained.
- Place hand sanitizers in multiple locations to encourage hand hygiene.
- Place posters that encourage hand hygiene to help stop the spread at the entrance to your workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen.



- Discourage handshaking – encourage the use of other noncontact methods of greeting.

Perform routine environmental cleaning and disinfection:

- Routinely clean and disinfect all frequently touched surfaces in the workplace, such as workstations, keyboards, telephones, handrails, and doorknobs.
 - If surfaces are dirty, they should be cleaned using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
 - For disinfection, most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be effective. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products (e.g., concentration, application method and contact time, etc.).
- Discourage workers from using other workers' phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment, when possible. If necessary, clean and disinfect them before and after use.
- Provide disposable wipes so that commonly used surfaces (for example, doorknobs, keyboards, remote controls, desks, other work tools and equipment) can be wiped down by employees before each use. To disinfect, use [products that meet EPA's criteria for use against SARS-Cov-2](#)^{external icon}, the cause of COVID-19, and are appropriate for the surface.

Perform enhanced cleaning and disinfection after persons suspected/confirmed to have COVID-19 have been in the facility:

- If a sick employee is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19, follow the [CDC cleaning and disinfection recommendations](#).





COVID-19 DISINFECTING YOUR FACILITY IF SOMEONE IS SICK



YOUR FACILITY:

- **CLOSE OFF** areas used by the sick person.
- Open outside doors and windows to increase air circulation in the area. **WAIT 24 HOURS** (Or as long as possible) before you clean or disinfect.



CLEANING YOUR FACILITY:

- **CLEAN AND DISINFECT ALL AREA USED BY THE SICK PERSON**, such as offices, bathrooms, common areas, shared electronic equipment like tablets, touch screens, keyboards, remote controls and ATM machines.



WHEN CLEANING:

- **WEAR DISPOSABLE GLOVES AND GOWNS** for all tasks in the cleaning process, including handling trash.
- **WASH YOUR HANDS OFTEN** with soap and water for 20 seconds.



FOR MANAGERS:

- **EDUCATE WORKERS** performing cleaning, laundry, and trash pick-up to recognize the symptoms of COVID-19.
- Provide instructions **ON WHAT TO DO IF THEY DEVELOP SYMPTOMS WITHIN 14 DAYS** after their last possible exposure to the virus.

Farmers Markets Respond to COVID-19 — Best Practices, Examples, and Resources

As concerns about the spread of COVID-19 grow, farmers market operators are wondering how best to respond. Markets are grappling with their role as public gatherings that are vital to food access for consumers and the livelihoods of farmers.

Farmers' markets play an essential role in the food distribution network, similar to traditional grocery stores. However, markets must implement proper precautions and amend their more social practices. Farmers' markets have traditionally allowed farmers to socially engage with consumers. At this time, farmers' markets must shift solely to providing essential spaces for people to purchase fresh, local food.

Initiating sensible changes, communicating those clearly to customers and vendors, and considering online options as applicable will increase the likelihood that markets can stay open to the general public. The goal is to ensure public safety, promote the purchase of local foods and support local farmers and economies at a challenging moment.

In response, market operators are developing communications, preparing contingency plans, and in some regions, beginning to modify operations and considering closures. To offer a point of reference for our members, we have compiled information and advice from farmers markets, state associations, health departments and the Centers for Disease Control. Given the hyper-local nature of farmers markets, the needs of one community may be vastly different from that of another. We recommend keeping up to date on your community's status through your local public health departments. The actions that you take should be predicated on the situation locally.

We've collected quotes, pictures, links, and best practices from market organizations around the country and how they are mitigating exposure while still providing healthy food to residents.

Stay Informed

The CDC has issued interim guidance for large public gatherings with useful steps. Highlights include:

- **Establish relationships with key community partners** and stakeholders such as local health departments and collaborate with them on broader planning efforts.
- **Promote the daily practice of everyday preventive actions.** Use health messages and materials developed by credible public health sources such as your local public health department or CDC to encourage your event staff and participants to practice good personal health habits.
- **Provide prevention supplies at your events.** Plan to have extra supplies on hand for event staff and participants, including sinks with soap, hand sanitizers, tissues.
- **Discourage people who are sick from attending.**
- **Identify actions to take if you need to postpone or cancel.**

Market Operations

Market leaders and stakeholders should discuss options like the ones below to mitigate exposure and outbreak risks. It might not be necessary for your market to take all of these steps immediately, but you should be determining at what point your market will begin to implement operational changes.

- Consider limiting demos and samples to decrease opportunities for cross-contamination
- Suspend penalties for last-minute vendor cancellations
- Invite local health departments to attend market days for educational opportunities.
- Follow simple CDC rules for washing hands and not touching faces. Add additional handwashing facilities for vendors and customers. Have signs posted as a reminder.
- Make sanitary gloves required for market staff who handle money, tokens, or vouchers and remind staff about handwashing procedures. Educate on proper use of gloves.
- CDC recommends wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain (e.g., grocery stores and pharmacies) especially in areas of significant community-based transmission. CDC is advising the use of simple cloth face coverings to slow the spread of the virus and help people who may have the virus and do not know it from transmitting it to others.
- If it seems right to stay open in your area, being really proactive on social media, with signs at the market, etc. about what you **ARE** doing.
- Create an outline to show what 6-foot social distancing space is.
- Redesign layout to increase social space: i.e. "no squares within square layout", even an "L" shape or a single row, rather than parallel rows.
- Move the welcome booth to front; add fences and ropes with signs that state the number of people allowed in at any one time. Follow recommended community guidelines/order.
- For markets that are required to close, consider temporarily redesigning market locations to allow for pre-ordered items to be picked up at the usual market times or other alternative distribution methods.

Farmers markets and on-farm markets are encouraged to follow the COVID-19 guidance for farm and distribution preparedness, in addition to the following recommendations developed for farmers markets.

1. Prepare market and individual stands

- Consider delivery or pick up options
- Consider pre-packaging bags of fruits, vegetables, other items to limit shoppers' handling of food and to keep customers moving quickly along.
- Consider alternate locations that could allow drive through or pick up.
- Consider putting up signs and information on websites and social media to explain any changes, delivery options, or extra precautions taken to limit exposure to COVID-19. Ex: Instruct customers not to handle food. Package cheese and eggs for customers, even if the cheese and eggs are individually packaged. Open egg cartons for customers to see the eggs they are getting instead of having them handle multiple cartons.
- Promote social distancing by enforcing a 6- to 10-foot space between vendor booths. Separate stands if possible, to limit crowds – try to separate stands at least six feet apart. Possibly consider limiting the number of customers within your market at one time in the case of "panic shopping".
- Reiterate that if anyone shows any signs of illness, they should **not** attend the market.
- Advise those attending the market in any capacity — customer, vendor, worker, volunteer — to wash their hands before arriving and upon returning home.
- Rent portable hand-washing stations to place throughout the market.
- Create hand-sanitizer stations and ensure that all vendor booths *at least* have hand sanitizer.
- Increase the frequency with which staff will disinfect surfaces/objects throughout the market.
- If possible, have a different person handle products and handle money or wash hands or sanitize in between these tasks.
- Remove tablecloths and sanitize tables regularly.
- Eliminate samples.
- Eliminate eating areas and gently direct customers to take prepared foods home to avoid crowds.
- Discontinue events that encourage gathering, such as kids' corners or musical performances.
- Additional logistics can encourage social distancing and prevent community spread.
- Devote the first 30 minutes of market hours to elderly or immunocompromised customers.
- Recommend that shoppers leave at least 6 feet between themselves at all times in the market.
- Designate only one entrance and only one exit to the market.
- Limit traffic to one customer per vendor booth at a time.
- Implement time limits for customers at each vendor booth.
- Encourage customers to prepare advance shopping lists to reduce shopping times.
- Ask customers to remain in their vehicles if lines begin to form.
- Request that customers leave after they have completed their purchases.
- Post signs asking customers to practice social distancing and *not* touch products they aren't purchasing.
- Use social media and newsletters to promote vendors, their products and updated policies.
- Recommend that all market attendees follow **CDC recommendations on minimizing the community spread of COVID-19.**

2. Prepare workforce

- Provide guidance for handwashing (liked time intervals) and handling materials.
- Stagger lunch times or provide additional space to increase distancing of employees.
- All sick employees need to stay at home.
- Inform employees where they can find sanitizing materials throughout on-farm contact points.
- Encourage employees to practice social distancing and avoid large gatherings to avoid risks for potential exposure during off hours. Model behavior wanted by public.
- Encourage employees not to handle customers' reusable bags and let customers pack their own bags or limit human contact with products by bagging them for customers.
- Prevent customers from touching products they are not purchasing for themselves.
- Round prices to the nearest dollar to avoid the need for coins in making change.
- Encourage credit-card transactions whenever possible.
- Consider pre-packaged options for faster checkout times and crowd reductions.
- Split duties for payment and bagging between two different people.
- Alternately: Bag products first, then handle payment, and then wash or sanitize hands.
- Vendors should wear disposable gloves to avoid contamination and/or touching their faces.
- Change disposable gloves whenever changing tasks.
 - For example: Do not handle money and then handle products using the same gloves.
 - Alternately: Assign one person to handle money and another person to handle products.

3. Sanitize contact surfaces.

- Frequently disinfect all tables, chairs, door handles and knobs, credit card machines, shopping baskets, etc. at a regular pre-established time intervals.
- Frequently sanitize common gathering places – restrooms, etc.

One idea is a drive-thru market — in which customers pick up orders from their vehicles, which limits both contact with others and their time at the market.

Here is how such a market could work:

- The market master creates a menu tab on the farmers' market website.
- Customers view products and place orders via Google Forms (or other online form).
- Pickup times are designated for customers, who stay in their vehicles during pickup.
- Volunteers pass out orders to customers while following all **CDC handwashing guidelines**.

In this scenario, the market is still able to accept payment through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Vendors can also implement online ordering through their sites — using the farmers' market as a pickup location for pre-packaged products.



Employer Guidance for Oklahoma's Open Up and Recover Safely Plan

Pet Care Businesses: Pet Groomers & Mobile Pet Grooming

- **May reopen for appointments only beginning April 24, 2020**
- Must adhere to strict sanitation and disinfecting protocols and social distancing guidelines

Recommended Guidelines for Temperature Checks & Employer Policies

Pet Grooming Salons and Mobile Groomers should consider use of a touchless infrared thermometer to check the temperature of employees each day. Employees with a temperature above 100.4°F are recommended to be sent home until they have no fever and no evidence of COVID-19 symptoms. Employers should consider implementing flexible sick leave and supportive policies and practices for employees and consider needs of employees older than 65 years or in other vulnerable populations.

Sanitation & Disinfecting Guidelines

- Use disinfectants and sanitation products that are EPA-registered and labeled as bactericidal, viricidal and fungicidal for tools and implements used in pet grooming salons.
- Clean tools and implements regularly with soap and water before disinfecting them.
- Replace disinfectants regularly.
- Regularly clean and sanitize surfaces that customers come into contact with such as chairs, door knobs, point of sale equipment, handles, writing implements etc.
- All salons/shops and mobile pet grooming businesses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to reopening. Disinfect all surfaces, tools, and linens, even if they were cleaned before the salon/shop was closed.
- Employees should frequently wash their hands after the using the phones, computer, cash register and/or credit card machine. Wipe these surfaces between each use.
- Encourage the use of applications like Apple Pay that do not require any interaction between your customer and your surfaces.

Maintain Social Distancing At All Times

Spacing between persons in the grooming salon should be at least six feet, except when multiple staff need to assist with larger pets.

- If possible, maintain at least six feet between each grooming workstation.
- Consider offering curbside pick-ups and drop-offs to further maintain social distancing and minimize unnecessary physical contact.
- Consider staggering appointments so that waiting areas have minimal congestion
 - Staggering of appointments also gives adequate time to properly clean and disinfect in between clients.

- Be conscious of how many people are in your waiting area and be responsible about keeping those numbers low.
- Wash hands regularly with soap and water and consider using personal protective equipment such as gloves or face masks if coming into contact with customers.
- If wearing gloves, wash hands after removing gloves and discard used gloves.
- Consider using hand lotions to keep skin intact from frequent hand washing.

Consider providing hand sanitizer to customers.



Employer Guidance for Oklahoma's Open Up and Recover Safely Plan

Personal Care Businesses: Spas & Tanning Salons

- May reopen for appointments only beginning April 24, 2020
- Must adhere to strict sanitation and disinfecting protocols and social distancing guidelines

Recommended Guidelines for Temperature Checks & Employer Policies

Spas & Tanning Salons should consider use of a touchless infrared thermometer to check the temperature of employees each day. Employees with a temperature above 100.4°F are recommended to be sent home until they have no fever and no evidence of COVID-19 symptoms. Employers should consider implementing flexible sick leave and supportive policies and practices for employees and consider needs of employees older than 65 years or in other vulnerable populations.

Sanitation & Disinfecting Guidelines

- Gloves – It is recommended that employees wear disposable gloves when servicing clients and change gloves between each client to the greatest extent possible.
- Hand-washing with soapy, warm water, for a minimum of 20 seconds will be required by employees between every client service.
- PPG, such as gloves, gowns, drapes, linens and eye coverings should be changed between each client. These used items should be cleaned and disinfected or discarded in a closed container.
- All salons/shops should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to reopening. Disinfect all surfaces, tools, and linens, even if they were cleaned before the salon/shop was closed.
- Use disinfectants that are EPA –registered and labeled as bactericidal, virucidal and fungicidal. No product will be labeled for COVID-19 yet, but many will have human coronavirus efficacy either on the label or available on their website.
- Launder all linens, towels drapes, and smocks in hot soapy water and dry completely at the warmest temperature allowed and store in an airtight cabinet. Store all used/dirty linens in an airtight container.
- Employees should frequently wash their hands after the using the phones, computer, cash register and/or credit card machine. Wipe these surfaces between each use.

Maintain Social Distancing At All Times

Spacing between persons in the salon should be at least six feet, except when staff are servicing clients.

- Wash hands regularly with soap and water and consider using personal protective equipment such as gloves or face masks if the customer requests.
- If wearing gloves, wash hands after removing gloves and discard used gloves.
- Consider using hand lotions to keep skin intact from frequent hand washing.
- Consider providing hand sanitizer to customers.
- Stagger appointments to minimize the number of customers in the store.

Treatment rooms

- Clean and disinfect all surfaces such as, chairs, tables, electrical appliances (don't forget the cords).
- Clean and disinfect all linens and store in a closed container/cabinet.
- Clean and disinfect all hampers that hold soiled linens and be sure to use one that can be lined and closed.
- Remove and discard any products that could have been contaminated by improper or unsanitary use. Replace with new product.
- Clean and disinfect all tanning beds and devices after each customer's use.
- Empty all wax pots, clean and disinfect before refilling them with new wax.



Employer Guidance for Oklahoma's Open Up and Recover Safely Plan

Personal Care Businesses: Hair & Nail Salons and Barbershops

- May reopen for **appointments only beginning April 24, 2020**
- Must adhere to strict sanitation and disinfecting protocols and social distancing guidelines

Recommended Guidelines for Temperature Checks & Employer Policies

Hair and nail salons and barbershops should consider use of a touchless infrared thermometer to check the temperature of employees each day. Employees with a temperature above 100.4°F are recommended to be sent home until they have no fever and no evidence of COVID-19 symptoms. Employers should consider implementing flexible sick leave and supportive policies and practices for employees and consider needs of employees older than 65 years or in other vulnerable populations.

Sanitation & Disinfecting Guidelines

- Use disinfectants and sanitation products approved by the Oklahoma State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering or EPA-registered and labeled as bactericidal, viricidal and fungicidal for tools and implements used in hair salons, barbershops and nail salons.
- Clean tools and implements regularly with soap and water before disinfecting them. After cleaning, disinfect tools and implements per guidelines approved by the Oklahoma State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering.
- Replace disinfectants regularly.
- Regularly clean and sanitize surfaces that customers come into contact with such as chairs, door knobs, point of sale equipment, handles, shampoo bowls, etc.
- Launder all towels, capes and linens after each use or disinfect non-porous surfaces.
- Hand/foot nail drying tables should be cleaned after each customer.
- Manicure and pedicure tools, including bowls, should be cleaned and disinfected before each customer and in accordance with any normal procedures from licensing boards.

Social Distancing Guidelines

Hair Salons, barbershops and nail salons are personal contact businesses. Remaining six feet apart as in other businesses is not possible in these establishments. However, there are guidelines that can be utilized allowing these businesses to operate while also minimizing risk from COVID-19.

- Wash hands regularly with soap and water and consider using personal protective equipment such as gloves or face masks if the customer requests.
- If wearing gloves, wash hands after removing gloves and discard used gloves.
- Consider using hand lotions to keep skin intact from frequent hand washing.
- Consider providing hand sanitizer to customers.

- Stagger appointments to minimize the number of customers in the store.

Treatment rooms

- Clean and disinfect all surfaces such as, chairs, tables, electrical appliances (don't forget the cords).
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- Clean and disinfect all hampers that hold soiled linens and be sure to use one that can be lined and closed.
- Remove and discard any products that could have been contaminated by improper unsanitary use. Replace with new product.
- Clean and disinfect all devices after each customer's use.
- Empty all wax pots and disinfect before refilling them with new wax.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Guidance for Child Care Programs that Remain Open

Supplemental Guidance

Updated April 21, 2020

Summary of recent changes:

- Includes additional options for screening children upon arrival to ensure that children who have a fever or other signs of illness are not admitted to the facility.
- The additional options may be useful when personal protective equipment (PPE) is in short supply.

These additional considerations are intended to provide guidance for a range of child care programs, including:

- Family child care programs, also known as home-based child care
- Pre-K (Pre-kindergarten) programs at private and public schools
- Head Start and Early Head Start programs
- Private child care centers
- Temporary child care centers operated by municipalities for the children of essential service providers, such as first responders, healthcare workers, transit workers, and other industries where a parent cannot stay home
- Child care centers that partner with healthcare facilities to support healthcare workers who need child care

This information is intended for **child care programs that remain open** and should be used in conjunction with CDC's guidance for administrators of [child care programs and K-12 schools](#). This guidance does not supersede applicable federal, state, and local laws and policies for child care programs.

General Preparedness and Planning

As you think about how your facility will deal with the impact of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), it is important to work with your local health officials, school districts, child care licensing boards/bodies, child care accreditation bodies, health consultants, and other community partners to determine the most appropriate plan and action. This document is meant to help administrators create emergency operations plans and tailor them to your community's level of transmission.

No matter the level of transmission in a community, every child care program should have a plan in place to protect staff, children, and their families from the spread of COVID-19.

See [CDC's guidance](#) for more details.

Prevent the Spread of COVID-19

Plan ahead to ensure adequate supplies to support hand hygiene behaviors and routine cleaning of objects and surfaces. If you have difficulty in obtaining these supplies, please contact your local Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) Agency to learn more about service organizations in your community who may have additional resources. Your local CCR&R Agency can be found under "[Resources](#) 

Encourage staff to take [everyday preventive actions](#) to prevent the spread of respiratory illness.

- [Wash hands](#) often with soap and water. If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.
- Remember to supervise young children when they use hand sanitizer to prevent swallowing alcohol.
- [Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces.](#)
- [Cover cough and sneezes.](#)
- Cover your mouth and nose with a [cloth face covering](#) when you have to go out in public.
- Cloth face coverings should NOT be put on babies and children under age two because of the danger of suffocation.

Require sick children and staff to stay home.

- Communicate to parents the importance of keeping children home when they are sick.
- Communicate to staff the importance of being vigilant for symptoms and staying in touch with facility management if or when they start to feel sick.
- Establish procedures to ensure children and staff who come to the child care center sick or become sick while at your facility are sent home as soon as possible.
- Keep sick children and staff separate from well children and staff until they can be sent home.
- Sick staff members should not return to work until they have met the [criteria to discontinue home isolation](#).

Have a plan if someone is or becomes sick.

- Plan to have an isolation room or area (such as a cot in a corner of the classroom) that can be used to isolate a sick child. Additional information about isolation in related settings can be found here: [isolation at home](#) and [isolation in healthcare settings](#).
- Be ready to follow CDC guidance on how to [disinfect your building or facility](#) if someone is sick.
- If a sick child has been isolated in your facility, clean and disinfect surfaces in your isolation room or area after the sick child has gone home.
- If COVID-19 is confirmed in a child or staff member:
 - Close off areas used by the person who is sick.
 - Open outside doors and windows to increase air circulation in the areas.
 - Wait up to 24 hours or as long as possible before you clean or disinfect to allow respiratory droplets to settle before cleaning and disinfecting.
 - Clean and disinfect all areas used by the person who is sick, such as offices, bathrooms, and common areas.
 - If more than 7 days have passed since the person who is sick visited or used the facility, additional cleaning and disinfection is not necessary.
 - Continue routine cleaning and disinfection.

Monitor and Plan for Absenteeism Among Your Staff

- Develop plans to cover classes in the event of increased staff absences. Coordinate with other local child care programs and reach out to substitutes to determine their anticipated availability if regular staff members need to stay home if they or their family members are sick.
- Recommend that individuals at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19 (older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions) consult with their medical provider to assess their risk and to determine if they should stay home if there is an outbreak in their community.

Review plans for implementing social distancing strategies

- Social distancing focuses on remaining out of congregate settings, avoiding mass gatherings, and maintaining distance from others when possible. Detailed guidance for implementing social distancing strategies in child care centers and schools is found here.

Assess Group Gatherings and Events

- Follow [current guidance](#) about gatherings and events.
- Plan to limit nonessential visitors and postpone or cancel use of classroom volunteers.

If Your Child Care Program Remains Open

Child care programs that remain open during the COVID-19 pandemic should address these additional considerations:

- Implement [social distancing strategies](#)
- Intensify [cleaning and disinfection efforts](#)
- Modify [drop off and pick up procedures](#)
- Implement [screening procedures up arrival](#)
- Maintain an adequate ratio of staff to children to ensure safety.
 - Plan ahead and recruit those with child care experience to ensure you have a roster of substitute caregivers who can fill in if your staff members are sick or stay home to care for sick family members.
- When feasible, staff members and older children should [wear face coverings](#) within the facility. Cloth face coverings should NOT be put on babies and children under age two because of the danger of suffocation.

Some schools, child care programs, and service organizations are supporting their communities by providing temporary or emergency child care services for the children of essential service providers such as first responders, healthcare workers, transit or food retail workers, and persons who do not have paid leave, cannot work from home, or do not have a family caregiver at home.

- If you re-purpose your school or service facility as an emergency or temporary child care center, please follow [CDC guidance for administrators of child care programs and K-12 schools](#).
- Be sure to follow state and local child care [licensing policies and regulations](#) [☑](#). Specifically, all facilities should continue to adhere to their state and local licensing policies unless otherwise notified by their local health department.
- Guidance may also be provided by the department of education and/or health department in your state, city, or locality.

Social Distancing Strategies

Work with your local health officials to determine a set of strategies appropriate for your community's situation. Continue using preparedness strategies and consider the following social distancing strategies:

- If possible, child care classes should include the same group each day, and the same child care providers should remain with the same group each day. If your child care program remains open, consider creating a separate classroom or group for the children of healthcare workers and other first responders. If your program is unable to create a separate classroom, consider serving only the children of healthcare workers and first responders.
- Cancel or postpone special events such as festivals, holiday events, and special performances.
- Consider whether to alter or halt daily group activities that may promote transmission.
 - Keep each group of children in a separate room.
 - Limit the mixing of children, such as staggering playground times and keeping groups separate for special activities such as art, music, and exercising.
 - If possible, at nap time, ensure that children's naptime mats (or cribs) are spaced out as much as possible, ideally 6 feet apart. Consider placing children head to toe in order to further reduce the potential for viral spread.
- Consider staggering arrival and drop off times and/or have child care providers come outside the facility to pick up the children as they arrive. Your plan for curb side drop off and pick up should limit direct contact between parents and staff members and adhere to social distancing recommendations.
- If possible, arrange for administrative staff to telework from their homes.

Parent Drop-Off and Pick-Up

- Hand hygiene stations should be set up at the entrance of the facility, so that children can clean their hands before they enter. If a sink with soap and water is not available, provide hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol next to parent sign-in sheets. Keep hand sanitizer out of children's reach and supervise use. If possible, place sign-in stations outside, and provide sanitary wipes for cleaning pens between each use.
- Consider staggering arrival and drop off times and plan to limit direct contact with parents as much as possible.
 - Have child care providers greet children outside as they arrive.
 - Designate a parent to be the drop off/pick up volunteer to walk all children to their classroom, and at the end of the day, walk all children back to their cars.
 - Infants could be transported in their car seats. Store car seat out of children's reach.
- Ideally, the same parent or designated person should drop off and pick up the child every day. If possible, older people such as grandparents or those with serious underlying medical conditions should not pick up children, because they are more at risk for [severe illness from COVID-19](#).

Screen Children Upon Arrival (if possible)

Persons who have a fever of 100.4⁰ (38.0⁰C) or above or other signs of illness should not be admitted to the facility. Encourage parents to be on the alert for signs of illness in their children and to keep them home when they are sick. Screen children upon arrival, if possible.

There are several methods that facilities can use to protect their workers while conducting temperature screenings. The most protective methods incorporate social distancing (maintaining a distance of 6 feet from others) or physical barriers to eliminate or minimize exposures due to close contact to a child who has symptoms during screening.

Examples of Screening Methods

Reliance on Social Distancing (example 1)

- Ask parents/guardians to take their child's temperature either before coming to the facility or upon arrival at the facility. Upon their arrival, stand at least 6 feet away from the parent/guardian and child.
- Ask the parent/guardian to confirm that the child does not have fever, shortness of breath or cough.
- Make a visual inspection of the child for signs of illness which could include flushed cheeks, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing (without recent physical activity), fatigue, or extreme fussiness.

You do not need to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) if you can maintain a distance of 6 feet.

Reliance on Barrier/Partition Controls (example 2)

- Stand behind a physical barrier, such as a glass or plastic window or partition that can serve to protect the staff member's face and mucous membranes from respiratory droplets that may be produced if the child being screened sneezes, coughs, or talks.
- Make a visual inspection of the child for signs of illness, which could include flushed cheeks, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing (without recent physical activity), fatigue, or extreme fussiness.
- Conduct temperature screening (follow steps below)
 - Perform hand hygiene
 - Wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use a hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- Put on disposable gloves.
- Check the child's temperature, reaching around the partition or through the window.
- Make sure your face stays behind the barrier at all times during the screening.
- If performing a **temperature check on multiple individuals**, ensure that you use a **clean pair of gloves for each child** and that the **thermometer has been thoroughly cleaned** in between each check.
- If you use disposable or non-contact (temporal) thermometers and you did not have physical contact with the child, you do not need to change gloves before the next check.

- If you use non-contact thermometers, clean them with an alcohol wipe (or isopropyl alcohol on a cotton swab) between each client. You can reuse the same wipe as long as it remains wet.

Reliance on Personal Protective Equipment (example 3)

If social distancing or barrier/partition controls cannot be implemented during screening, personal protective equipment (PPE) can be used when within 6 feet of a child. However, **reliance on PPE alone is a less effective control and more difficult to implement, given PPE shortages and training requirements.**

- Upon arrival, wash your hands and put on a facemask, eye protection (goggles or disposable face shield that fully covers the front and sides of the face), and a single pair of disposable gloves. A gown could be considered if extensive contact with a child is anticipated.
- Make a visual inspection of the child for signs of illness, which could include flushed cheeks, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing (without recent physical activity), fatigue, or extreme fussiness, and confirm that the child is not experiencing coughing or shortness of breath.
- Take the child's temperature.
 - If performing a **temperature check on multiple individuals**, ensure that you use a **clean pair of gloves for each child** and that the **thermometer has been thoroughly cleaned** in between each check.
 - If you use disposable or non-contact (temporal) thermometers and did not have physical contact with an individual, you do not need to change gloves before the next check.
 - If you use non-contact thermometers, clean them with an alcohol wipe (or isopropyl alcohol on a cotton swab) between each client. You can reuse the same wipe as long as it remains wet.
- After each screening, remove and discard PPE, and wash hands.
- Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol or wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- If hands are visibly soiled, soap and water should be used before using alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- If your staff does not have experience in using PPE:
 - Check to see if your facility has guidance on how to don and doff PPE. The procedure to don and doff should be tailored to the specific type of PPE that you have available at your facility.
 - If your facility does not have specific guidance, [the CDC has recommended sequences for donning and doffing PPE](#) .

Clean and Disinfect

[Caring for Our Children](#)  (CFOC) provides national standards for cleaning, sanitizing and disinfection of educational facilities for children. Toys that can be put in the mouth should be cleaned and sanitized (see below). Other hard surfaces, including diaper changing stations, door knobs, and floors can be disinfected.

Intensify cleaning and disinfection efforts:

- Facilities should develop a schedule for cleaning and disinfecting. An example can be found [here](#)  .
- **Routinely clean, sanitize, and disinfect** surfaces and objects that are frequently touched, especially toys and games. This may also include cleaning objects/surfaces not ordinarily cleaned daily such as doorknobs, light switches, classroom sink handles, countertops, nap pads, toilet training potties, desks, chairs, cubbies, and playground structures. Use the cleaners typically used at your facility. Guidance is available for the selection of appropriate [sanitizers or disinfectants](#)   for child care settings.
- Use all cleaning products according to the directions on the label. For disinfection, most common EPA-registered, fragrance-free household disinfectants should be effective. A list of products that are EPA-approved for use against the virus that causes COVID-19 is available [here](#) . If surfaces are dirty, they should be cleaned using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for concentration, application method, and contact time for all cleaning and disinfection products.
- If possible, provide EPA-registered disposable wipes to child care providers and other staff members so that commonly used surfaces such as keyboards, desks, and remote controls can be wiped down before use. If wipes are not available, please refer to CDC's guidance on [disinfection for community settings](#).
- All cleaning materials should be kept secure and out of reach of children.

- Cleaning products should not be used near children, and staff should ensure that there is adequate ventilation when using these products to prevent children from inhaling toxic fumes.

Clean and Sanitize Toys

- Toys that cannot be cleaned and sanitized should not be used.
- Toys that children have placed in their mouths or that are otherwise contaminated by body secretions or excretions should be set aside until they are cleaned by hand by a person wearing gloves. Clean with water and detergent, rinse, sanitize with an EPA-registered disinfectant, rinse again, and air-dry. You may also clean in a mechanical dishwasher. Be mindful of items more likely to be placed in a child's mouth, like play food, dishes, and utensils.
- Machine washable cloth toys should be used by one individual at a time or should not be used at all. These toys should be **laundered** before being used by another child.
- Do not share toys with other groups of infants or toddlers, unless they are washed and sanitized before being moved from one group to the other.
- Set aside toys that need to be cleaned. Place in a dish pan with soapy water or put in a separate container marked for "soiled toys." Keep dish pan and water out of reach from children to prevent risk of drowning. Washing with soapy water is the ideal method for cleaning. Try to have enough toys so that the toys can be rotated through cleanings.
- Children's books, like other paper-based materials such as mail or envelopes, are not considered a high risk for transmission and do not need additional cleaning or disinfection procedures.

Clean and Disinfect Bedding

- Use bedding (sheets, pillows, blankets, sleeping bags) that can be washed. Keep each child's bedding separate, and consider storing in individually labeled bins, cubbies, or bags. Cots and mats should be labeled for each child. Bedding that touches a child's skin should be cleaned weekly or before use by another child.

Caring for Infants and Toddlers

Diapering

When **diapering**  a child, **wash your hands** and wash the child's hands before you begin, and wear gloves. Follow safe diaper changing procedures. Procedures should be posted in all diaper changing areas. Steps include:

- Prepare (includes putting on gloves)
- Clean the child
- Remove trash (soiled diaper and wipes)
- Replace diaper
- Wash child's hands
- Clean up diapering station
- Wash hands

After diapering, wash your hands (even if you were wearing gloves) and disinfect the diapering area with a fragrance-free bleach that is EPA-registered as a sanitizing or disinfecting solution. If other products are used for sanitizing or disinfecting, they should also be fragrance-free and EPA-registered. If the surface is dirty, it should be cleaned with detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.

If reusable cloth diapers are used, they should not be rinsed or cleaned in the facility. The soiled cloth diaper and its contents (without emptying or rinsing) should be placed in a plastic bag or into a plastic-lined, hands-free covered diaper pail to give to parents/guardians or laundry service.

Download posters with [diaper changing procedures](#).

It is important to comfort crying, sad, and/or anxious infants and toddlers, and they often need to be held. To the extent possible, when washing, feeding, or holding very young children: Child care providers can protect themselves by wearing an over-large button-down, long sleeved shirt and by wearing long hair up off the collar in a ponytail or other updo.

- Child care providers should wash their hands, neck, and anywhere touched by a child's secretions.
- Child care providers should change the child's clothes if secretions are on the child's clothes. They should change the button-down shirt, if there are secretions on it, and wash their hands again.
- Contaminated clothes should be placed in a plastic bag or washed in a washing machine.
- Infants, toddlers, and their providers should have multiple changes of clothes on hand in the child care center or home-based child care.
- Child care providers should wash their hands before and after handling infant bottles prepared at home or prepared in the facility. Bottles, bottle caps, nipples, and other equipment used for bottle-feeding should be thoroughly cleaned after each use by washing in a dishwasher or by washing with a bottlebrush, soap, and water.

School nurses in schools that have been re-purposed as emergency or temporary child care centers should use [Standard and Transmission-Based Precautions](#) when caring for patients with confirmed or possible COVID-19. See: [What Healthcare Personnel Should Know about Caring for Patients with Confirmed or Possible COVID-19 Infection](#).

Healthy Hand Hygiene Behavior

- All children, staff, and volunteers should engage in hand hygiene at the following times:
 - Arrival to the facility and after breaks
 - Before and after preparing food or drinks
 - Before and after eating or handling food, or feeding children
 - Before and after administering medication or medical ointment
 - Before and after diapering
 - After using the toilet or helping a child use the bathroom
 - After coming in contact with bodily fluid
 - After handling animals or cleaning up animal waste
 - After playing outdoors or in sand
 - After handling garbage
- Wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If hands are not visibly dirty, alcohol-based hand sanitizers with at least 60% alcohol can be used if soap and water are not readily available.
- Supervise children when they use hand sanitizer to prevent ingestion.
- Assist children with handwashing, including infants who cannot wash hands alone.
 - After assisting children with handwashing, staff should also wash their hands.
- Place [posters](#) describing handwashing steps near sinks. Developmentally appropriate posters in multiple languages are available from CDC.

Food Preparation and Meal Service

- If a cafeteria or group dining room is typically used, serve meals in classrooms instead. If meals are typically served family-style, plate each child's meal to serve it so that multiple children are not using the same serving utensils.
- Food preparation should not be done by the same staff who diaper children.
- Sinks used for food preparation should not be used for any other purposes.
- Caregivers should ensure children wash hands prior to and immediately after eating.
- Caregivers should wash their hands before preparing food and after helping children to eat.

Facilities should follow all other applicable federal, state, and local regulations and [guidance](#) related to safe preparation of food.

Vulnerable/High Risk Groups

Based on currently available information and clinical expertise, older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions might be at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19. To protect those at [higher risk](#), it's important that everyone practices [healthy hygiene behaviors](#).

- If you have staff members or teachers age 65 or older, or with serious underlying health conditions, encourage them to talk to their healthcare provider to assess their risk and to determine if they should stay home. Information about [COVID-19 in children](#) is somewhat limited, but the information that is available suggests that many children have mild symptoms. However, a small percentage of children have been reported to have more severe illness. If you have children with underlying health conditions, talk to their parents about their risk. Follow children's care plans for underlying health conditions such as an [asthma action plan](#).
- If you have children with disabilities, talk to their parents about how their children can continue to receive the support they need.

Other Resources

CDC's website contains a variety of resources for child care programs and K-12 schools, including detailed guidance, considerations for closures, and frequently asked questions for administrators, teachers, and parents. Together, these resources provide additional information on:

- What to do if a child or staff member at your facility becomes sick.
- Closures of child care programs.

The resources emphasize that any decision about temporary closures of child care programs or cancellation of related events should be made in coordination with your federal, state, and local educational officials as well as state and local health officials. Child care programs are not expected to make decisions about closures on their own. The resources also address steps to ensure continuity of meal programs and other essential services if your facility is closed; additional government resources related to meals and snacks can be found here: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/cacfp> 

Guidance is also available on these topics:

- [Children and COVID-19](#)
- [Talking with children about Coronavirus Disease 2019](#)
- Information about COVID-19 and:
 - [Pregnancy and breastfeeding](#)
 - [Stress and coping](#)

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**CDPH Guidance for the Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission
In Entertainment Venues
March 13, 2020**

This guidance is based on what is currently known about the transmission and severity of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) will update this guidance as needed and as additional information becomes available.

Background

COVID-19 is a respiratory illness caused by a novel virus that has been spreading worldwide. Community-acquired cases have now been confirmed in California. We are gaining more understanding of COVID-19's epidemiology, clinical course, immunogenicity, and other factors as time progresses, and the situation is changing daily. CDPH is in the process of monitoring COVID-19, conducting testing with local and federal partners, and providing guidance and resources to prevent, detect and respond to the occurrence of COVID-19 cases in California.

At this time, community transmission of COVID-19 has occurred in California. Venues where people gather for entertainment should prepare for possible impacts of COVID-19 and take precautions to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as well as other infectious diseases, including influenza and gastroenteritis.

Illness Severity

The complete clinical picture with regard to COVID-19 is not fully understood. Reported illnesses have ranged from mild to severe, including illness resulting in death. Older people and people with certain underlying health conditions like heart disease, lung disease and diabetes, for example, seem to be at greater risk of serious illness.

Context

Entertainment venues bring people from multiple communities into close contact with each other and have the potential to increase COVID-19 transmission. This guidance document describes steps that venue owners and management should take for the protection of patrons to prevent further COVID-19 transmission. The CDPH guidance has sanitation, personal hygiene, and social distancing as an important foundation for the prevention of COVID-19 in these venues.



The goals of these actions are: (1) to protect people attending and working at the venue and the local community from COVID-19 infection; and (2) to reduce community transmission and introductions of COVID-19 into new communities. Below we provide guidance for gambling venues, theme parks, attractions and theaters.

Gambling Venues

- Eliminate, delay or reduce conventions/tournaments that increase customer flow above 250 persons in a single room/space
- Increase frequency of cleaning of chips, shuffling machines, and other objects utilized in games
- Increase frequency of cleaning and/or disposal of playing cards
- Eliminate non-essential/non-related services, such as massages or other ancillary services co-housed in gambling venues that could increase customer flow above 250 persons in a single room/space
- Ensure that social distancing of six feet per person for non-family members is maintained and make clear that family members can participate together, stand in line together etc.
- Limiting the number of people in lines
- Separate spaces on the gaming floor into smaller components
- Increase frequency of cleaning and sanitizing per CDC [Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection](#) guidance of all hard surfaces, including terminals and felt and vinyl surfaces of card tables and chairs
- Increase cleaning and sanitizing frequency of restroom and other high contact areas
- Eliminate events/marketing that target individuals that the CDPH has identified as [higher risk of serious illness for COVID-19](#)
- Additional opportunities throughout the venue for persons to reduce the spread of the virus through hand washing or sanitizing stations

Theme Parks and Attractions

- Ensure that social distancing of six feet per person for non-family members is maintained and make clear that family members can participate in activities together, stand in line together etc.
- Social distancing of six feet per person, particularly between individuals who have come together on a one-time or rare basis and/or who have very different travel patterns such as those coming from multiple countries, state or counties
- Limiting attendance as necessary to reduce outdoor/indoor crowding and lines to meet social distancing guidance
- Increase [cleaning and sanitizing frequency](#) of restroom and other high contact areas

- Train employees on best hygiene practices including washing their hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds
- Increase spacing of show times to allow for more thorough cleaning of single room or space and social distancing during show times
- Additional opportunities throughout the venue for persons to reduce the spread of the virus through hand washing or sanitizing stations
- Eliminate events/marketing that target individuals that the CDPH has identified as [higher risk of serious illness for COVID-19](#)
- Extend hours to allow for staggering of attendance
- Add distance to locations individuals sit or stand around tables

Movie Theaters and Live Performance (Plays, Musicals) Theaters

- Keep attendance under 250 persons per individual theater and ensure that social distancing of six feet per person for non-family members is maintained and make clear that family members can sit together, stand in line together etc.
- Suspend reserved seating to allow patrons to self-separate
- Reduce capacity to 50-60% per showing
- Increase frequency of cleaning and sanitizing per CDC [Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection](#) guidance on high contact areas/hard surfaces including snack counters, door handles/hinges, etc.
- Increase cleaning and sanitizing of restrooms
- Sanitize seats and tray tables between showings
- Train employees on best hygiene practices including washing their hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds
- Increased spacing of show times to allow for more thorough cleaning of individual theaters
- Have ushers monitor social distancing practices in theaters and encourage additional distance between guests as appropriate
- Limiting the number of people in lines
- Additional opportunities throughout the theater for persons to reduce the spread of the virus through hand washing or sanitizing stations
- Eliminate events/marketing that target individuals that CDPH has identified as [higher risk of serious illness for COVID-19](#)



Employer Guidance for Oklahoma's Open Up and Recover Safely Plan

Entertainment, Movie Theaters, Bowling Alleys and Sporting Venues

- **May reopen beginning May 1, 2020**
- Must adhere to strict sanitation and disinfecting protocols and social distancing guidelines.

Recommended Guidelines for Temperature Checks & Employer Policies

Entertainment venues should consider use of a touchless infrared thermometer to check the temperature of employees each day. Employees with a temperature above 100.4°F are recommended to be sent home until they have no fever and no evidence of COVID-19 symptoms. Employers should consider implementing flexible sick leave and supportive policies and practices for employees and consider needs of employees older than 65 years or in other vulnerable populations.

Sanitation & Disinfecting Guidelines

- Use appropriate antimicrobial disinfectants.
- Prior to opening, entertainment venues, movie theaters, and sporting venues should disinfect the entire facility and equipment.
- Surfaces such as doorknobs, counters, arm rests, bleachers, and other items that are high-touch should be regularly cleaned and sanitized.
- Clean and disinfect bathrooms regularly, particularly high-touch surfaces, and ensure they have handwashing supplies.
- Ensure that access to handwashing/hand sanitizing facilities and supplies are available for employees and customers.
- Employees should use proper handwashing, observe respiratory etiquette, and avoid using other employees' phones, desks, offices, or other work tools or equipment.
- Employees that come into contact with the public should wear face masks.
- As a take away food service, concessions are allowed, but regularly disinfect concession area operated by employees. Concession areas operated by patrons should use single use condiments and should be regularly cleaned and sanitized.

Social Distancing Guidelines

- Facilities need to ensure that customers and employees are maintaining six feet of social distancing.
- For venues with seating, such as movie theaters and sporting venues, offer seating in a staggered manner such that there is six feet of spacing between customer groups. This could include assigning seats with several empty seats in between or offering seating in every other row. Movie theaters may consider only allowing half of their maximum capacity in a given theater.

- Minimize face-to-face employee and customer interaction. Implement online or other contactless measures to take reservations and payments, or other purchases.
- Consider displaying posters and signs throughout facility to frequently remind customer to take steps to prevent the spread of COVID-19. These messages may include information about:
 - Staying home if you are sick or do not feel well, and what to do if you're sick or feel ill.
 - Using social distancing and maintaining at least six feet between individuals in all areas of the facility.
 - Covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue, then throwing the tissue in the trash.
 - Washing hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom, before eating, and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
 - Using hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.
 - Avoiding touching eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Get Your Mass Gatherings or Large Community Events Ready



The President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America -- Slow the Spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) More at [Whitehouse.gov](https://www.whitehouse.gov)  [. Spanish](#)  [Chinese](#)  [Vietnamese](#)  [Korean](#) 

Interim Guidance for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Guidance as of 3/15/2020

Large events and mass gatherings can contribute to the spread of COVID-19 in the United States via travelers who attend these events and introduce the virus to new communities. Examples of large events and mass gatherings include conferences, festivals, parades, concerts, sporting events, weddings, and other types of assemblies. These events can be planned not only by organizations and communities but also by individuals.

Recommendations for [schools](#), [institutes of higher learning](#), or [businesses](#) are available.

[Printer Friendly Version](#) 

Summary of Recent Changes

Revisions were made on 3/12/2020 to reflect the following:

- Highlights vulnerable populations
- Adds a section on "Considerations for Postponing or Cancelling a Mass Gathering"
- Adds a section on discouraging handshakes and high fives (for sporting events)
- Adds standard language regarding disinfection procedures

This interim guidance is based on what is currently known [about the Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will update this interim guidance as needed and as additional information becomes available.

This interim guidance is intended for organizers and staff responsible for planning mass gatherings or large community events in the United States. **A mass gathering is a planned or spontaneous event with a large number of people in attendance that could strain the planning and response resources of the community hosting the event, such as a concert, festival, conference, or sporting event.** Guidance specific to schools and childcare settings, institutions of higher education, and community- and faith-based organizations can be found on [CDC's website focused on prevention COVID-19 spread in communities](#).

COVID-19 is an emerging respiratory disease and there is more to learn about its transmission, clinical course, and populations at increased risk of disease and complications (see [How COVID-19 Spreads](#)). Everyone can do their part to help plan, prepare, and respond to this emerging public health threat.

Older adults and persons with severe underlying health conditions are considered to be at increased risk of more

serious illness after contracting COVID-19. Priority should be given to ensuring the safety of these groups of people, particularly for any mass gatherings that are expected to have a large number of older adults or persons with underlying conditions.

As the COVID-19 outbreak evolves, CDC strongly encourages event organizers and staff to prepare for the possibility of outbreaks in their communities. Creating an emergency plan for mass gatherings and large community events can help protect you and the health of your event participants and the local community.

CDC has developed recommended actions for preventing the spread of COVID-19 at mass gatherings and large community events. This guidance suggests strategies to help you plan for and implement ways in which to better protect all involved in a mass gathering.

Organizers should continually assess, based on current conditions, whether to postpone, cancel, or significantly reduce the number of attendees (if possible) for mass gatherings. Listed below are some considerations organizers should keep in mind as they make decisions about whether to postpone or cancel an event. If organizers decide to proceed with an event they should consult the "Steps to Plan, Prepare, and Proceed with a Mass Gathering" section of this document.

Considerations for Postponing or Cancelling a Mass Gathering

There are a number of factors to consider when determining the need to postpone or cancel a large gathering. These include:

- ✓ **The overall number of attendees.** Larger gatherings (for example, more than 250 people) offer more opportunities for person-to-person contact and therefore pose greater risk of COVID-19 transmission.
- ✓ **The number of people attending who are at greater risk of more serious illness after contracting COVID-19.** Older adults and persons with severe pre-existing health conditions are thought to be at increased risk.
- ✓ **The density of attendees within a confined area.** Based on what is currently known about the virus, spread from person-to-person happens most frequently among close contacts (within 6 feet).
- ✓ **The potential economic impact to participants, attendees, staff, and the larger community.**
- ✓ **The level of transmission in your local community and the level of transmission in the areas from which your attendees will travel.** To better understand the level of community transmission in your community (and in the communities from which your attendees will be traveling), consult with your local and/or state public health department.
- ✓ **If there are ways in which to significantly reduce the number of attendees.** For example, for sporting events or school concerts, organizers could consider holding the event but significantly reduce the number of audience members.

At a minimal-to-moderate level of community transmission, it is recommended to:

- ✓ Cancel community-wide mass gatherings (for example, >250 people; the cutoff threshold is at the discretion of community leadership based on the **current circumstances the community is facing and the nature of the event**) or move to smaller groupings.



Cancel gatherings of more than 10 people for organizations that serve [higher-risk populations](#) .

At a substantial level of community transmission, it is recommended to cancel mass gatherings of any size.

Steps to Plan, Prepare, and Proceed with a Mass Gathering

The details of your emergency operations plan should be based on the size and duration of your events, demographics of the participants, complexity of your event operations, and type of on-site services and activities your event may offer.

Review the existing emergency operations plans for your venues



Meet with the emergency operations coordinator or planning team at your venues. Discuss the emergency operations plans and determine how they may impact aspects of your events, such as personnel, security, services and activities, functions, and resources. Work with the emergency operations coordinator or planning team to prepare for the key prevention strategies outlined in this guidance. Develop a contingency plan that addresses various scenarios described below which you may encounter during a COVID-19 outbreak.



Establish relationships with key community partners and stakeholders. When forming key relationships for your events, include relevant partners such as the local public health department, community leaders, faith-based organizations, vendors, suppliers, hospitals, hotels, airlines, transportation companies, and law enforcement. Collaborate and coordinate with them on broader planning efforts. Clearly identify each partner's role, responsibilities, and decision-making authority. Contact your local public health department for a copy of their outbreak response and mitigation plan for your community. Participate in community-wide emergency preparedness activities.

Address key prevention strategies in your emergency operations plan



Promote the daily practice of everyday preventive actions. Use [health messages and materials developed by credible public health sources such as CDC](#) or your local public health department to encourage your event staff and participants to practice good personal health habits. Consider displaying signs (physical and/or electronic) throughout the event to provide frequent reminders to participants to engage in [everyday preventive actions](#) to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. These include:

- Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing. If soap and water are not available, use hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- [Clean frequently touched surfaces and objects daily.](#)

Handshakes and "high-fives" are often exchanged at meetings and sporting events, and these can be ways in which COVID-19 can be transmitted from person to person. As a way of decreasing the social pressure to engage in these common behaviors, consider displaying signs (physical and/or electronic) that discourage these actions during the gathering.

Note: Use culturally appropriate messages, materials, and resources.



Provide COVID-19 prevention supplies to event staff and participants. Ensure that your events have supplies for event staff and participants, such as hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, tissues, trash baskets, disposable facemasks, and cleaners and disinfectants. Clean frequently touched surfaces and objects with detergent and water prior to disinfection, especially surfaces that are visibly dirty.

- Routinely clean and disinfect surfaces and objects that are frequently touched. Clean with the cleaners typically used. Use all cleaning products according to the directions on the label.
- For disinfection most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be effective.
 - A list of products that are EPA-approved for use against the virus that causes COVID-19 is available [here](#)  . Follow the manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products (e.g., concentration, application method and contact time, etc.).
 - Additionally, diluted household bleach solutions can be used if appropriate for the surface. Follow manufacturer's instructions for application and proper ventilation. Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date. Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted. Prepare a bleach solution by mixing:
 - 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water or
 - 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water
- Additional information on cleaning and disinfection of community facilities can be found on [CDC's website](#).

Note: Disposable facemasks  should be kept on-site and used only if someone (worker or attendee) becomes sick at your event. Those who become sick should be immediately isolated from staff and participants who are not sick and given a clean disposable facemask to wear.

Note: Use culturally appropriate messages, materials, and resources.



Plan for staff absences. Develop and implement flexible attendance and sick-leave policies. Event staff need to stay home when they are sick, or they may need to stay home to care for a sick household member or care for their children in the event of school dismissals. Allow staff to work from home when possible. Identify critical job functions and positions and plan for alternative coverage by cross-training staff (similar to planning for holiday staffing). Provide instructions about how and when to safely return to work.



Implement flexible staff attendance and sick-leave policies (if possible). Require staff to stay home if they are sick or caring for a sick household member. Notify staff when you plan to implement [COVID-19 leave policies](#).

Note: Direct staff who get sick with [COVID-19 symptoms](#) to avoid contact with others and to seek medical advice.



Consider alternatives for event staff and participants who are at increased risk for complications from COVID-19. Currently, [older adults and persons with severe underlying health conditions](#) are considered to be at increased risk for severe illness and complications from COVID-19. Event organizers can consider reassigning duties for higher-risk staff to have minimal contact with other persons. People in higher-risk groups should consult with their healthcare provider about attending large events. Consider providing refunds to event participants who are unable to attend because they are at high risk and/or provide information on alternative viewing options.



Promote messages that discourage people who are sick from attending events. This could include electronic messages sent to attendees prior to travel to the event as well as messages requesting that people leave events if they begin to have symptoms of COVID-19, which include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Attendees should be encouraged to seek medical advice promptly by calling ahead to a doctor's office or emergency room to get guidance. See CDC guidance on [what to do when sick with COVID-19](#).

Note: Use culturally appropriate messages, materials, and resources.



If possible, identify a space that can be used to isolate staff or participants who become ill at the event.

Designate a space for staff and participants who may become sick and cannot leave the event immediately. Work with partners, such as local hospitals, to create a plan for treating staff and participants who do not live nearby. Include a [plan for separating and caring for vulnerable populations](#). If any staff member or participant becomes sick at your event, separate them from others as soon as possible. Establish procedures to help sick staff or participants leave the event as soon as possible. Provide them with clean, [disposable facemasks](#) to wear, if available. Work with the local public health department and nearby hospitals to care for those who become sick. If needed, contact emergency services for those who need emergency care. Public transportation, shared rides, and taxis should be avoided for sick persons, and disposable facemasks should be worn by persons who are sick at all times when in a vehicle. Read more about [preventing the spread of COVID-19 if someone is sick](#).

*Note: Providing a sick staff member or event participant with a disposable facemask to wear does **not** replace the need for that person to leave as soon as possible, stay home, and seek medical advice. Wearing a disposable facemask in the workplace or while participating in a large event is not a sufficient infection control measure.*



Plan ways to limit in-person contact for staff supporting your events. Several ways to do this include offering staff the option to telework if they can perform their job duties off-site, using email, and conducting meetings by phone or video conferencing. Reduce the number of staff needed such as staggering shifts for staff who support essential functions and services during events.



Develop flexible refund policies for participants. Create refund policies that permit participants the flexibility to stay home when they are sick, need to care for sick household members, or are at high risk for complications from COVID-19.



Identify actions to take if you need to postpone or cancel events. Work closely with local public health officials to assess local capacities in the area. During a COVID-19 outbreak, resource limitations among local healthcare systems and/or law enforcement can influence the decision to postpone or cancel your events. If possible, plan alternative ways for participants to enjoy the events by television, radio, or online.

Communicate about COVID-19



Stay informed about the local COVID-19 situation. Get [up-to-date information](#) about local COVID-19 activity from public health officials. Be aware of temporary school dismissals in your area because these may affect event staff.

Note: Early in the outbreak, local public health officials may recommend [schools dismiss temporarily](#).



Update and distribute timely and accurate emergency communication information. Identify everyone in your chain of communication (for example, event staff, participants, suppliers, vendors, and key community partners and stakeholders) and establish systems for sharing information with them. Maintain up-to-date contact information for everyone in the chain of communication. Identify platforms, such as a hotline, automated text messaging, and a website to help disseminate information. Update key community partners and stakeholders regularly. Share information about how you and the emergency operations coordinator or planning team for the venues are responding to the outbreak.



Identify and address potential language, cultural, and disability barriers associated with communicating COVID-19 information to event staff and participants. Information you share should be easily understood by everyone attending the events. Learn more about reaching people of diverse languages and cultures by visiting: [Know Your Audience](#). You also can learn more about communicating to staff in a crisis at: [Crisis Communications Plan](#) 

Follow-up After a COVID-19 Outbreak has Ended

Remember, a COVID-19 outbreak could last for a long time. When public health officials determine that the outbreak has ended in your local community, work with them to identify criteria for scaling back COVID-19 prevention actions at your events. Base the criteria on slowing of the outbreak in your local area. If your events were cancelled, work with your venues to reschedule your events.

Evaluate the effectiveness of your emergency operations and communication plans



Meet with the emergency operations coordinator or planning team for your venues to discuss and note lessons learned. Gather feedback from event staff, participants (if possible), community partners, and stakeholders to improve plans. Identify any gaps in the plans and any needs you may have for additional resources.



Maintain and expand your planning team. Look for ways to expand community partnerships. Identify agencies or partners needed to help you prepare for infectious disease outbreaks in the future and try to add them to your planning team.



Participate in community-wide emergency preparedness activities.

COVID-19 Readiness Resources

- Visit [cdc.gov/COVID19](https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19) for the latest information and resources about COVID-19
- [COVID 2019 Situation Summary](#)
- [Prevention and Treatment](#)
- [What to Do If You Are Sick](#)
- [Pregnant Women and COVID-19 FAQs](#)
- [FAQs: Coronavirus Disease-2019 \(COVID-19\) and Children](#)
- [Handwashing: A Family Activity](#)
- [Handwashing: Clean Hands Save Lives](#)

CDC Interim Guidance for Specific Audiences

- [Get Your Household Ready for Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [Interim Guidance for Administrators of US Childcare Programs and K-12 Schools to Plan, Prepare, and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-2019\)](#)
- [Interim Guidance for Administrators of US Institutions of Higher Education \(IHE\) to Plan, Prepare, and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [Interim Guidance for Travelers](#)

CDC Communication Resources

Attention

- ▶ **Please, Only One Person Per Household**
- ▶ **Practice Social Distancing - 6 Feet Apart**
- ▶ **Help Stop the Spread, Cover Your Cough!**



[Coronavirus.health.ok.gov](https://www.health.ok.gov/coronavirus)

[#StayHomeStaySafe](https://twitter.com/StayHomeStaySafe)

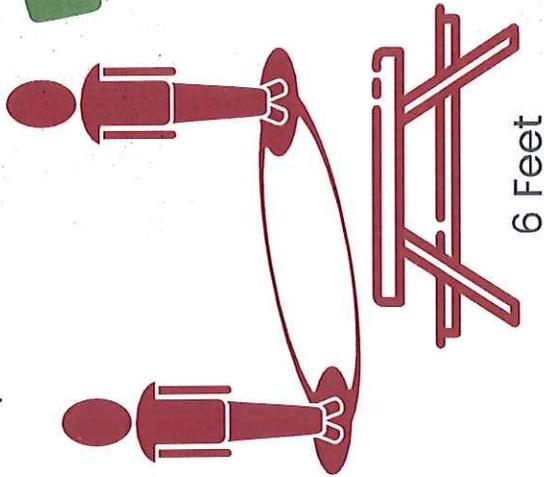


TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

Keep a safe distance between yourself and others.

The CDC is recommending at least 6 feet when in public areas.

6 Feet is about the length of a standard picnic table.



To ensure everyone's safety we are routinely cleaning and sanitizing our facilities.

Avoid shaking hands as a social greeting.

#SafeDistance

For more information visit:
[Coronavirus.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/coronavirus)

6 FEET SAVES LIVES



OKLAHOMA

Tips for Shopping

- ▶ **Make a Shopping List Before Arriving**
- ▶ **Use Facetime, Call, or Text for Shopping Requests**
- ▶ **Order Online and Pick-up**



[Coronavirus.health.ok.gov](https://www.health.ok.gov/coronavirus)

[#StayHomeStaySafe](https://twitter.com/StayHomeStaySafe)

Attention

▶ **One Cart**

▶ **One Person**

▶ **Stop the Spread**



[Coronavirus.health.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/health/coronavirus)

[#StayHomeStaySafe](https://twitter.com/StayHomeStaySafe)



OKLAHOMA

Cleaning And Disinfecting Your Facility

Everyday Steps, Steps When Someone is Sick, and Considerations for Employers

How to clean and disinfect

Wear disposable gloves to clean and disinfect.

Clean

- **Clean surfaces using soap and water.** Practice routine cleaning of frequently touched surfaces.

High touch surfaces include:

Tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, sinks, etc.

Disinfect

- Clean the area or item with soap and water or another detergent if it is dirty. Then, use a household disinfectant.
- **Recommend use of EPA-registered household disinfectant.** Follow the instructions on the label to ensure safe and effective use of the product.

Many products recommend:

- Keeping surface wet for a period of time (see product label)
- Precautions such as wearing gloves and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product.



- **Diluted household bleach solutions may also be used** if appropriate for the surface. Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for application and proper ventilation. Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser.

Leave solution on the surface for **at least 1 minute**

To make a bleach solution, mix:

- 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water
- OR
- 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water
- **Alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol.**

Soft surfaces

For soft surfaces such as **carpeted floor, rugs, and drapes**

- **Clean the surface using soap and water** or with cleaners appropriate for use on these surfaces.



cdc.gov/coronavirus

- **Launder items** (if possible) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Use the warmest appropriate water setting and dry items completely.

OR

- **Disinfect with an EPA-registered household disinfectant.** [These disinfectants](#) meet EPA's criteria for use against COVID-19.

Electronics

- For electronics, such as **tablets, touch screens, keyboards, remote controls, and ATM machines**
- Consider putting a **wipeable** cover on electronics.
- **Follow manufacturer's instruction** for cleaning and disinfecting.
 - If no guidance, **use alcohol-based wipes or sprays containing at least 70% alcohol.** Dry surface thoroughly.



Laundry

For clothing, towels, linens and other items

- **Wear disposable gloves.**
- **Wash hands with soap and water** as soon as you remove the gloves.
- **Do not shake** dirty laundry.
- Launder items according to the manufacturer's instructions. Use the **warmest appropriate water setting** and dry items completely.
- Dirty laundry from a sick person **can be washed with other people's items.**
- Clean and **disinfect clothes hampers** according to guidance above for surfaces.



Cleaning and disinfecting your building or facility if someone is sick

- **Close off areas** used by the sick person.
- **Open outside doors and windows** to increase air circulation in the area. **Wait 24 hours** before you clean or disinfect. If 24 hours is not feasible, wait as long as possible.
- Clean and disinfect **all areas used by the sick person**, such as offices, bathrooms, common areas, shared electronic equipment like tablets, touch screens, keyboards, remote controls, and ATM machines.
- If **more than 7 days** since the sick person visited or used the facility, additional cleaning and disinfection is not necessary.
 - Continue routine cleaning and disinfection.



When cleaning

- **Wear disposable gloves and gowns for all tasks in the cleaning process, including handling trash.**
 - Additional personal protective equipment (PPE) might be required based on the cleaning/disinfectant products being used and whether there is a risk of splash.
 - Gloves and gowns should be removed carefully to avoid contamination of the wearer and the surrounding area.
- **Wash your hands often** with soap and water for 20 seconds.
 - Always wash immediately after removing gloves and after contact with a sick person.



- Hand sanitizer: If soap and water are not available and hands are not visibly dirty, an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol may be used. However, if hands are visibly dirty, always wash hands with soap and water.

- **Additional key times to wash hands** include:

- After blowing one's nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- After using the restroom.
- Before eating or preparing food.
- After contact with animals or pets.
- Before and after providing routine care for another person who needs assistance (e.g., a child).

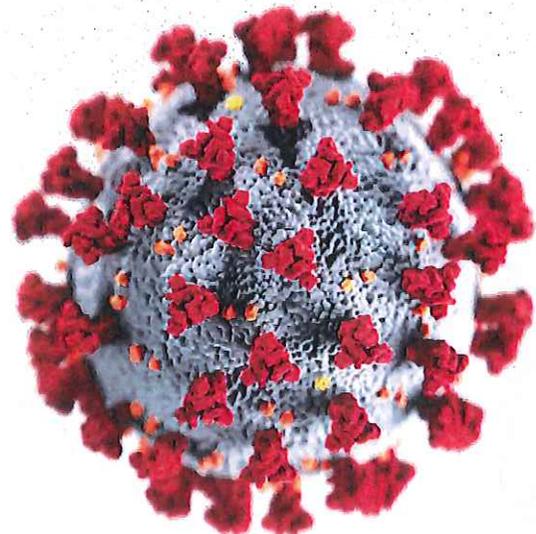
Additional Considerations for Employers



- **Educate workers** performing cleaning, laundry, and trash pick-up to recognize the symptoms of COVID-19.
- Provide instructions **on what to do if they develop symptoms within 14 days** after their last possible exposure to the virus.
- Develop **policies for worker protection and provide training** to all cleaning staff on site prior to providing cleaning tasks.
 - Training should include when to use PPE, what PPE is necessary, how to properly don (put on), use, and doff (take off) PPE, and how to properly dispose of PPE.
- Ensure workers are **trained on the hazards of the cleaning chemicals** used in the workplace in accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication standard ([29 CFR 1910.1200](#)).
- **Comply** with OSHA's standards on Bloodborne Pathogens ([29 CFR 1910.1030](#)), including proper disposal of regulated waste, and PPE ([29 CFR 1910.132](#)).

For facilities that house people overnight:

- Follow CDC's guidance for [colleges and universities](#). Work with state and local health officials to determine the best way to isolate people who are sick and if temporary housing is needed.
- For guidance on cleaning and disinfecting a sick person's bedroom/bathroom, review CDC's guidance on [disinfecting your home if someone is sick](#).



HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANTS FOR USE AGAINST COVID-19

THE WORKS-BASIC DISINFECTANT TOILET BOWL CLEANER
SCRUBBING BUBBLES- POWER STAIN DESTROYER NON-BLEACH TOILET BOWL DISINFECTANT
SCRUBBING BUBBLES- BUBBLY BLEACH GEL TOILET BOWL DISINFECTANT
WINDEX DISINFECTANT CLEANER
COMET DISINFECTING BATHROOM CLEANER
LYSOL BATHROOM CLEANER
LYSOL DISINFECTING WIPES
LYSOL BRAND CLEAN AND FRESH TOILET BOWL CLEANER
LYSOL BRAND BLEACH MOLD AND MILDEW REMOVER
CLOROX MULTI SURFACE CLEANER + BLEACH
CLOROX PET SOLUTIONS ADVANCED FORMULA DISINFECTING STAIN AND ODOR REMOVER
CLOROX DISINFECTING BLEACH2
CLOROX PERFORMANCE BLEACH1
CLOROX SCENTIVA BATHROOM DISINFECTING FOAM CLEANER
CLOROX DISINFECTING BATHROOM CLEANER
CLOROX DISINFECTING WIPES
LYSOL BRAND CLEAN AND FRESH MULTI-SURFACE CLEANER
LYSOL DISINFECTANT SPRAY
ULTRA CLOROX BRAND REGULAR BLEACH
LYSOL BRAND ALL PURPOSE CLEANER

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DISINFECTANTS FOR USE AGAINST COVID-19 PLEASE VISIT:
<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>



How to Protect Yourself and Others

Know how it spreads



- There is currently no vaccine to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- **The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus.**
- The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person.
 - » Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet).
 - » Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks.
 - » These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
 - » Some recent studies have suggested that COVID-19 may be spread by people who are not showing symptoms.

Everyone should

Clean your hands often



- **Wash your hands** often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- If soap and water are not readily available, **use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.** Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- **Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth** with unwashed hands.

Avoid close contact



- **Avoid close contact** with people who are sick.
- **Stay at home as much as possible.**
- **Put distance between yourself and other people.**
 - » Remember that some people without symptoms may be able to spread virus.
 - » This is especially important for **people who are at higher risk of getting very sick.** www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-higher-risk.html



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover when around others



- **You could spread COVID-19 to others** even if you do not feel sick.
- **Everyone should wear a cloth face cover when they have to go out in public**, for example to the grocery store or to pick up other necessities.
 - » Cloth face coverings should not be placed on young children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.
- **The cloth face cover is meant to protect other people** in case you are infected.
- Do **NOT** use a facemask meant for a healthcare worker.
- Continue to **keep about 6 feet between yourself and others**. The cloth face cover is not a substitute for social distancing.

Cover coughs and sneezes



- **If you are in a private setting and do not have on your cloth face covering, remember to always cover your mouth and nose** with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow.
- **Throw used tissues** in the trash.
- Immediately **wash your hands** with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not readily available, clean your hands with a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

Clean and disinfect



- **Clean AND disinfect frequently touched surfaces** daily. This includes tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, and sinks. www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/disinfecting-your-home.html
- **If surfaces are dirty, clean them:** Use detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.

CLASSIFYING WORKER EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

WORKER RISK OF EXPOSURE TO COVID-19 MAY VARY FROM VERY HIGH TO HIGH, MEDIUM, OR LOWER RISK. THE LEVEL OF RISK DEPENDS ON MANY DIFFERENT FACTORS. THE OCCUPATIONAL RISK PYRAMID SHOWS THE FOUR EXPOSURE RISK LEVELS IN THE SHAPE OF A PYRAMID TO REPRESENT HOW MOST AMERICAN WORKERS WILL LIKELY FALL IN THE LOWER EXPOSURE RISK OR MEDIUM EXPOSURE RISK LEVELS.

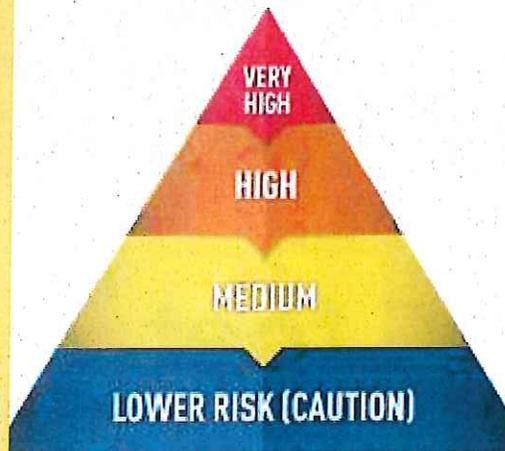
LOWER EXPOSURE RISK (CAUTION)

LOWER EXPOSURE RISK JOBS ARE THOSE THAT DO NOT REQUIRE CONTACT WITH PEOPLE KNOWN TO BE, OR SUSPECTED OF BEING, INFECTED WITH COVID-19 NOR FREQUENT CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC. WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY HAVE MINIMAL CONTACT WITH THE PUBLIC AND OTHER COWORKERS.

MEDIUM EXPOSURE RISK

MEDIUM EXPOSURE RISK JOBS INCLUDE THOSE THAT REQUIRE FREQUENT AND/OR CLOSE CONTACT WITH PEOPLE WHO MAY HAVE COVID-19 BUT WHO ARE NOT KNOWN OR SUSPECTED COVID-19 PATIENTS. WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY MAY WORK WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC (E.G., SCHOOLS, HIGH-POPULATION-DENSITY WORK ENVIRONMENTS, SOME HIGH-VOLUME RETAIL SETTINGS).

OCCUPATIONAL RISK PYRAMID



HIGH EXPOSURE RISK

HIGH EXPOSURE RISK JOBS ARE THOSE WITH HIGH POTENTIAL FOR EXPOSURE TO KNOWN OR SUSPECTED SOURCES OF COVID-19. WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY INCLUDE:

- HEALTHCARE DELIVERY AND SUPPORT STAFF
- MEDICAL TRANSPORT WORKERS
- MORTUARY WORKERS INVOLVED IN PREPARING THE BODY

VERY HIGH EXPOSURE RISK

JOBS WITH HIGH POTENTIAL FOR EXPOSURE TO KNOWN OR SUSPECTED SOURCES OF COVID-19 DURING SPECIFIC MEDICAL, POSTMORTEM, OR LABORATORY PROCEDURES. WORKERS IN THIS CATEGORY INCLUDE:

HEALTHCARE WORKERS
LABORATORY PERSONNEL HANDLING SPECIMENS
MORGUE WORKERS PERFORMING AUTOPSIES



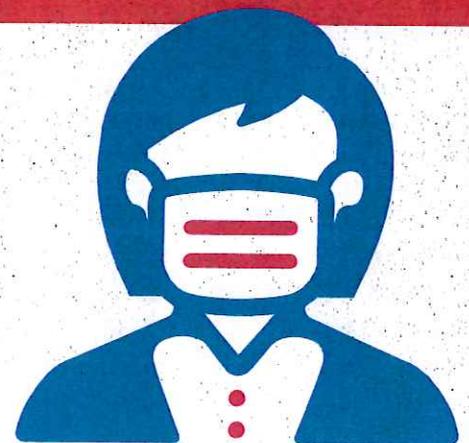
RETURNING SAFELY

- Stay home as much as possible, go out only for essentials.
- Wear a face covering when you go out around others.
- Keep 6 feet away from others.

**“I’LL
PROTECT
YOU, YOU
PROTECT
ME.”**



6 feet



OKLAHOMA
State Department
of Health



TULSA HEALTH
Department

INFORMATION + UPDATES
CORONAVIRUS.HEALTH.OK.GOV
CALL CENTER: 877-215-8336 OR 2-1-1



Feeling Sick?

Stay home when you are sick!

If you feel unwell or have the following symptoms
please leave the building and contact your health care provider.
Then follow-up with your supervisor.

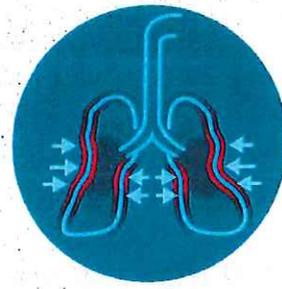
DO NOT ENTER if you have:



FEVER



COUGH



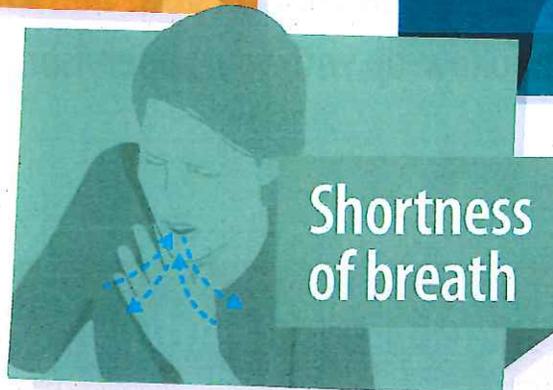
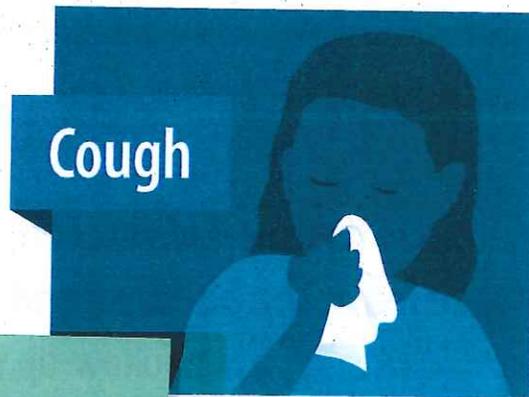
**SHORTNESS OF
BREATH**



cdc.gov/CORONAVIRUS

Please read before entering.

IF YOU HAVE



Please call our office before coming inside.

Clinic Phone # _____

The clinic staff may ask you to wear a mask or use tissues to cover your cough.

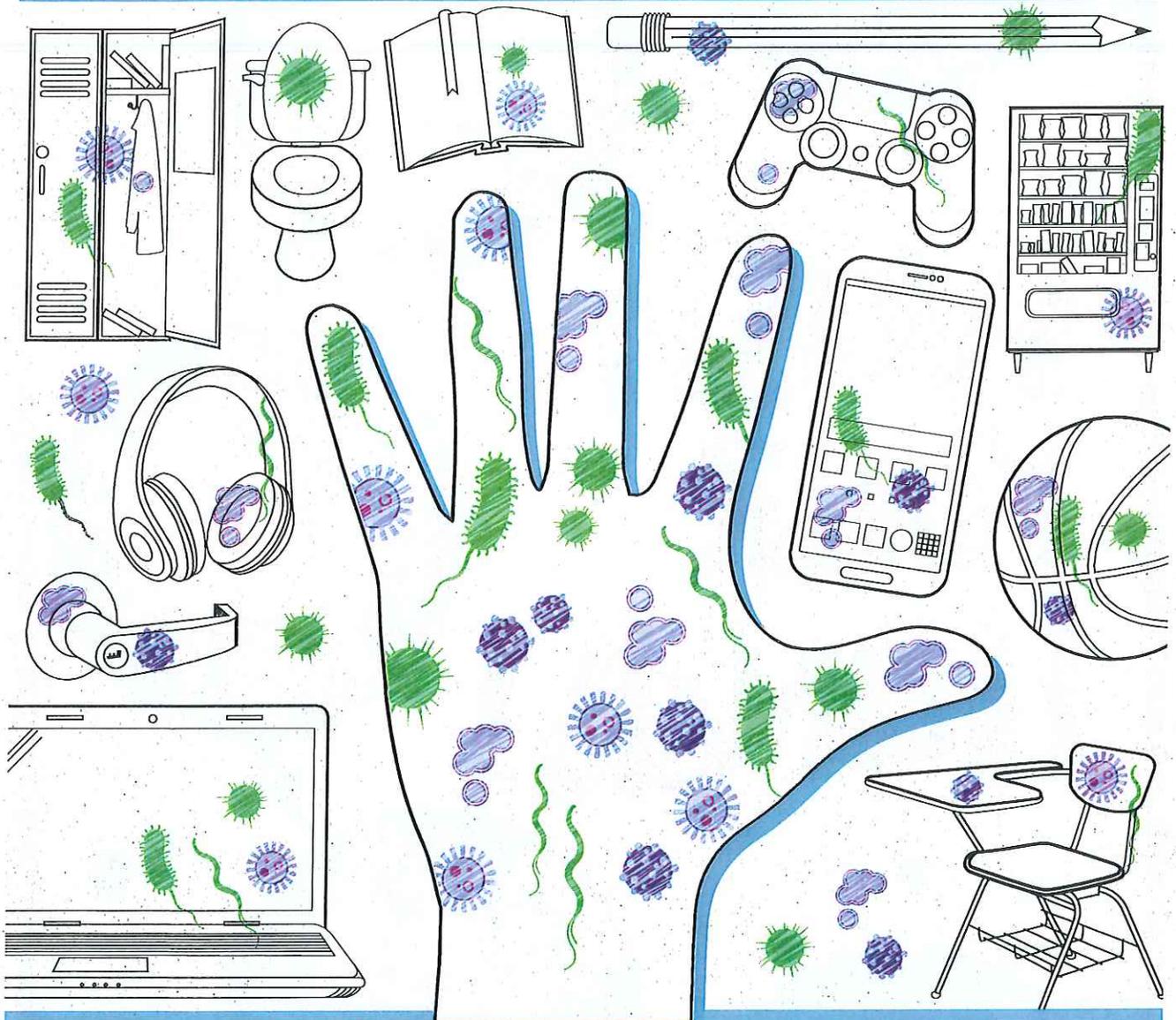
Thank you for helping us keep our patients and staff safe.



For more information: www.cdc.gov/COVID19

GERMS

are all around you.



Stay healthy.
Wash your hands.



1 Wet



2 Get Soap

Hands that look clean can still have icky germs!

WASH YOUR HANDS!



3 Scrub



4 Rinse



5 Dry



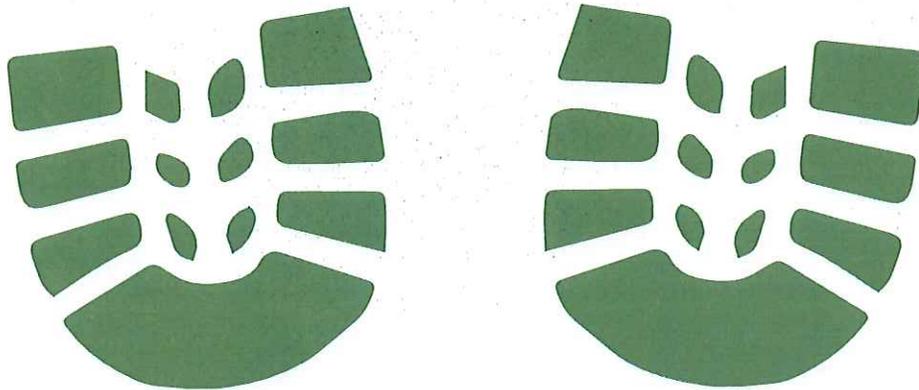
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

This material was developed by CDC. The Life is Better with Clean Hands campaign is made possible by a partnership between the CDC Foundation, GOJO, and Staples. HHS/CDC does not endorse commercial products, services, or companies.

**Wash your hands often
with soap and water for
at least 20 seconds!**

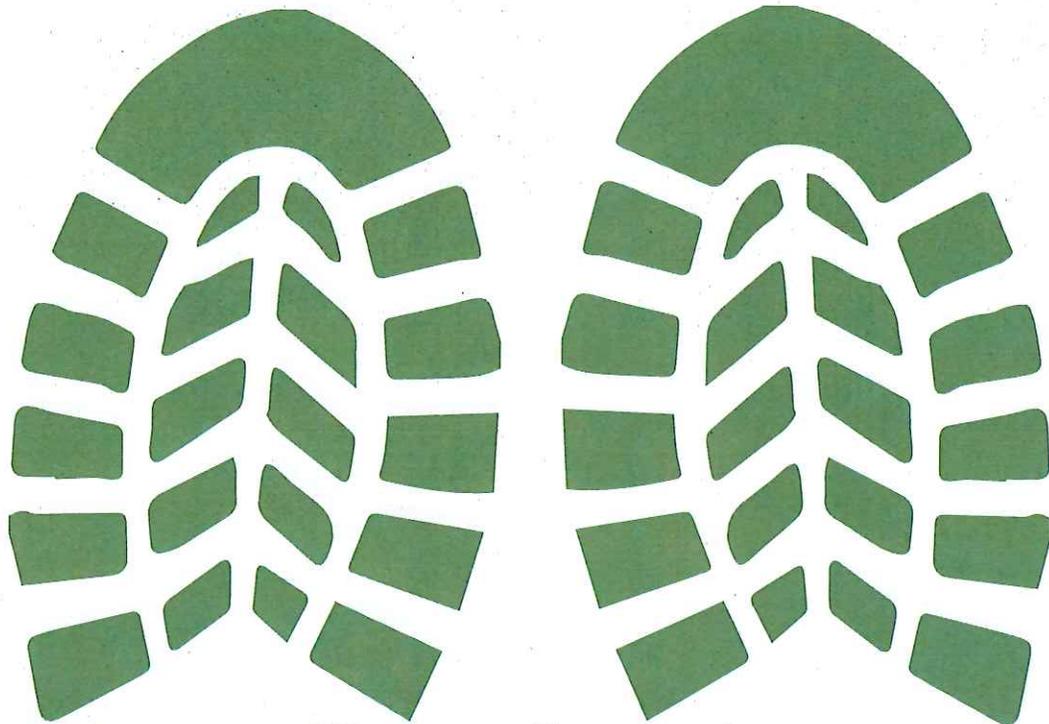


#SafeDistance

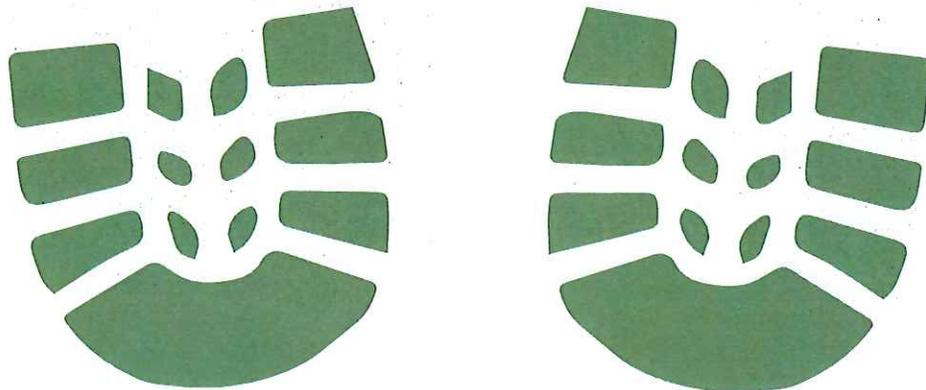


[Coronavirus.health.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/health/coronavirus)

**Remember,
Cover your Cough!**



#SafeDistance

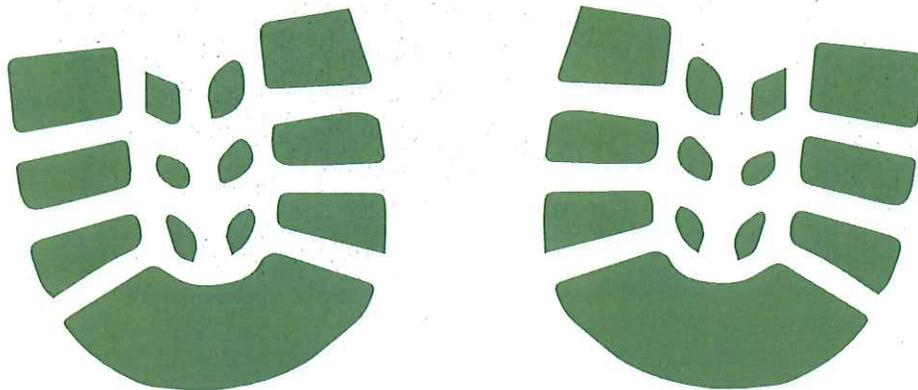


[Coronavirus.health.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/health/coronavirus)

Stay Informed!

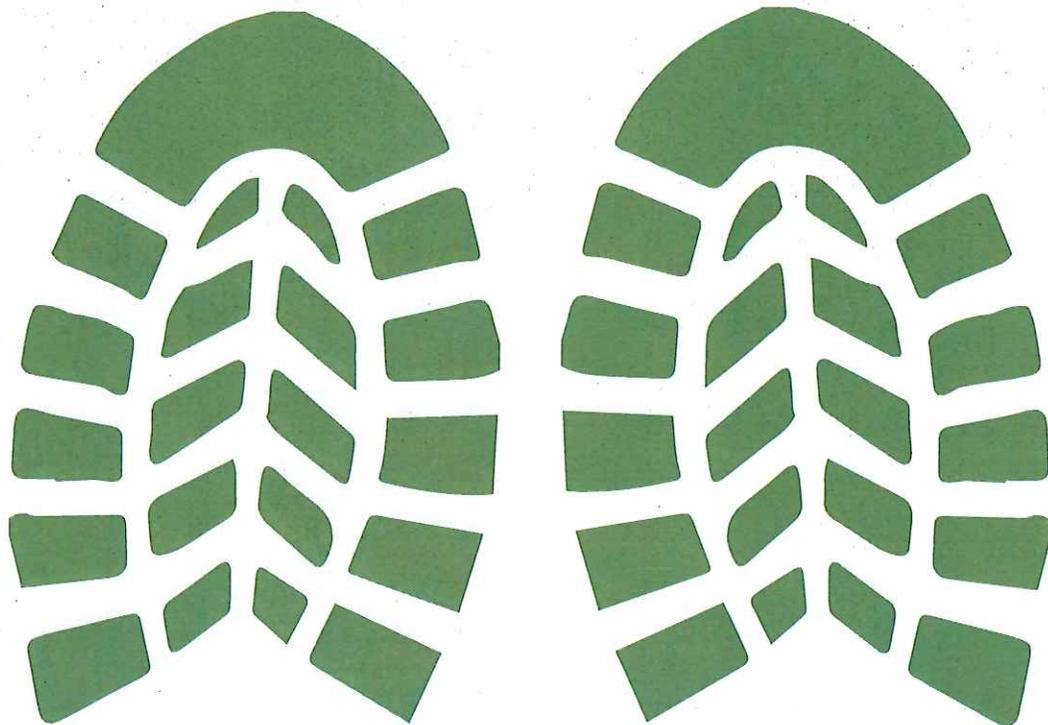


#SafeDistance

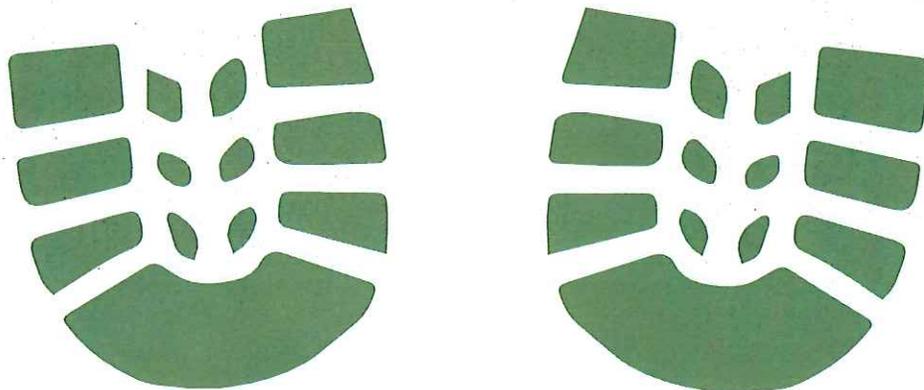


[Coronavirus.health.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/health/coronavirus)

**Avoid touching your
eyes, nose and mouth!**



#SafeDistance



[Coronavirus.health.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/health/coronavirus)

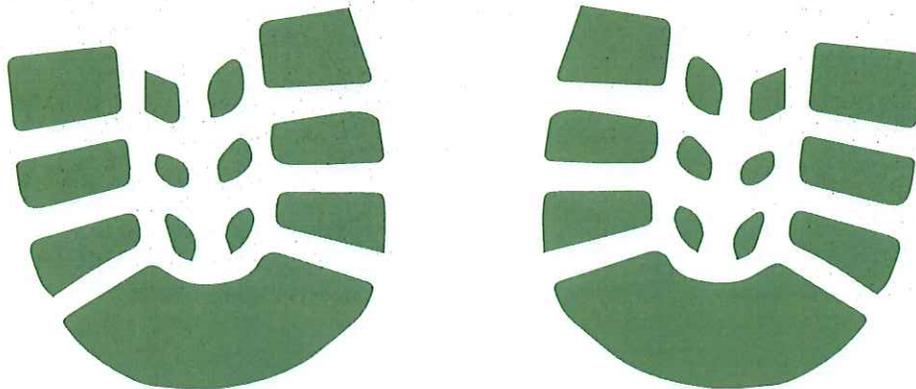


OKLAHOMA

**Hand washing
Saves Lives.**



#SafeDistance



[Coronavirus.health.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/health/coronavirus)



OKLAHOMA

6 Feet Saves Lives!



[Coronavirus.health.ok.gov](https://www.ok.gov/health/coronavirus)



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