

COVID-19

AGRICULTURAL TOOLKIT FOR EMPLOYERS



***District Health
Department #10***
Healthy People, Healthy Communities

A toolkit to assist agricultural employers as they safely operate during the COVID-19 pandemic. This guidance ensures the health and safety of employees, customers, and visitors.

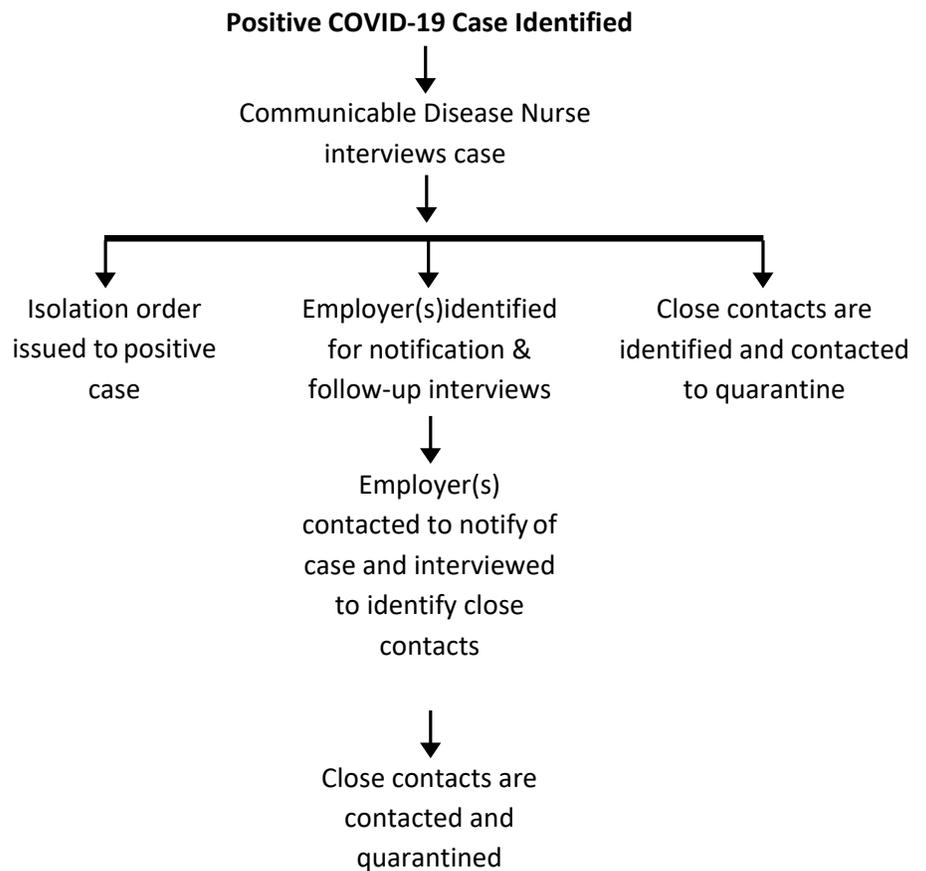
April 2021

What to Expect from PUBLIC HEALTH

District Health Department #10 (DHD#10) is committed to our mission to promote and enhance the health of our communities and environment through protection, prevention, and intervention.

What happens when a positive case is identified at your facility?

1. A call from a local public health department will notify the employer of a positive case at the workplace. If you become aware of a case at your workplace, you are required to notify your local health department within 24 hours per MIOSHA emergency rules. Depending on where the employee resides, this may be different a public health department than DHD#10. Local public health departments will follow up with cases that live in their jurisdiction.
2. Public health will give the positive case (employee) isolation orders and exclude cases (employee) from working. If an employee notifies you that they have COVID-19 prior to notification from local public health, send them home and do not allow them to return without clearance from the health department.
3. Public health will request assistance from case (employee) and potentially employer to identify and possibly get in touch with workplace contacts (e.g. other employees, clients, visitors). Do not share case name, details or health information with others. (See Close Contact Letter and instructions to share with employees identified as close contacts)
4. Public health will give quarantine notice to contacts which may exclude them from work and will ask contacts to monitor symptoms.



Communicable Disease case work is a critical function of public health. Confidentiality of personal information is essential. As part of a public health investigation, the local health department may ask for information about staff and other persons in connection with the case. This is routine public health practice and follows the Michigan Public Health Code 333.2433 & 333.2446:

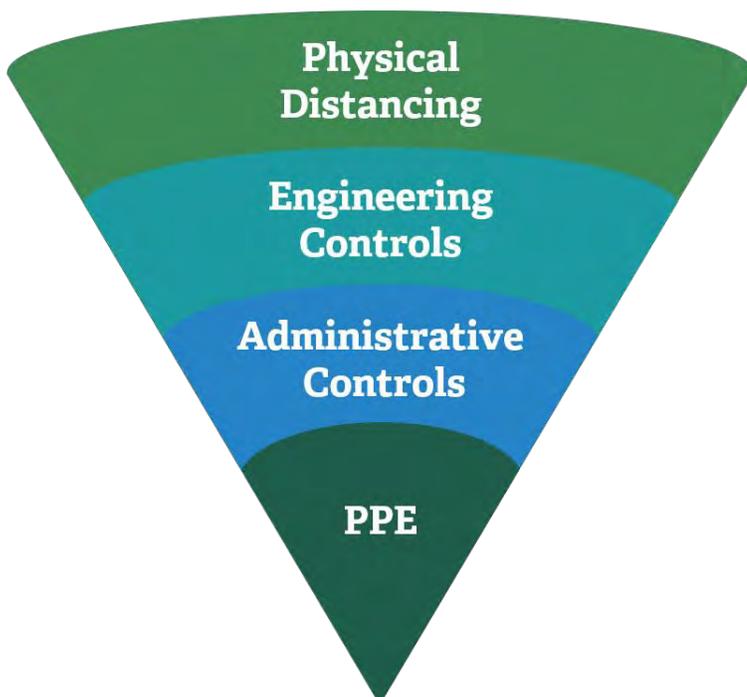
To assure compliance with laws enforced by a local health department, the local health department may inspect, investigate, or authorize an inspection or investigation to be made of, any matter, thing, premise, place, person, record, vehicle, incident, or event. Section. 2241 to 2247 apply to an inspection or investigation made under this section.

Prevention Overview for IMPROVING SAFETY

COVID-19 is a highly transmittable virus, and public health responses must attempt to prevent extensive, asymptomatic spread. While widespread testing and swift isolation and quarantine of those infected or exposed is important; they are not as important as widespread use of methods to prevent infections such as social distancing, use of face coverings, hand washing, and proper disinfection.

- Develop an infectious disease preparedness and response plan
- Prepare to implement basic infection prevention measures
- Develop policies and procedures for prompt identification and isolation of sick people
- Develop, implement, and communicate about workplace flexibility and protections
- Implement workplace controls

Techniques for improved safety include physical distancing, engineering controls, administrative controls, and the use of personal protective equipment. Best-practice mitigation strategies are demonstrated in the diagram below.



Until a vaccine or treatment is available, non-pharmaceutical interventions such as **SOCIAL DISTANCING** and **FACE COVERINGS** are crucial in preventing illness and death from COVID-19 within a community.

Physical Distancing

Whenever possible, have people work from home. This should include restructuring responsibilities to minimize the numbers of workers that need to be physically present

Engineering Controls

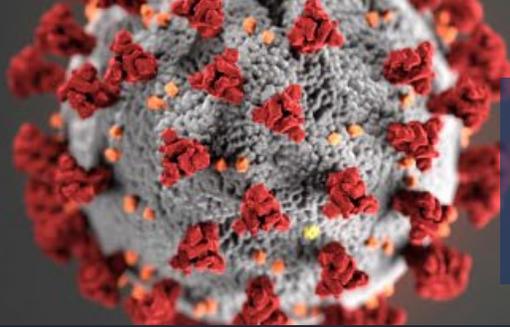
Create physical barriers between people, such as Plexiglas dividers or tape off seating

Administrative Controls

Redistribute responsibilities to reduce contact between individuals

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Have people wear cloth face coverings



INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYERS EMPLOYEE VACCINATION PLANNING

Michigan.gov/Coronavirus

Employers have a role in ensuring employees have the opportunity to be vaccinated, especially with eligibility open to all Michiganders aged 16 years and older. Vaccine distribution is a local function and will look different based on the needs of each community. **Employers should work with the local health department (LHD) to develop a vaccination program as outlined.**

BENEFITS OF VACCINE PROGRAMS

- **Healthy workforce** by preventing the spread of COVID-19.
- **Reduced absenteeism** due to illness, doctor visits and quarantine. Fully vaccinated individuals are exempt from quarantine after being exposed to COVID-19 if they do not have symptoms.
- **Improved morale** among employees.

POTENTIAL EMPLOYEE VACCINE PROGRAMS

PARTNER	OPPORTUNITIES	GET STARTED
Local Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Establish onsite vaccine clinic– Register employees for an offsite clinic– Employees may self-register for offsite vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Contact the LHD for support with vaccine clinics. Locate information about the LHD at Michigan.gov/COVIDVaccine.
Occupational Health Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Use existing occupation health programs for your business to complete onsite administration of vaccines to employees. This is a great way to leverage resources and support employee vaccination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– If the business is an enrolled COVID-19 Vaccine Provider, communicate with the LHD to arrange an allocation of vaccine as supply is available– If the business not an enrolled provider, first register as a provider. Then work with LHD to arrange an allocation of vaccine as supply is available.
Local Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Establish onsite vaccine clinic– Register employees for an offsite clinic– Employees may self-register for offsite vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Contact a local pharmacy enrolled in the Federal Retail Pharmacy Program (e.g., Meijer, Rite Aid, CVS, Kroger, Snyders etc.) to make arrangements for an onsite or dedicated vaccination clinic for your employees
Local Health Systems (Hospitals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Establish onsite vaccine clinic– Employees may self-register for offsite vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Contact the local health system to determine availability to support outside employee vaccination programs.

DETERMINING VACCINE PROGRAM TYPE

Employers should consider whether a majority of workers would prefer a community clinic vs an employer-based clinic as well as the following factors:

ONSITE	OFFSITE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Large number of workers– Employers have predictable schedules– Ample space for a clinic, including social distancing– Ability to enroll as a vaccine provider and provide trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Small- to medium- sized– Employees have unpredictable schedules– Employees move frequently between job sites– Limited resources

EMPLOYER POLICIES

OSHA encourages employers to at minimum, provide information and training on the benefits and safety of vaccinations in [Protecting Workers: Guidance on Mitigating and Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 in the Workplace](#).

The CDC encourages [Workplace Vaccination Programs](#) including initiatives to:

- **Offer flexible, non-punitive sick leave options** (e.g., paid sick leave) for employees to be vaccinated and for employees with signs and symptoms after vaccination.
- **Allow time for vaccine confidence to grow.** Workers who are hesitant at first may become more confident after seeing coworkers get vaccinated.
- **Offer more than one opportunity for vaccination.** Mobile clinics can return to a worksite multiple times on a rotating schedule. Employers using community locations can provide supportive policies (e.g., paid leave, transportation support) for an extended period of time.
- **Build vaccine confidence.** Ask organizations and individuals who are respected in employee communities to help.

EMPLOYEE EDUCATION RESOURCES

[Michigan.gov/COVIDVaccine](#) provides resources including:

- [Frequently asked questions](#)
- [How mRNA vaccines work](#)
- [How adenovirus vaccines work](#)
- [How COVID-19 vaccines are approved and developed](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccine Prioritization Guidance](#)

[CDC.gov/COVIDVaccine](#)

Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Workplace Checklist



As businesses and entities open back up, it is important to follow all appropriate guidance to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Below is a workplace checklist to assist you as you screen employees and implement social distancing measures within your workplaces.

Screen staff reporting to work sites

Employers should measure employee's temperature and assess symptoms prior to starting work. Ask employee the following question:

1. Do you have symptoms of fever, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, vomiting/diarrhea, or loss of taste/smell?

If an employee answers YES, you should:

Send the employee home immediately. The employee should self-isolate/self-quarantine at home for:

- At least 10 days have passed *since symptoms first appeared* and
- At least 24 hours have passed *since last fever* without the use of fever-reducing medications and
- Symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath) have improved

Screening Guidance:

Create and implement an active screening plan that will work best for your facility. Determine where and how this screening will take place. You can use the form included in this packet to record answers. You are not required to record answers to the screening questions, or record employee temperature results. We recommend it, but you are not required to do so.

Items to consider: Stagger shift starting times so employees do not arrive at the same time. Have one person asking staff these questions directly. Or, staff could do a "self-check-in" by entering their information on a computer, tablet, or sheet of paper. Be sure to instruct employees on properly disinfecting equipment or writing utensils. Provide alcohol-based hand sanitizer at the screening station, if possible.

If a touchless/contactless thermometer is available, a temperature check is strongly recommended at the worksite. We understand it may be difficult to get a thermometer at this time. Employees can also take their temperature at home and report it to their employer. A fever is considered a temperature of 100.4°F or above.

If your facility is already following other appropriate or more-stringent infection control procedures (like CDC guidelines), please continue to use those procedures.

Note that the 14 day quarantine period does not apply to hospitals, healthcare facilities, EMS, other organizations that employ healthcare workers in the inpatient or outpatient setting, all providers and support staff involved in patient care, and public health staffing actively involved in the COVID-19 response (local or state).

Develop and implement a social distancing plan

Determine how you will maintain 6 feet of distance between people. This 6-foot distance applies to employees working in shared spaces, and to customers waiting for services inside or outside the business. Options include using signs, contact barriers, entrance limits, and specialized hours. You may also need to limit capacity inside facilities to provide for social distancing between customers and employees.

For questions, visit www.dhd10.org/coronavirus or contact District Health Department #10 at info@dhd10.org

Managing Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) in the Workplace



For businesses and organizations that continue to operate during the COVID-19 pandemic, District Health Department #10 recommends:

- Screen everyone. Check employees for fever or other symptoms if they will enter facilities or buildings.
- Maintain 6 feet of distance between people.
- Emphasize frequent and proper hand washing. Make sure sinks are well supplied.
- Work remotely whenever possible.
- Do not share space or equipment. If this is not possible, have employees wash their hands before and after using shared equipment. Clean and sanitize equipment between uses.
- Any employee with cold symptoms or underlying health conditions should stay home or work remotely.

What do I do when my employee shows up to work ill?

If an employee comes to work ill, or becomes ill while at work, they should be directed to go home immediately and **self-isolate** even if their symptoms are mild. If they are having trouble breathing or cannot keep fluids down, have them contact their doctor right away. COVID-19 symptoms are very similar to the symptoms seen in a typical cold or flu. However, it is best to be cautious. Take care not to over-react in order to prevent panic among your team. Consider alternative work options like teleworking if your employee is well enough to do so.

What should I do if visitors or customers have symptoms of illness, such as coughing or sneezing?

You and your employees should follow social distancing guidance and maintain at least a 6-foot distance from anyone, especially those who are having symptoms. If your employee must be closer to the customer, advise them to minimize time spent with symptomatic customers to less than 10 minutes, if possible. Be sure to provide the public with tissues and trash receptacles. Have a no-touch hand sanitizer dispenser near customer entrances, if feasible.

One of our employees just tested positive for COVID-19. What should I do?

Instruct the employee to stay home and **self-isolate**. They should not return to work until at least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared AND at least 24 hours have passed since last fever without the use of fever-reducing medications AND symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath) have improved. Offer telework assignments if the employee is well enough to work. **IMPORTANT:** You must protect the confidentiality of your employee. Legally, you cannot identify the employee by name. DO NOT disclose to other staff or third persons the name or other personal or health information of the employee who tested positive for COVID-19.

Thoroughly clean and disinfect equipment and other elements of the work environment of the employee along with frequently touched surfaces and objects such as doorknobs/pushbars, elevator buttons, restroom doors, etc. Use EPA-approved disinfectants and use according to label instructions.

If the employee had been working while ill, identify co-workers and individuals that the employee may have come into contact with and advise them to **self-monitor** their symptoms. If employees who may have been exposed to an ill individual do not have symptoms, they should go home and self-quarantine and monitor symptoms. If employees are considered critical infrastructure and their absence would cause a hardship, they can continue working but must adhere to social distancing guidelines, wear a mask the entire day, and disinfect and clean their workspace. Common areas, including bathrooms and break rooms, should be disinfected as well. If an employee starts to have symptoms during the workday, send them home immediately. Track exposed employees on the form provided and regularly monitor them for symptoms.

One of our employee's family members has symptoms of COVID-19 but have not been diagnosed with it yet. Their family member has not been around anyone with COVID-19. What should we do?

As long as your employee is healthy and free of symptoms, he or she can continue to work. If the family member tests positive for COVID-19 and the employee is considered a close contact, he or she must self-quarantine for 14 days beginning the first full day after the last date of exposure and self-monitor for symptoms. If the employee gets tested for COVID-19 and it comes back negative, they must still finish their 14-day quarantine.

One of our employee's family members has symptoms of COVID-19 and was around someone with COVID-19 within the past 14 days. What should we do?

Because the employee's family member was around a positive COVID-19 case, the family member may have a probable case of COVID-19. Employees who have been in close contact to a probable or known case of COVID-19 should self-quarantine for 14 days and self-monitor for symptoms. The only exception is if an employee is considered critical infrastructure and their absence would cause a hardship. If this is the case, the employee can continue working but should self-monitor their symptoms and adhere to social distancing guidelines, wear a mask the entire day, and disinfect and clean their workspace each day. Common areas, including bathrooms and break rooms, should be disinfected after each use as well. If an employee starts having symptoms during the workday, send them home immediately. Track exposed employees on the form provided and regularly monitor them for symptoms.

One of our employees has symptoms of COVID-19. Should I send everyone home?

Any employee with symptoms of COVID-19 should be sent home immediately and encouraged to get tested. Any employees who may have been exposed to the employee with symptoms can continue to work while the employee is awaiting test results. If the results come back positive, the employees who were exposed may be considered close contacts and would need to self-quarantine for a full 14 days. If the test comes back negative and the employee with symptoms was not exposed to another COVID-19 case, the employee can come back to work.

One of my employees has self-reported that they came into contact with someone believed to be positive for COVID-19. What should I do?

Review the nature of the exposure. They should self-quarantine for 14 days unless they are considered critical infrastructure and their absence would cause a hardship. In that case, they can continue working but must continue to self-monitor their symptoms, adhere to social distancing guidelines, wear a mask the entire day, and disinfect and clean their workspace. Common areas, including bathrooms and break rooms, should be disinfected as well. If an employee starts to have symptoms during the workday, send them home immediately. Track exposed employees on the form provided and regularly monitor them for symptoms.

One of our employees just found out that they were exposed to COVID-19 after interacting with a member of the public (or vendor or contractor). What steps do I take?

Review the nature of the exposure. They should self-quarantine for 14 days unless they are considered critical infrastructure and their absence would cause a hardship. In that case, they can continue working but must continue to self-monitor their symptoms, adhere to social distancing guidelines, wear a mask the entire day, and disinfect and clean their workspace. Common areas, including bathrooms and break rooms, should be disinfected as well. If an employee starts to have symptoms during the workday, send them home immediately. Track exposed employees on the form provided and regularly monitor them for symptoms.

Please refer to the guidance for Social Distancing, Self-Monitoring, Self-Quarantine, and Self-Isolation on the subsequent pages.

For additional guidance, go to:

- District Health Department #10: www.dhd10.org/coronavirus
- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services: www.michigan.gov/coronavirus
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus

Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Workplace Health Screening

Company Name: _____

Employee Name: _____

Date: _____

Time In: _____

In the past 24 hours, have you experienced:

Subjective fever (felt feverish): Yes No

New cough: Yes No

Shortness of breath: Yes No

Sore throat: Yes No

Vomiting/Diarrhea: Yes No

New Loss of taste or smell: Yes No

Muscle or body aches Yes No

Current temperature: _____

If you answer “yes” to any of the symptoms listed above, or your temperature is 100.4 °F or higher, please do not go into work. Self- isolate at home and contact your primary care physician’s office for direction. Do not go back to work until:

- At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared and
- At least 24 hours have passed since last fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and
- Symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath) have improved

Have you had close contact in the last 14 days with an individual diagnosed with COVID-19? Yes No

Have you engaged in any activity or travel within the last 14 days which fails to comply with the guidance to social distance, mask, and sanitize hands? Yes No

Have you been directed or told by the local health department or your healthcare provider to self-isolate or self-quarantine? Yes No

Are under evaluation for COVID-19 (for example, waiting for the results of a viral test to confirm infection) Yes No

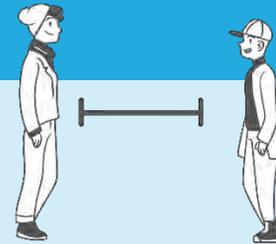
Have been diagnosed with COVID-19 and not yet cleared to discontinue isolation Yes No

If you answer “yes” to either of these questions, please do not go into work. Self-quarantine at home for 14 days.

Directions for Social Distancing, Self-Monitoring, Self-Quarantine, and Self-Isolation

Social Distancing

- Keep 6 feet of space between people as much as possible
- Avoid places at their busiest times
- Use online, drive-through or curbside services when possible
- Avoid getting together in large social groups
- If possible, businesses should have employee tele-commute, provide online options and limit in-person meetings
- Wear a face mask at all times while in the workplace. Employers can issue face masks or can approve employees' supplied cloth face coverings in the event of shortages.



Self-Monitoring



- Practice social distancing.
- Take and record temperature twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening.
- Report any temperature of 100.4 F or above to your doctor.
- Report any onset of respiratory illness to your doctor. These include:
 1. Cough
 2. Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
 3. Chest pain
 4. Additionally, you could experience sore throat, muscle aches, chills, headache, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
- If you need medical care, call ahead to your doctor.
- Household members should practice social distancing.
- If you develop symptoms of illness you will move into Self-Isolation (see page 3).

Self-Quarantine



- Under no circumstance should you go to work, school or public places. You should only consider leaving your home if you need medical attention.
 - Avoid using public transportation to get to your medical provider or emergency department. Do not use busses, Uber, Lyft, taxi cabs or rail lines.
 - Wear a mask over your nose and mouth if you must leave your house to seek medical care.
- Take and record temperature twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening.
- Report any temperature of 100.4°F or above to your doctor.
- Report any onset of respiratory illness to your doctor. These include:
 1. Cough
 2. Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
 3. Chest pain
 4. Additionally, you could experience sore throat, muscle aches, chills, headache, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
- If you need medical care, call ahead to your doctor.
- Minimize contact with others in your home when possible.
- Do not share items with your household members or pets such as dishes, drinking cups, silverware, towels or bedding. After using these items, they should be washed with soap and hot water.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with a disposable tissue or the upper part of your sleeve. Dispose of tissues in a lined trash can. Wash your hand immediately afterward.
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. This includes after using the restroom, coughing or sneezing, or when they are visibly dirty. If you do not have access to soap and water, use a hand sanitizer with 60% to 95% alcohol.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Clean your frequently used surfaces with a solution of ¼ cup bleach to a gallon of water or disinfectant sprays or wipes daily. This includes “high-touch” surfaces such as phones, tablets, keyboards, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, counters, tabletops and bedside tables. Wear rubber gloves if necessary and make sure the area is properly ventilated.
- Household members should practice self-monitoring.

Self-Isolation



- **Under no circumstance should you go to work, school or public places.** You should only consider leaving your home if you need medical attention.
 - Avoid using public transportation to get to your medical provider or emergency department. Do not use busses, Uber, Lyft, or taxi cabs.
 - Wear a mask over your nose and mouth if you must leave your house to seek medical care.
- Avoid handling pets or other animals while you are sick.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with a disposable tissue or the upper part of your sleeve. Dispose of tissues in a lined trash can. Wash your hands immediately afterward.
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. This includes after using the restroom, coughing or sneezing, or when they are visibly dirty. If you do not have access to soap and water, use a hand sanitizer with 60% - 95% alcohol.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Clean your frequently used surfaces with a solution of ¼ cup bleach to a gallon of water or disinfectant sprays or wipes daily. This includes “high-touch” surfaces such as phones, tablets, keyboards, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, counters, tabletops and bedside tables. Wear rubber gloves if necessary and make sure the area is properly ventilated.
- Clean any item or surface that may have blood, mucus, vomit, urine, stool or other body fluids on them.
- Make sure your home has good airflow, open windows if weather permits or use the airconditioner.

If you live with others:

- Separate yourself from other household members and pets whenever possible.
 - You should stay in a specific room and away from other household members.
 - Use a separate bathroom if possible.
 - If you must share a bathroom wipe down all surfaces after the patient uses it. Separate toothbrushes.
 - If you share a shower, do not share razors, washcloths or body sponges/poufs
 - If you must enter a shared space put a mask over your nose and mouth before leaving your room
- Do not share items with your household members or pets such as dishes, drinking cups, silverware, towels or bedding. After using these items, they should be washed with soap and hotwater
- Household members should practice Self-quarantine (see page 2)

If you live alone:

- Do not open your door to anyone. If someone is dropping off groceries or other items for you, have them leave it at your doorstep and wait until they leave to open the door.
- Do not cook food for anyone other than yourself

When seeking care at a healthcare facility:

- Call ahead to get direction from your health care provider. They may ask you to meet them outside or usher you into a different entrance than the general public uses
- Avoid using public transportation to get to your medical provider or emergency department. Do not use busses, Uber, Lyft, taxi cabs or rail lines.
 - If you are unable to drive yourself and do not have a ride, call 9-1-1 for transport by ambulance
 - If someone is giving you a ride, wear a mask that covers your mouth and nose while you are in the vehicle with them
- If you are driving yourself, apply a mask that covers your mouth and nose before exiting your vehicle

COVID-19

MIOSHA EMERGENCY RULES

The rules implement workplace safeguards for all businesses and specific requirements for industries, including manufacturing, construction, retail, health care, sports and exercise facilities and restaurants and bars. These rules take effect on October 14, 2020 and shall remain in effect for six months.

EMPLOYER REQUIREMENTS



Establish Exposure Determination for Employees

- The employer should evaluate routine and anticipated tasks to determine anticipated employee exposure to COVID-19.
- The employer should categorize jobs into the following risk categories:
 - **Lower exposure risk** – do not require contact with public or other workers.
 - **Medium exposure risk** – require frequent and/or close contact (ex. within six feet) with people who may be infected with SARS-CoV-2, but who are not known or suspected COVID-19 patients. Workers in this category have contact with the general public and coworkers.
 - **High exposure risk** – high potential for exposure to known sources of COVID-19, these could include healthcare professionals, law enforcement, nursing home employees, medical transport or mortuary workers.
 - **Very high exposure risk** – 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, dental and morgue workers performing aerosol-generating procedures.



Create a COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan

- The employer should develop and implement a written plan to prevent employee exposure to COVID-19.
- The plan should include exposure determination and detail the measures the employer will implement to reduce employee exposure, including any:
 - **Engineering controls** – barriers between the worker and exposure to the virus.
 - **Administrative controls** – policies, procedures and practices such as staggered work schedule, teleworking and increase social distancing measures.

- **Hand hygiene and environmental surface disinfection** – regularly clean and disinfect surfaces and equipment.
- **Personal protective equipment** – employees in frequent or prolonged close contact with known or suspected cases of COVID-19 must be provided with and wear, at a minimum, an N95 respirator.
- **Health surveillance** – screening protocols to identify known or suspected COVID-19 cases at the start of work shifts, employees should report any signs or symptoms of COVID-19.
- **Training** – employers should provide COVID-19 exposure prevention training to employees, including steps to report signs and symptoms of COVID-19.



Establish Workplace Procedures

- Identify a workplace COVID-19 coordinator.
- Examine and update policies like telework.
- Mandate face coverings as required.
- Train employees on new procedures and policies.
- Employee health screening procedures – prior to work.



Workplace Procedures - Cleaning

- The employer should routinely clean and disinfect all areas such as offices, common areas, bathrooms, shared electronic equipment and frequently touched surfaces.
- If a sick employee is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19, perform enhanced cleaning and disinfection of the workplace.



Workplace Procedures - Sick Employees

- Require employees to report when they receive a positive test or are experiencing symptoms of COVID-19.
- Require employees to self-isolate. Employees should notify supervisors and stay home. Do not allow employees to return until home isolation criteria is met (Follow CDC Guidance) and inform other employees of possible workplace exposure (ADA compliant – keep confidentiality).



Employee Training

- Training should cover new policies and procedures like screening procedures, telework duties and employee reporting policy. Be sure to train on new controls like personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements and cleaning of workspace.



Industry-Specific Requirements

- An employer of a business, operation, or facility in the industry sectors named below shall comply with the requirements specific for its business, operation, or facility:
 - Casinos
 - Construction
 - Gyms and Fitness Centers
 - In-Home Services
 - Manufacturing
 - Meat and Processing
 - Offices
 - Outpatient Healthcare
 - Personal Care Services
 - Pre K-12 Schools
 - Research Laboratories
 - Restaurant and Bars
 - Retail
 - Sports and Entertainment Facilities



Additional Resources

- Guidelines for Employees
- Guidelines for employers

To read the complete Emergency Rules, visit Michigan.gov/COVIDWorkplaceSafety. For further information, call 855-SAFEC19 (855-723-3219). To report health and safety concerns in the workplace, go to Michigan.gov/MIOSHAc complaint.



Agricultural Employer Checklist for Creating a COVID-19 Assessment and Control Plan

To prevent and slow the spread of COVID-19, agricultural employers can use this checklist to create a COVID-19 assessment and control plan for applying specific preparation, prevention, and management measures. This checklist has been developed based on the [Agriculture Workers and Employers Interim Guidance from CDC and the U.S. Department of Labor](#).

This checklist has five sections:

- **Section 1:** Assessment
- **Section 2:** Control Plan based on the Hierarchy of Controls
 - » Screening and Monitoring Workers
 - » Managing Sick Workers
 - » Addressing Return to Work after Worker Exposure to COVID-19
 - » Engineering Controls
 - » Cleaning, Disinfection, and Sanitation
 - » Administrative Controls
 - » Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- **Section 3:** Special Considerations for Shared Housing
- **Section 4:** Special Considerations for Shared Transportation
- **Section 5:** Special Considerations for Children

This checklist can be used to reassess, update, and modify your assessment and control plan on a regular basis or as conditions change.



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

Agricultural Employer Checklist Section 1: Assessment

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Consider the characteristics of your region, worksite, space, and job tasks that may impact your assessment and control of COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Monitor federal, state, and local public health communications about COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure workers have access to current information.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Check local public health information and the CDC COVID-19 website daily, or as needed depending on local conditions.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Designate a workplace coordinator responsible for COVID-19 assessment and control planning.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure all workers know how to contact the coordinator.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure coordinator communicates in workers' preferred languages.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure coordinator provides materials in preferred languages and at the appropriate literacy level.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide workers with information about where to get COVID-19 testing.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Regularly conduct work site assessments to identify COVID-19 risks and prevention strategies.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Agricultural Employer Checklist Section 2: Control Plan based on the Hierarchy of Controls

Screening and Monitoring Workers

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Develop uniform policies and procedures for screening workers for COVID-19 signs and symptoms.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Screen workers before they enter the worksite or, if possible, before they board shared transportation.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Conduct verbal screenings to check for symptoms using workers' preferred languages.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Check workers' temperatures at the beginning of each shift, identifying anyone with a fever of 100.4°F or greater.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Do not let workers who indicated having symptoms or who have a fever of 100.4°F or greater enter the workplace.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Encourage workers to report symptoms immediately, when on site.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Encourage workers who have symptoms to self-isolate and contact a healthcare provider.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide workers who have symptoms with access to direct medical care or telemedicine, when appropriate.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Coordinate any recommended diagnostic testing with the occupational medicine provider or state and local health officials.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide workers with information on when it is safe to return to work and the operation's return-to-work policies and procedures.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Inform human resources, health unit (if in place), and supervisor so workers can be moved off schedule and replacements assigned.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure personnel performing screening activities are protected.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Train temperature screeners to use temperature monitors according to manufacturer instructions.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Item	Status	Notes/Comments
Provide temperature monitors that are accurate under conditions of use (e.g., extreme hot or cold weather).	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Use social distancing, barrier or partition controls, and personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect screeners.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Provide appropriate PPE to screeners who must be within 6 feet of workers, including gloves, gown, face shield, and face mask (at minimum).	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Train workers how to properly put on, take off, and dispose of all PPE.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A

Managing Sick Workers

Item	Status	Notes/Comments
Monitor and manage sick workers.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Immediately separate workers who appear to have symptoms from others in the workplace.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Have a procedure for safely transporting sick workers to housing or a healthcare facility.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
House sick workers who can't be isolated in their existing housing arrangement in alternative housing arrangements under quarantine away from other workers.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Ensure sick workers avoid contact with animals, including livestock and pets.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Provide sick workers with information on when and how to access medical attention (e.g., the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) website).	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Provide sick workers with information on the operation's return to work policies and procedures .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Protect personnel who are managing sick workers.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A
Provide appropriate PPE to personnel managing sick workers and those needing to be within 6 feet of them (gloves, gown, face shield, and face mask, at minimum).	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Train them to properly put on, take off, and dispose of PPE.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Develop an action plan for workers with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Inform anyone who has been in close contact (within 6 feet) with the sick worker of their possible exposure to COVID-19, but protect the sick worker's confidentiality.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Clean and disinfect the work area, equipment, common areas, and tools the sick worker used.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
If there is a sick worker in employer-furnished housing:	N/A		N/A
Provide a dedicated space for the worker to recover, away from others.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Clean and disinfect living quarters, cooking and eating areas, bathrooms, and laundry facilities.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Do not allow other workers to use shared areas until after they are cleaned and disinfected.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide a sick worker going to a home in the community with guidance to reduce the risk of spread in the home.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Work with state, tribal, local, and territorial (STLT) health officials to identify other exposed individuals.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Consult with STLT officials for guidance on testing and workplace contact tracing .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure on-site healthcare personnel follow appropriate CDC and OSHA protective guidance for healthcare and emergency response personnel.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Addressing Return to Work after Worker Exposure to COVID-19

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Plan for workers returning to work after having or being exposed to COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Follow CDC's Critical Infrastructure Guidance for workers who have had a COVID-19 exposure but do not have symptoms.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Implement strategies from CDC's COVID-19 Critical Infrastructure Sector Response Planning to manage continuation of work while protecting the health of workers and the public.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Follow the CDC interim guidance Discontinuation of Isolation for Persons with COVID-19 Not in Healthcare Settings for COVID-19-positive workers returning to work.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
As workers return, reassess COVID-19 transmission levels in the area and follow local, state, and federal recommendations as well as state and local directives for businesses.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Engineering Controls

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Establish social distancing policies and practices.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Assess and identify opportunities to limit close contact (less than 6 feet) between all individuals at the workplace.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Adjust workflow to allow for at least a 6-foot distance between workers.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Install shields or barriers between workers when a 6-foot distance is not possible.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Add additional (touch-free, if possible) time clock stations or allow more time to clock in/out to reduce crowding.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Remove or rearrange chairs or add visual cues in break areas to support social distancing.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Train workers to follow protective measures while on breaks.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Cleaning, Disinfection, and Sanitation

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Promote hand hygiene.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Encourage workers to wash their hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide access to permanent and/or temporary hand washing facilities equipped with soap, clean water, and clean, single-use towels.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Increase the number of hand washing stations.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
When soap and water are not immediately available, provide access to temporary stations equipped with hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Place sanitizing stations in multiple locations including entry/exit and time clock station(s).	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
If possible, provide workers with individual containers of hand sanitizer to use in field settings.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Conduct disinfection and sanitation.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Develop sanitation protocols for daily cleaning and sanitation of work sites, where feasible.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Develop cleaning and disinfecting procedures for high-touch areas such as tools, equipment, and vehicles , following CDC guidance on cleaning methods .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Follow cleaning product manufacturers' contact time recommendations.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Keep cleaning chemicals and hand sanitizer out of reach of children.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Choose disinfectants or alternative cleaning methods (e.g., soap and water) for surfaces with which food comes into contact.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Obtain additional information from EPA on cleaning and disinfecting workplaces .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Conduct targeted and more frequent cleaning and disinfecting of high-touch areas (e.g., time clocks, bathroom fixtures, vending machines, railings, door handles).	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Clean and disinfect break areas daily and between each group.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Clean and disinfect locker rooms after each shift.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide disposable disinfectant wipes to frequently clean commonly touched surfaces.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Refer to the Transportation Section (below) for guidance on sanitizing farm vehicles.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Prevent or limit sharing of tools, when possible.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Clean and disinfect shared tools between each worker use.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
If cleaning tools after each use is not possible, conduct daily targeted and more frequent cleaning of tools.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Dispose of all cleaning material and PPE in compliance with OSHA standards .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Administrative Controls

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Conduct COVID-19 training that is easy to understand, in preferred languages, and at appropriate literacy levels.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide accurate and timely information to workers about:	N/A	N/A	N/A
Signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it spreads, risks for workplace exposures, and how workers can protect themselves.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Proper handwashing and use of hand sanitizer.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Farm-specific social distancing practices.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
<u>Cough and sneeze etiquette.</u>	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Putting on and taking off masks and gloves.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
General social distancing measures.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
What to do if you are sick.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Employer policies regarding COVID-19 (e.g., disinfection protocols, housing and worker isolation, sick leave policies).	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
How workers should alert their supervisors if they have signs or symptoms of COVID-19 or recent close contact with someone with confirmed or suspected COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Place <u>posters</u> , in all preferred languages, at entrances and in break areas to reinforce training.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Review leave and sick leave policies.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Modify policies to ensure ill workers can stay home and are not punished for taking sick leave.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure workers are aware of and understand sick leave policies.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Modify incentive policies so workers are not penalized for taking sick leave if they have COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Consider leave flexibilities including advances on future sick leave or allowing workers to donate sick leave to each other.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Promote social distancing.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Reduce crew sizes.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Stagger work shifts, mealtimes, and break times.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Have farmworkers work in alternate rows in fields to keep at least a 6-foot distance from other workers.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Place materials and produce at a central transfer point instead of transferring directly from one worker to the next.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Consider grouping healthy workers together into cohorts that include the same workers each day.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure workers who are in the same shared housing unit follow the Households Living in Close Quarters Guidance .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Conduct training outside and in smaller groups, with participants spaced 6 feet apart.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
CDC recommends wearing cloth face coverings as a protective measure in addition to social distancing.¹	N/A		N/A
Employers who determine that cloth face coverings should be worn in the workplace, including to comply with state or local requirements for their use, should ensure the cloth face coverings:	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Fit over the nose and mouth and fit snugly but comfortably against the side of the face.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Are secured with ties or ear loops.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Include multiple layers of fabric.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Allow for breathing without restriction (and are not worn by anyone with trouble breathing)	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Can be put on and removed by the wearer without help.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Do not lead to heat-related illness (OSHA's Heat page offers tips on water and rest breaks).	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Can be laundered using the warmest appropriate water setting and machine dried daily after the shift, without damage or change to shape (a clean cloth face covering should be used each day).	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Are not used if they become wet or contaminated.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Are replaced with clean replacements, provided by employer, as needed.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Are not shared among workers unless adequately laundered between uses.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Are handled as little as possible to prevent transferring infectious materials to the cloth.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Are not worn with or instead of respiratory protection when respirators are needed.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

'CDC recommends wearing cloth face coverings as a protective measure in addition to social distancing (i.e., staying at least 6 feet away from others). Cloth face coverings may be especially important when social distancing is not possible or feasible based on working conditions. A cloth face covering may reduce the amount of large respiratory droplets that a person spreads when talking, sneezing, or coughing. Cloth face coverings may prevent people who do not know they have the virus that causes COVID-19 from spreading it to others. Cloth face coverings are intended to protect other people—not the wearer.

Cloth face coverings are not PPE. They are not appropriate substitutes for PPE such as respirators (like N95 respirators) or medical facemasks (like surgical masks) in workplaces where respirators or facemasks are recommended or required to protect the wearer.

While wearing cloth face coverings is a public health measure intended to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in communities, it may not be practical for workers to wear a single cloth face covering for the full duration of a work shift (e.g., eight or more hours) in agricultural operations if they become wet, soiled, or otherwise visibly contaminated during the work shift. If cloth face coverings are worn in these operations, employers should provide readily available clean cloth face coverings (or disposable facemask options) for workers to use when the coverings become wet, soiled, or otherwise visibly contaminated.

Cloth face coverings may be difficult to wear for extended periods of time, especially in hot, humid environments. They also may require touching of the face, repositioning of the coverings, and frequent removal and replacement for water or nourishment breaks. In such instances, social distancing will be very important. Employers may also consider providing workers with alternatives to cloth face coverings, such as face shields.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Conduct a hazard assessment to determine if PPE is necessary to protect workers.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure workers performing cleaning and disinfecting are provided with appropriate PPE based on information from Safety Data Sheets.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
When PPE is needed, consider additional hazards that may be created by poorly fitting PPE in the work environment and how to prevent such hazards.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide training on how to properly use PPE that is easy for workers to understand, in their preferred languages, and at appropriate literacy levels.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Use videos or in-person visual demonstrations.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Keep workers at least 6 feet apart during demonstrations.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Training should include the following:	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
When to use PPE and what PPE is necessary.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
How to properly put on and take off PPE.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
How to properly dispose of disposable PPE.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
How to properly clean and disinfect reusable PPE.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Reminder to change PPE if it is torn, dirty, or otherwise damaged.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Reminder to wash hands with soap and water for 20 seconds or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol after removing PPE.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Allow workers to continue wearing gloves they would normally wear while doing fieldwork.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Agricultural Employer Checklist Section 3: Special Considerations for Shared Housing

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Provide basic guidance about COVID-19 and steps being taken to prevent transmission in housing areas.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Keep family members together in housing facilities.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Prepare dedicated and segregated spaces for sleeping quarters, kitchens, and restrooms for quarantining workers with confirmed or suspected COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Promote enhanced sanitation practices.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide disposable gloves, soap for handwashing, and household cleaners to help residents and staff implement personal preventive measures .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Develop and implement enhanced sanitation and cleaning plans:	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Specify frequency of sanitation and cleaning.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Identify a person responsible for carrying out the plan.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Do not allow sharing of dishes, drinking glasses, cups, or eating utensils.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Handle non-disposable food service items with gloves and wash with hot water and dish soap or in a dishwasher.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Disinfect living quarters, cooking and eating areas, bathrooms, and laundry facilities.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure there is good airflow in shared rooms:	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Use an air conditioner or open windows.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Clean air conditioner units and change filters according to manufacturer recommendations.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Provide air filtration systems in units without air conditioner units.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Routinely clean common areas following CDC cleaning and disinfection guidelines .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure residents regularly clean and sanitize living quarters following CDC cleaning and disinfection guidelines .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide supplies for cleaning shared kitchen utensils and appliances.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Continue providing access to laundry facilities, but establish guidelines to ensure social distancing.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide options for residents to store reusable PPE to prevent cross-contamination.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Maintain social distancing in shared housing.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Encourage social distancing during all housing activities, including cooking, sleeping, and recreation.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Add physical barriers (if possible) between bathroom sinks and in other areas where maintaining 6 feet is not possible.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Remove or space furniture in common areas.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Modify bed configurations to maximize social distancing in sleeping quarters, where feasible:	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Arrange beds so that residents sleep head-to-toe with at least 6 feet between beds.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Add physical barriers between beds when they cannot be 6 feet apart.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Minimize or avoid the use of bunkbeds.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Conduct meetings and conversations outdoors, whenever possible, to minimize congregation in close quarters.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Encourage residents to wear cloth face coverings in shared spaces.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Advise residents that cloth face coverings should not be placed on children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Conduct daily health checks at shared housing.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Screen residents for symptoms and check temperatures daily.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Offer multiple screening locations or staggered screening times to prevent congregations of large groups.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Protect the confidentiality of those with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Establish a plan for responding to residents with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide accommodations separate from residents who are not ill.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Consider designating one person who is not at higher risk of severe illness to assist an ill, isolated resident.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Ensure personnel managing sick residents are protected from exposure by providing PPE for use when they are within 6 feet of individuals who are sick.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Use separate buildings or rooms instead of physical barriers to separate ill residents from well residents.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Consider providing separate food and bathroom access where possible.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Restrict non-essential persons from entering the isolation area.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Provide medical access and telemedicine for emergent illnesses.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide safe transportation, if necessary.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
For H-2A temporary housing considerations, review DOL explanation of alternative housing arrangements in response to COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Agricultural Employer Checklist Section 4: Special Considerations for Shared Transportation

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Provide as much space between riders as possible.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Group (or cohort) workers in the same crews and/or those sharing living quarters together when transporting.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Increase the number of vehicles and/or the frequency of trips.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide hand washing/sanitizing stations for use before riders enter a vehicle and when arriving at their destination.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Train riders to follow coughing and sneezing etiquette .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Encourage all vehicle occupants to wear cloth face coverings .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Clean and disinfect vehicles in accordance with CDC guidelines for non-emergency transport vehicles before and after each trip, or daily at a minimum.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	

Agricultural Employer Checklist Section 5: Special Considerations for Children

Item	Status		Notes/Comments
Discourage the presence of youth at the worksite, and help protect youth farmworkers from COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Encourage workers to send children to childcare while working.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Establish and enforce policies that restrict children from worksites.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
If you hire youth farmworkers, ensure you are following labor laws and assigning age-appropriate tasks , including those covered by child labor regulations .	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	
Provide extra supervision and guidance to youth workers, emphasizing ways they can reduce their exposure to COVID-19.	Completed Ongoing	Not Started N/A	



FARM CRISIS OPERATIONS PLANNING TOOL

Pig farmers are not immune to local, state, regional or national emergencies. Emergency events such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks, public health emergencies or market disruptions can lead to reduced or suspended access to resources needed to manage and care for pigs. This can force farmers to deviate from their daily standard operating procedures (SOPs).

In preparation for these emergency events, it is important for farmers to work with their production team, including their herd veterinarian, to establish site- or operation-specific crisis operating plans that help contribute to business continuity. This tool highlights key resources and supplies that may be affected during various states of emergency. It can also be used to facilitate discussion and planning for how to anticipate and implement emergency operation plans before the next state of emergency.



Operational Modes

Throughout the course of an emergency, a farm may experience a continuum of 3 operational modes¹:

- **Conventional** – The animal facilities, caretakers, or farm resources used are consistent with daily practices within the farm.
- **Contingency** – The animal facilities, caretakers, or farm resources used are not consistent with daily practices but are functionally equivalent to usual daily practices within the farm.
- **Crisis** – The animal facilities, caretakers, or farm resources used are not consistent with daily practices and require significant adjustment to daily SOPs to manage and care for pigs.



If human resources and material supplies grow scarce during an emergency, the farm's operational mode will shift away from conventional and move toward contingency or crisis mode. Trigger points for a farm implementing crisis mode can include¹:

- **Animal space/facilities** – The facility where pigs are housed is damaged (e.g., tornado, hurricane, or fire) or space resources are overwhelmed (e.g., extended stop movement) and delay presents a significant risk of increased morbidity or mortality.
- **Animal caretakers** – Staff are unavailable in a timely manner to provide or adequately supervise pig care.
- **Farm resources/supplies** – Resources or supplies are unavailable or there is no suitable substitution, leading to risk of pig morbidity or mortality.

In an emergency, the goal of the farm is to manage the situation and return to conventional operations mode as quickly as possible by implementing strategies that substitute, conserve, adapt, and reuse critical resources, including the way staff deliver care.

Communication to staff, partners, and customers is essential during a crisis mode to minimize long term impacts of the emergency. Farms should clearly document the date and justification for implementing crisis operational mode and the date contingency or conventional operations are resumed. This will ensure all team members are aligned on expectations and customers understand the deviation in future on-farm audits or verification processes.

Using This Tool

A description of how each resource or supply may be affected during various states of emergency and specific factors to consider when developing a crisis operations plan are provided. The factors provided are meant to generate discussion and ideas but not intended to be prescriptive or exhaustive. Space is provided to document a site- or operation-specific plan for each resource during crisis operations. It is important to consider how long this plan can realistically be sustained.

Space is provided to document an alternate crisis operations plan, if needed. The need for an alternate crisis operations plan will depend on the availability of resources to execute the primary crisis operations plan, the length of time the primary crisis operations plan can be maintained, and the duration of the emergency. Finally, space is provided for producers to add resources that are unique to their farms that may not be included in the worksheet.

This tool can be used in partnership with the site or operation's Emergency Action Plan (<https://lms.pork.org/Tools/View/emergency-action-plan>) and the Pork Industry Farm-Level Crisis Plan (<https://lms.pork.org/Tools/View/farm-level-crisis-plan>).

Resources and Supplies

Feed Availability

Availability of feed ingredients, reduced feed mill capacity, and reduced capacity to deliver feed to the farm may become issues in an emergency.

Factors to consider when developing a crisis operations plan for feed availability include:

- Consider use of alternative feed ingredients.
 - A publication, "Alternative feed ingredients for pigs" can be viewed at https://uploads-ssl.webflow.com/5d93b00ac916fc5ea0c1750d/5de920372fba67b209fc829a_LSC2007_SteindeLange.pdf.



- Take steps to reduce feed wastage.
 - For feeder adjustment cards showing properly adjusted feeders for nursery, grow-finish, and lactation, go to <https://www.asi.k-state.edu/research-and-extension/swine/feeder-adjustment-cards.html>.
 - For a useful reference on how to prevent feed waste, go to <https://thepigsite.com/articles/management-practices-to-reduce-expensive-feed-wastage>.
- Consider alternative or restricted feeding strategies to conserve feed.
- Devise strategies for alternative feed delivery to the farm.
 - Road closures may require alternate routing to the farm.
 - Biosecurity restrictions may prevent the feed truck from accessing the feed bins or may require a decontamination process to enter and leave the farm.

Crisis operations plan for feed availability:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for feed availability:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Water Availability

Water is an essential nutrient for pigs. However, water availability and quality may be compromised during natural disasters.

Factors to consider when developing a crisis operations plan for water availability include:

- Consider the current water source for the farm and if access to public (e.g., rural water systems) or private (e.g., wells or cisterns) water sources is possible. If water must be trucked in, biosecurity restrictions may prevent the truck from accessing the barn or may require a decontamination process to enter and leave the farm.
- Consider what infrastructure (such as line and booster pumps) would be needed if an alternative water source is used.
- Consider if alternative water sources would need to be treated for bacteria, such as fecal coliform, prior to use.
- Consider auxiliary power sources during long power outages if the water source is reliant on power supply.
- Consider ways to reduce water use at the farm including dry cleanup, barn washing, and employee shower use.
- Take steps to reduce excessive water use at drinkers and during other tasks on the farm that require water usage.
- Monitor water usage and quality. An extension publication on suggested daily water intake and water quality guidelines is titled, "Water: the essential nutrient", and is available at <https://thepigsite.com/articles/water-the-essential-nutrient>. This information also is available in the Pork Quality Assurance® Plus program. Download the PQA Plus® manual at http://www.porkcdn.com/sites/all/files/documents/PQAPlus/V4.0/Forms/PQAv4e_Handbook.pdf.



Crisis operations plan for water availability:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for water availability:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Farm Supply Inventory

Availability and delivery capacity of supplies needed for daily farm operations may become issues in an emergency.

Factors to consider when developing a crisis operations plan for farm supply inventory include:

- Identify supplies that are non-essential and can be temporarily eliminated during crisis operations mode to minimize people coming to the farm.
- Develop and assess company policy for having a 1- to 2-month stockpile of critical supplies. Examples include diagnostic sample collection supplies, euthanasia supplies, artificial insemination supplies, personal protective equipment, disinfectants, detergent and toilet paper.
- Maintain an inventory of critical mechanical supplies and replacement parts, such as pump motors and ventilation control modules.
- For boar studs and sow farms, consider alternative logistics for semen supply and delivery.
- Reassess the herd health plan with the herd veterinarian. There may be a need to alter vaccination schedules to accommodate restricted access to animal health products.

Crisis operations plan for farm supply inventory:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for farm supply inventory:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____



Non-essential Personnel and Visitors

During a disease outbreak, public health emergency, or natural disaster, it may become necessary to limit farm access to essential personnel only. Individuals who are not involved in day-to-day operations, but whose activities may necessitate a farm visit inside or outside of animal housing may be considered non-essential in times of crisis operations. Limiting access by non-essential personnel and visitors may become necessary to protect human safety or prevent unwanted entry of pathogens onto the farm.

Factors to consider when developing a crisis operations plan for non-essential personnel and visitors include:

- Define who is, and who is not, considered essential staff and implement policies about their access to the farm.
 - General biosecurity practices for non-farm personnel can be found here <https://library.pork.org/media/?mediaId=41A7CFB3-8856-4DE7-82216ADAF811B745>.
- Consider the need and use for contract work crews (e.g., vaccination and load out) and whether these crews are available, if they should continue to be used, or if tasks could be performed by farm staff.
- Reschedule visits from non-farm personnel (e.g., auditors and farm tours) to a time when the farm has moved from crisis operations mode to contingency or conventional mode.



Crisis operations plan for non-essential personnel and visitors:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for non-essential personnel and visitors:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Caretaker Personnel Availability

Caretaker personnel may be unable to report to work due to natural disasters, public health or public safety emergencies, or zoonotic disease outbreaks. However, daily care must be provided to pigs on the farm.

Factors to consider when developing a crisis operations plan for caretaker personnel availability include:

- Define basic animal care tasks. At a minimum, these must include providing feed, providing water, assuring livable air quality and temperatures, and administering timely euthanasia to prevent animal suffering.
- Establish priority of completion for other daily tasks. Daily tasks to consider include internal cleaning tasks and documentation and recordkeeping. Some tasks may be performed using a modified SOP or schedule, while other tasks may be deemed non-essential during crisis operations mode.
- Reassess the herd health plan with the herd veterinarian. There may be a need to alter vaccination schedules or route of administration for medications to accommodate restricted caretaker availability or vaccination crew access to the farm.
- Consider that staff may need to be trained to perform tasks they don't normally do (e.g., load out, vaccination, euthanasia, and common maintenance tasks). The caretaker may not be efficient at the task but should have some basic knowledge and competency to perform the task.
 - Learning modules addressing euthanasia can be found here <https://lms.pork.org/CommonIndustryAudit>
 - Learning modules addressing various aspects of animal handling can be found here <https://lms.pork.org/Tools/View/safe-pig-handling> and here <https://lms.pork.org/Tools/View/safe-pig-handling-2>
- Consider protocols for personnel biosecurity. These include:
 - In a public health emergency, follow personal protection guidelines established by state or federal public health officials.
 - Protect healthy staff that come to work by requiring sick staff to stay away from work.
 - Establish protocols to limit person-to-person contact within the farm (e.g., assigning staff to specific rooms or locations and staggering start times and break times).
 - Establish movement restrictions for personnel that move from farm to farm.
 - Establish movement restrictions for personnel movement outside of work within the community.
 - Consider protocols for personnel who live with people who work at other farms.
- Create work/shift schedules that allow for some downtime to protect human well-being and safety.
- Make personnel aware of personal well-being resources that are available to them during crisis operations mode. Examples may include telemedicine or counseling.

Crisis operations plan for caretaker personnel availability:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for caretaker personnel availability:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Space Availability

During regulatory disease outbreaks that result in stop movements or other market disruption events, space to house pigs can become limited.

Factors to consider when developing a crisis operations plan for space availability include:

- General
 - Apply logistics to be efficient with animal movements on and off the farm to help limit truck and people traffic.
 - Consider holding cull animals on-farm longer to limit truck entry to the farm.
 - Consider alternative temporary holding facilities to help alleviate crowding. This may include outside penning, county fairgrounds, sale barns, or other locations.
 - Consider adjusting sanitation requirements, pig flows, and downtime between restocking to create additional barn capacity.
 - If pigs cannot be moved from the farm, consider developing a protocol for welfare culling for strategic pig inventory control by defining which pigs should be euthanized and when.
 - o When pigs are not allowed to move from the farm and depopulation is not deemed necessary, welfare culling may be a useful strategy to temporarily alleviate space or other resource or supply constraints. Note that welfare culling utilizes euthanasia methods. Refer to the National Pork Board/American Association of Swine Veterinarians publication, "On-Farm Euthanasia of Swine – Options for the Producer" available at <http://www.porkcdn.com/sites/porkorg/library/2016/11/2016-On-Farm-Euthanasia-of-Swine.pdf>.
 - o An example of an aggressive euthanasia protocol for nursery pigs can be found here <https://www.pork.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/euthanasia-fact-sheet.pdf>.
 - o In the event of a regulatory disease outbreak, farms in a control area that undertake welfare culling should first consult with their state or federal animal health official. Records on the number and size of pigs euthanized, method used, and reason for euthanasia may need to be referenced if there is a future opportunity for compensation.
 - The American Veterinary Medical Association defines depopulation as the rapid destruction of a population of animals in response to urgent circumstances with as much consideration given to the welfare of the animals as practicable. In the event depopulation is deemed necessary by regulatory authorities or the pig owner, follow the site's emergency depopulation and disposal plan.



- Sow farms
 - Consider strategies to reduce litter sizes and conception rates (e.g., stop breeding or alter breeding schedules, consult with a nutritionist about high-protein diets to reduce litter size, ask semen supplier about reducing semen concentrations for insemination)
 - Develop a plan for housing weaned pigs on the sow farm. During a stop movement, piglets may not be allowed to move from the farm.
 - Consider working with the herd veterinarian to develop a protocol for aborting litters to create a break in the pig supply.
- Weaned piglets
 - Consider diet reformulation to slow growth curves.
 - Consider double- or triple-stocking weaned pigs into nursery or wean-to-finish barns as a short-term strategy.
 - Work with farmers or other companies in a geographic region to identify alternate available facilities.
- Grow-finish pigs
 - Consider diet reformulation to slow growth curves.
 - Consider marketing the first cut of a barn before reaching normal marketing targets to create space for the remaining pigs.
 - During a regulatory disease outbreak, provide the information state or federal animal health officials require to accompany the pigs to the plant when pigs are permitted to move from the farm.
 - Assess use of load-out crews and decide if that practice can or should continue.
 - Consider working with other packing companies within a geographic region, even if a current marketing contract does not exist.

Crisis operations plan for space availability:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for space availability:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Mortality Management

Farms may experience increased mortalities or disruptions in their normal mortality management procedures during a natural disaster or disease outbreak.

Factors to consider when developing a crisis operations plan for mortality management include:

- Consider modified protocols for managing mortalities in the event the rendering truck schedule is altered or the truck has restricted access to the farm.
- Consider alternative mortality disposal options and the time of year they are practical. The USDA has resources for mortality disposal options on their Carcass Management Dashboard here <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/emergency-management/carcass-management/carcass>.
- Consider odor and wildlife control measures for alternative disposal situations.
- For composting, consider what can be used as an alternative carbon source, how much is needed, where to obtain carbon source, and how it will be delivered to the farm.
- If there is no regulatory disease event or state of emergency declared within a state, state government regulations limit the number of animals that can be disposed of on a site. Contact the state governing body regarding these restrictions and what exemptions may exist if an emergency occurs on the farm. Develop an action plan for emergency mortality management to share with the governing agency ahead of time as they may not have enough personnel during an emergency to approve the plan.

Crisis operations plan for mortality management:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for mortality management:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Manure Management

Additional restrictions may be put in place for manure management during a regulatory disease outbreak.

Factors to consider when developing a crisis operation plan for manure management include:

- Develop an action plan for emergency manure management and share with the governing agency ahead of time as they may not have enough personnel during an emergency to approve the plan.
- Consult with the local regulatory agency to understand potential exemptions/variances to resolve manure management issues (e.g., application on frozen ground and application on preventative plat acres)
- Identify possible alternative land application areas.
- Calculate the time the emergency storage space or freeboard in the manure containment will provide if manure cannot be moved.
- Consider holding manure on-farm longer to limit resource demands or constraints on the farm.
- Consider ways to minimize the addition of process wastewater into the manure storage area, including barn washing, dry cleaning, pit flush and recharge, and types of feeders and waterers.
- Consider temporary manure storage measures, such as above-ground tanks, temporary liquid storage containers and bags, or earthen storage.
- Consider how to manage manure if land application is not an option.
- Consider alternative manure management options and the time of year they are practical.
- If the farm uses recycled water, consider how to manage manure storage if a disease outbreak prevents the use of recycled water.
- During a regulatory disease outbreak, work with the state regulatory authority to understand when and how manure can be moved off the farm.

Crisis operations plan for manure management:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for manure management:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Resource: _____

Crisis operations plan for _____:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for _____:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Resource: _____

Crisis operations plan for _____:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for _____:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Resource: _____

Crisis operations plan for _____:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for _____:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Resource: _____

Crisis operations plan for _____:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Alternate crisis operations plan for _____:

Duration of time this plan can be sustained: _____

Reference

1. Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. Guidance for establishing crisis standard of care for use in disaster situations. Published 2009. Accessed March 17, 2020. <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/12749/guidance-for-establishing-crisis-standards-of-care-for-use-in-disaster-situations>.

COVID-19 Case Investigation and Contact Tracing in Non-Healthcare Workplaces:

Accessible version: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/contact-tracing-nonhealthcare-workplaces/FS-Employers.html

How Employers Can Assist Health Departments

Health departments are responsible for leading case investigations, contact tracing, and outbreak investigations. When a COVID-19 case is identified that impacts a workplace, the health department may ask the employer for help. Here are some tips to ensure you and your employees are prepared to assist if contacted by the health department.

More details and resources related to each of these tips can be found within the section “Preparing to collaborate with the health department” at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/contact-tracing-nonhealthcare-workplaces.html>

Establish a COVID-19 coordinator or team.

The COVID-19 coordinator or team serves as a resource for the health department and workplace to help develop and put into action hazard assessment activities.



Create and implement a COVID-19 preparedness, response, and control plan.

Use this plan to help evaluate the risk of the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace and to decide on actions to prevent its spread.



Prepare information about the workplace.

Be ready to quickly provide information and records (e.g., work schedules, attendance records, building map or floor plans) to the health department, without revealing confidential personnel records.



Conduct workplace hazard evaluation and prevention activities.

Carry out a relevant [hazard assessment](#) to identify potential exposures to COVID-19, and use [hierarchy of controls](#) methods to limit the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace, such as:



- Isolate people from the hazards (e.g., use barriers to separate staff)
- Change the way people work (e.g., stagger break times to reduce crowding)

Communicate with employees.

Encourage employees to discuss their symptoms, exposures, and contacts with the health department. Emphasize the role that employees play, in partnership with health departments and employers, to limit further spread of COVID-19.



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

Investigación de casos de COVID-19 y rastreo de contactos en lugares de trabajo que no pertenecen al sector de atención médica:

Versión accesible: <https://espanol.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/contact-tracing-nonhealthcare-workplaces/FS-Employers.html>

Cómo los empleadores pueden ayudar a los departamentos de salud

Los departamentos de salud tienen la responsabilidad de encabezar las investigaciones de casos, el rastreo de contactos y las investigaciones sobre brotes. Cuando se identifica un caso de COVID-19 que afecta a un lugar de trabajo, es posible que el departamento de salud le pida ayuda al empleador. A continuación se presentan algunos consejos para asegurarse de que usted y sus empleados estén preparados para ayudar si el departamento de salud lo solicita.

Se pueden encontrar más detalles y recursos relacionados con cada uno de estos consejos en la sección "Prepararse para trabajar junto al departamento de salud" <https://espanol.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/contact-tracing-nonhealthcare-workplaces.html>

Nombre un coordinador o establezca un equipo para el COVID-19.

El coordinador o el equipo para el COVID-19 se desempeña como un recurso para el departamento de salud y el lugar de trabajo con el fin de ayudar a elaborar y poner en práctica acciones de evaluación de riesgos.



Elabore e implemente un plan de preparación, respuesta y control frente al COVID-19.

Use este plan para ayudar a evaluar el riesgo de propagación del COVID-19 en el lugar de trabajo y decidir qué medidas tomar para prevenirla.



Prepare información sobre el lugar de trabajo.

Esté listo para proporcionar rápidamente información y registros (p. ej., horarios de trabajo, registros de asistencia, planos del edificio) al departamento de salud, sin revelar información confidencial del personal.



Tome medidas de evaluación y prevención de riesgos en el lugar de trabajo.

Lleve a cabo una [evaluación de riesgos](#) relevante para identificar posibles exposiciones al COVID-19, y use métodos de [jerarquía de controles](#) para limitar la propagación del COVID-19 en el lugar de trabajo, como por ejemplo:



- Aislar a las personas frente a los riesgos o peligros (p. ej., usar barreras para separar al personal).
- Cambiar la manera en la que las personas trabajan (p. ej., escalonar los descansos para reducir la cantidad de personas).

Comuníquese con los empleados.

Anime a los empleados a que hablen de sus síntomas, exposiciones y contactos con el departamento de salud. Destaque el rol que tienen los empleados, en colaboración con los departamentos de salud y los empleadores, para limitar una mayor propagación del COVID-19.



cdc.gov/coronavirus-es

GUIDANCE FOR CLEANING & DISINFECTING

PUBLIC SPACES, WORKPLACES, BUSINESSES, SCHOOLS, AND HOMES



SCAN HERE
FOR MORE
INFORMATION

1 DEVELOP YOUR PLAN

DETERMINE WHAT NEEDS TO BE CLEANED.

Areas unoccupied for 7 or more days need only routine cleaning. Maintain existing cleaning practices for outdoor areas.

DETERMINE HOW AREAS WILL BE DISINFECTED. Consider the type of surface and how often the surface is touched. Prioritize disinfecting frequently touched surfaces.

CONSIDER THE RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED. Keep in mind the availability of cleaning products and personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for cleaners and disinfectants.

2 IMPLEMENT

CLEAN VISIBLY DIRTY SURFACES WITH SOAP AND WATER prior to disinfection.

USE THE APPROPRIATE CLEANING OR DISINFECTANT PRODUCT. Use an EPA-approved disinfectant against COVID-19, and read the label to make sure it meets your needs.

ALWAYS FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL. The label will include safety information and application instructions. Keep disinfectants out of the reach of children.

3 MAINTAIN AND REVISE

CONTINUE ROUTINE CLEANING AND DISINFECTION. Continue or revise your plan based upon appropriate disinfectant and PPE availability. Dirty surfaces should be cleaned with soap and water prior to disinfection. Routinely disinfect frequently touched surfaces at least daily.

MAINTAIN SAFE PRACTICES such as frequent handwashing, using cloth face coverings, and staying home if you are sick.

CONTINUE PRACTICES THAT REDUCE THE POTENTIAL FOR EXPOSURE. Maintain social distancing, staying six feet away from others. Reduce sharing of common spaces and frequently touched objects.

For more information, please visit [CORONAVIRUS.GOV](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)



MAKING YOUR PLAN TO CLEAN AND DISINFECT

Cleaning with soap and water removes germs, dirt, and impurities from surfaces. It lowers the risk of spreading infection.

Disinfecting kills germs on surfaces. By killing germs on a surface after cleaning, it can further lower the risk of spreading infection.



Is the area indoors?

YES

It is an indoor area.

NO

Maintain existing cleaning practices. Coronaviruses naturally die in hours to days in typical indoor and outdoor environments. Viruses are killed more quickly by warmer temperatures and sunlight.

Has the area been occupied within the last 7 days?

YES

Yes, the area has been occupied within the last 7 days.

NO

The area has been unoccupied within the last 7 days. The area will need only routine cleaning.



Is it a frequently touched surface or object?

YES

Yes, it is a frequently touched surface or object.

NO

Thoroughly clean these materials. Consider setting a schedule for routine cleaning and disinfection, as appropriate.

What type of material is the surface or object?

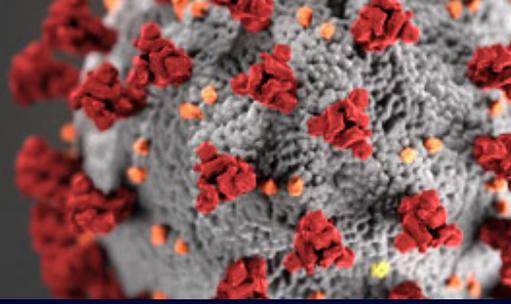
Hard and non-porous materials like glass, metal, or plastic.

Visibly dirty surfaces should be cleaned prior to disinfection. Consult EPA's list of disinfectants for use against COVID-19, specifically for use on hard, non-porous surfaces and for your specific application need. More frequent cleaning and disinfection is necessary to reduce exposure.

Soft and porous materials like carpet, rugs, or material in seating areas.

Thoroughly clean or launder materials. Consider removing soft and porous materials in high traffic areas. Disinfect materials if appropriate products are available.





IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR MIGRANT LABOR HOUSING AND CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

Michigan.gov/Coronavirus

WASH YOUR HANDS OFTEN WITH SOAP AND WARM WATER FOR AT LEAST 20 SECONDS AND PROVIDE HAND-WASHING FACILITIES, HAND SANITIZER WITH AT LEAST 60 PERCENT ALCOHOL AND CLEANING SUPPLIES CONTAINING BLEACH FOR ALL WORKERS ON YOUR FARM.

The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's Migrant Labor Housing Program is designed to ensure the safety of housing occupied by five or more migrant agriculture workers. With the growing concern over the coronavirus (COVID-19), here is some guidance for licensees.

How does COVID-19 spread?

- Coughing and sneezing without proper cover.
- Close personal contact (within six feet of a laboratory confirmed person).
- Touching an object or surface with the virus on it, then touching your mouth, nose or eyes.

Symptoms

People diagnosed with COVID-19 have reported fever, cough and difficulty breathing. These symptoms may appear in as few as two days or up to 14 days after exposure.

How do I help prevent the spread of illnesses?

- Wash hands often with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing.
- Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not readily available.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth.
- Stay home when sick.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.
- Overhead announcements and group text (SMS) should be used instead of physical gathering to share information.
- Limit close congregation for social or dining activities.

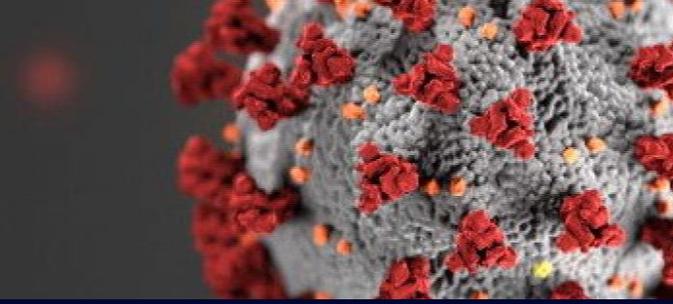
- Hand washing signs should be posted in all bathrooms, kitchens, and visible in all housing locations. If language barriers exist, signage should be posted in the native language of your workers to make sure they are effective.

What about facemasks?

- CDC recommends simple cloth face coverings to slow the spread of the virus.
- Cloth face coverings fashioned from household items or made at home from common materials at low cost can be used.
- The cloth face coverings recommended are not surgical masks or N-95 respirators. Those are required for healthcare workers.

What should I do if my employee is exhibiting symptoms?

- Employees who are sick or showing respiratory symptoms should NOT work until they are symptom free.
- If an individual is exhibiting symptoms, they need to be separated from the population and put in an isolated room away from others.
 - Separate quarters with separate bathroom facilities for each individual or family group are preferred.
 - Cleaning supplies such as disinfectant wipes and sprays, must be provided in any shared bathroom.
 - If an individual sharing a bathroom becomes symptomatic, all others sharing the bathroom should be considered a possible carrier until the symptomatic person is appropriately evaluated and cleared.
 - Employees can't return to work until 72 hours after they are symptom-free without fever reducing medications.



INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE VIVIENDAS PARA MIGRANTES Y CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

Michigan.gov/Coronavirus

LÁVESE LAS MANOS A MENUDO CON JABÓN Y AGUA TIBIA DURANTE AL MENOS 20 SEGUNDOS Y PROPORCIONE INSTALACIONES PARA LAVADO DE MANOS, DESINFECTANTE DE MANOS CON AL MENOS 60 POR CIENTO DE ALCOHOL Y SUMINISTROS DE LIMPIEZA CON CLORO PARA TODOS LOS TRABAJADORES DE SU GRANJA

El programa de Viviendas para Trabajadores Migrantes del Departamento de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural de Michigan está diseñado para garantizar la seguridad de las viviendas ocupadas por cinco o más trabajadores agrícolas migrantes. Con la creciente preocupación por el coronavirus (COVID-19), aquí hay una guía para los titulares de licencias.

¿Cómo se propaga el COVID-19?

- Tos y estornudos sin la cobertura adecuada.
- Contacto personal cercano (a menos de seis pies de una persona confirmada por el laboratorio).
- Tocar un objeto o superficie con el virus en ella, y luego tocarse la boca, la nariz o los ojos.

Síntomas

Las personas a las que se les ha diagnosticado COVID-19 han informado fiebre, tos y dificultad para respirar. Estos síntomas pueden aparecer en tan sólo dos días o hasta 14 días después de la exposición.

¿Cómo ayudo a prevenir la propagación de enfermedades?

- Lávese las manos a menudo con agua tibia y jabón durante al menos 20 segundos, especialmente después de ir al baño, antes de comer y después de sonarse la nariz, toser o estornudar.
- Utilizar un desinfectante de manos a base de alcohol con al menos un 60% de alcohol si no se dispone de agua y jabón.
- Evitar tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca.
- Quedarse en casa cuando esté enfermo.
- Limpiar y desinfectar los objetos y superficies que se tocan con frecuencia.
- Los anuncios generales y el texto de grupo (SMS) deben utilizarse en lugar de una reunión física para compartir información.
- Limitar la congregación cercana para actividades sociales o de comida.

- Los carteles de lavado de manos deben ser colocados en todos los baños, cocinas y estar visibles en todos los lugares de la vivienda. Si existen barreras lingüísticas, los letreros deben colocarse en el idioma nativo de sus trabajadores para asegurarse de que son efectivos.

¿Qué pasa con los cubrebocas?

- CDC recomienda cubrebocas de tela simples para retardar la propagación del virus.
- Se pueden usar cubrebocas de tela hechas con artículos domésticos o hechas en casa con materiales comunes a bajo costo.
- Los cubrebocas de tela recomendados no son mascarillas quirúrgicas o N-95. Esas son para los trabajadores de salud.

¿Qué debo hacer si mi empleado muestra síntomas?

- Los empleados que están enfermos o que muestran síntomas respiratorios NO deben trabajar hasta que estén libres de síntomas.
- Si un individuo está mostrando síntomas, debe ser separado de la población y puesto en una habitación aislada, lejos de los demás.
- Se prefieren habitaciones separadas con baños separados para cada individuo o grupo familiar.
- Los suministros de limpieza, como toallitas desinfectantes y aerosoles, deben ser proporcionados en cualquier cuarto de baños compartido.
- Si una persona que comparte un baño se vuelve sintomática, todas las demás que compartan el baño deben considerarse como un posible portador hasta que la persona sintomática sea debidamente evaluada.
- Los empleados no pueden regresar al trabajo hasta 72 horas después de que estén libres de los síntomas sin medicamentos para reducir la fiebre.

Carpooling

Here are ways that you can help prevent the spread of COVID-19 when carpooling:



WEAR MASKS
in a shared vehicle

Use **FRESH AIR** through
VENTS or **WINDOWS**



COVER COUGHS
and **SNEEZES**

CLEAN and **DISINFECT**
surfaces often



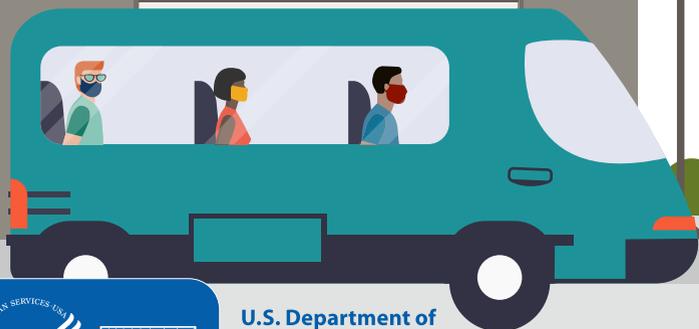
LIMIT THE NUMBER
of people

Use proper
HAND HYGIENE



RIDE to work **WITH**
the **SAME PEOPLE**

Stay at least **SIX FEET**
APART while waiting



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

If you are sick or had close contact with a person with COVID-19, stay home unless seeking medical care.

For more information on how to stay safe at work, visit [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

Carpooling (autos compartidos)

Estas son maneras para ayudar a prevenir la propagación del COVID-19 cuando vaya en auto compartido:



USAR MASCARILLAS en autos compartidos

Dejar entrar **AIRE FRESCO** por **LAS VENTANAS** o **LAS REJILLAS DE VENTILACIÓN**



CUBRIRSE LA NARIZ Y LA BOCA AL TOSER y ESTORNUDAR

LIMPIAR y DESINFECTAR las superficies con frecuencia



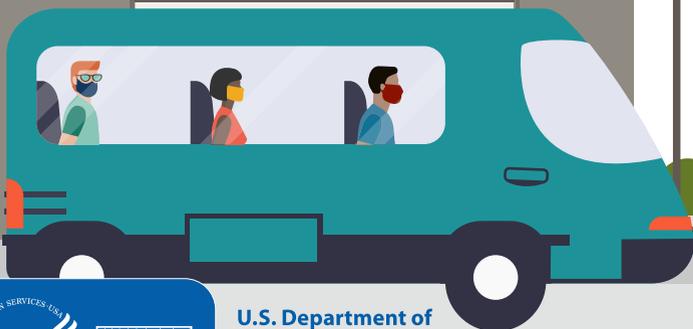
LIMITAR LA CANTIDAD de personas

LAVAR O DESINFECTAR LAS MANOS adecuadamente



IR al trabajo CON las MISMAS PERSONAS

Mantener al menos **6 PIES (2m) DE LOS DEMÁS** mientras espera el auto



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

Si está enfermo o tuvo contacto cercano con una persona con COVID-19, quédese en casa, excepto para buscar atención médica.

Para obtener más información sobre cómo mantenerse seguro en el trabajo, visite [cdc.gov/coronavirus-es](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus-es)

DO choose masks that



Have two or more layers of washable, breathable fabric



Completely cover your nose and mouth



Fit snugly against the sides of your face and don't have gaps



cdc.gov/coronavirus

DO NOT choose masks that



Are made of fabric that makes it hard to breathe, for example, vinyl



Have exhalation valves or vents, which allow virus particles to escape



Are intended for healthcare workers, including N95 respirators or surgical masks

What to do if you are sick with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

If you are sick with COVID-19 or suspect you are infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, follow the steps below to help prevent the disease from spreading to people in your home and community.

Stay home except to get medical care

You should restrict activities outside your home, except for getting medical care. Do not go to work, school, or public areas. Avoid using public transportation, ride-sharing, or taxis.

Separate yourself from other people and animals in your home

People: As much as possible, you should stay in a specific room and away from other people in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom, if available.

Animals: Do not handle pets or other animals while sick. See [COVID-19 and Animals](#) for more information.

Call ahead before visiting your doctor

If you have a medical appointment, call the healthcare provider and tell them that you have or may have COVID-19. This will help the healthcare provider's office take steps to keep other people from getting infected or exposed.

Wear a facemask

You should wear a facemask when you are around other people (e.g., sharing a room or vehicle) or pets and before you enter a healthcare provider's office. If you are not able to wear a facemask (for example, because it causes trouble breathing), then people who live with you should not stay in the same room with you, or they should wear a facemask if they enter your room.

Cover your coughs and sneezes

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw used tissues in a lined trash can; immediately wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60-95% alcohol covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty.

Avoid sharing personal household items

You should not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with other people or pets in your home. After using these items, they should be washed thoroughly with soap and water.

Clean your hands often

Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

Clean all "high-touch" surfaces every day

High touch surfaces include counters, tabletops, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables. Also, clean any surfaces that may have blood, stool, or body fluids on them. Use a household cleaning spray or wipe, according to the label instructions. Labels contain instructions for safe and effective use of the cleaning product including precautions you should take when applying the product, such as wearing gloves and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product.

Monitor your symptoms

Seek prompt medical attention if your illness is worsening (e.g., difficulty breathing). **Before** seeking care, call your healthcare provider and tell them that you have, or are being evaluated for, COVID-19. Put on a facemask before you enter the facility. These steps will help the healthcare provider's office to keep other people in the office or waiting room from getting infected or exposed.

Ask your healthcare provider to call the local or state health department. Persons who are placed under active monitoring or facilitated self-monitoring should follow instructions provided by their local health department or occupational health professionals, as appropriate.

If you have a medical emergency and need to call 911, notify the dispatch personnel that you have, or are being evaluated for COVID-19. If possible, put on a facemask before emergency medical services arrive.

Discontinuing home isolation

Patients with confirmed COVID-19 should remain under home isolation precautions until the risk of secondary transmission to others is thought to be low. The decision to discontinue home isolation precautions should be made on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.



www.cdc.gov/COVID19

Qué hacer si contrae la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

Si usted está enfermo con COVID-19 o sospecha que está infectado por el virus que causa el COVID-19, tome las medidas mencionadas a continuación para ayudar a prevenir que la enfermedad se propague a personas en su casa y en la comunidad.

Quédese en casa, excepto para conseguir atención médica

Debe restringir las actividades fuera de su casa, excepto para conseguir atención médica. No vaya al trabajo, la escuela o a áreas públicas. Evite usar el servicio de transporte público, vehículos compartidos o taxis.

Manténgase alejado de otras personas y de los animales en su casa

Personas: en la medida de lo posible, permanezca en una habitación específica y lejos de las demás personas que estén en su casa. Además, debería usar un baño aparte, de ser posible.

Animales: mientras esté enfermo, no manipule ni toque mascotas ni otros animales. Consulte [El COVID-19 y los animales](#) para obtener más información.

Llame antes de ir al médico

Si tiene una cita médica, llame al proveedor de atención médica y dígame que tiene o que podría tener COVID-19. Esto ayudará a que en el consultorio del proveedor de atención médica se tomen medidas para evitar que otras personas se infecten o expongan.

Use una mascarilla

Usted debería usar una mascarilla cuando esté cerca de otras personas (p. ej., compartiendo una habitación o un vehículo) o de mascotas y antes de entrar al consultorio de un proveedor de atención médica. Si no puede usar una mascarilla (por ejemplo, porque le causa dificultad para respirar), las personas que vivan con usted no deberían permanecer con usted en la misma habitación, o deberían ponerse una mascarilla si entran a su habitación.

Cúbrase la nariz y la boca al toser y estornudar

Cúbrase la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable al toser o estornudar. Bote los pañuelos desechables usados en un bote de basura con una bolsa de plástico adentro; lávese inmediatamente las manos con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos o límpieselas con un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos 60 % de alcohol, cubra todas las superficies de las manos y fróteselas hasta que sienta que se secaron. Si tiene las manos visiblemente sucias, es preferible usar agua y jabón.

Evite compartir artículos del hogar de uso personal

No debe compartir platos, vasos, tazas, cubiertos, toallas o ropa de cama con otras personas o mascotas que estén en su casa. Después de usar estos artículos, se los debe lavar bien con agua y jabón.

Límpiese las manos con frecuencia

Lávese frecuentemente las manos con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos. Si no hay agua y jabón disponibles, límpieselas con un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos un 60 % de alcohol, cubra todas las superficies de las manos y fróteselas hasta que sienta que se secaron. Si tiene las manos visiblemente sucias, es preferible usar agua y jabón. Si tiene que tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca con las manos sin lavar.

Limpie todos los días todas las superficies de contacto frecuente

Las superficies de contacto frecuente incluyen los mesones, las mesas, las manijas de las puertas, las llaves y grifos del baño, los inodoros, los teléfonos, los teclados, las tabletas y las mesas de cama. Limpie también todas las superficies que puedan tener sangre, heces o líquidos corporales. Use un limpiador de uso doméstico, ya sea un rociador o una toallita, según las instrucciones de la etiqueta. Las etiquetas contienen instrucciones para el uso seguro y eficaz de los productos de limpieza, incluidas las precauciones que debería tomar cuando aplique el producto, como usar guantes y asegurarse de tener buena ventilación mientras lo esté usando.

Vigile sus síntomas

Busque atención médica rápidamente si su enfermedad empeora (p. ej., si tiene dificultad para respirar). Antes de hacerlo, llame a su proveedor de atención médica y dígame que tiene COVID-19, o que está siendo evaluado para determinar si lo tiene. Póngase una mascarilla antes de entrar al consultorio. Estas medidas ayudarán a que en el consultorio del proveedor de atención médica se pueda evitar la infección o exposición de las otras personas que estén en el consultorio o la sala de espera.

Pídale a su proveedor de atención médica que llame al departamento de salud local o estatal. Las personas que estén bajo monitoreo activo o automonitoreo facilitado deben seguir las indicaciones provistas por los profesionales de salud ocupacional o de su departamento de salud local, según corresponda.

Si tiene una emergencia médica o necesita llamar al 911, avísele al personal del centro de llamadas que tiene COVID-19 o lo están evaluando para determinarlo. De ser posible, póngase una mascarilla antes de que llegue el servicio médico de emergencias.

Interrupción del aislamiento en la casa

Los pacientes con COVID-19 confirmado deben permanecer bajo precauciones de aislamiento en la casa hasta que el riesgo de transmisión secundaria a otras personas se considere bajo. La decisión de interrumpir las precauciones de aislamiento en la casa debe tomarse según cada caso en particular, en consulta con proveedores de atención médica y departamentos de salud estatales y locales.



www.cdc.gov/COVID19-es

10 things you can do to manage your COVID-19 symptoms at home

Accessible Version: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html>

If you have possible or confirmed COVID-19:

1. **Stay home** from work and school. And stay away from other public places. If you must go out, avoid using any kind of public transportation, ridesharing, or taxis.



6. **Cover your cough and sneezes** with a tissue or use the inside of your elbow.



2. **Monitor your symptoms** carefully. If your symptoms get worse, call your healthcare provider immediately.



7. **Wash your hands often** with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.



3. **Get rest and stay hydrated.**



8. As much as possible, **stay** in a specific room and **away from other people** in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom, if available. If you need to be around other people in or outside of the home, wear a mask.



4. If you have a medical appointment, **call the healthcare provider** ahead of time and tell them that you have or may have COVID-19.



9. **Avoid sharing personal items** with other people in your household, like dishes, towels, and bedding.



5. For medical emergencies, call 911 and **notify the dispatch personnel** that you have or may have COVID-19.



10. **Clean all surfaces** that are touched often, like counters, tabletops, and doorknobs. Use household cleaning sprays or wipes according to the label instructions.



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

10 cosas que puede hacer para manejar sus síntomas de COVID-19 en casa

Versión accesible: <https://espanol.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html>

Si tiene COVID-19 presunto o confirmado:

1. **Quédese en casa** y no vaya a trabajar ni a la escuela. Evite visitar otros lugares públicos. Si debe salir, evite usar transporte público, vehículos compartidos o taxis.



6. **Al toser y estornudar, cúbrase la nariz y la boca** con un pañuelo desechable o hágalo en la parte interna del codo.



2. **Monitoree sus síntomas** con mucha atención. Si sus síntomas empeoran, llame de inmediato a su proveedor de atención médica.



7. **Lávese las manos frecuentemente** con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos o límpieselas con un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos 60 % de alcohol.



3. **Descanse y manténgase hidratado.**



8. En la medida de lo posible, **quédese en una habitación específica y alejado de las demás personas** que viven en su casa. Además, de ser posible, debería utilizar un baño separado. Si debe estar en contacto con otras personas dentro o fuera de su casa, use una mascarilla.



4. Si tiene una cita médica, **llame al proveedor de atención médica** antes de ir, e infórmele que tiene o podría tener COVID-19.



9. **Evite compartir artículos personales** con las demás personas en su casa, como platos, vasos, cubiertos, toallas y ropa de cama.



5. Si tiene una emergencia médica, llame al 911 y **avísele a la operadora** que tiene o podría tener COVID-19.



10. **Limpie todas las superficies** que se tocan frecuentemente, como los mesones, las mesas y las manijas de las puertas. Utilice limpiadores de uso doméstico, ya sea en rociador o toallitas, según las instrucciones de la etiqueta.



How to Protect Yourself and Others

Accessible version: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>

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.
 - » 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



- **Limit contact with others as much as possible.**
- **Avoid close contact** with people who are sick.
- **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 mask when around others



- **You could spread COVID-19 to others** even if you do not feel sick.
- **Everyone should wear a mask in public settings** and when around people not living in their household, especially when social distancing is difficult to maintain.
 - » Masks 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 mask 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 mask is not a substitute for social distancing.

Cover coughs and sneezes



- **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.
- **Then, use a household disinfectant.** You can see a list of [EPA-registered household disinfectants here](#).

Cómo protegerse y proteger a los demás

Versión accesible: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>

Sepa cómo se propaga



- En la actualidad no existe una vacuna para prevenir la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19).
- **La mejor forma de prevenir la enfermedad es evitar la exposición a este virus.**
- Se cree que el virus se propaga principalmente de persona a persona.
 - » Entre las personas que están en contacto cercano (a una distancia de menos de 6 pies o 2 metros).
 - » A través de las gotitas respiratorias que se producen cuando una persona infectada tose, estornuda o habla.
 - » Estas gotitas pueden llegar a la boca o la nariz de las personas que se encuentren cerca o posiblemente entrar a los pulmones al respirar.
 - » El COVID-19 podría ser propagado por personas que no muestren síntomas.

Todas las personas deben

Limpiarse las manos con frecuencia



- **Lávese las manos** frecuentemente con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos, especialmente después de haber estado en un lugar público, o después de sonarse la nariz, toser o estornudar.
- Si no hay agua y jabón fácilmente disponibles, **use un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos un 60 % de alcohol.** Cubra todas las superficies de las manos y frótelas hasta que sienta que se secaron.
- **Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca** con las manos sin lavar.

Evitar el contacto cercano



- **Limite el contacto con los demás lo más posible.**
- **Evite el contacto cercano** con personas enfermas.
- **Manténgase a distancia de otras personas.**
 - » Recuerde que algunas personas sin síntomas podrían propagar el virus.
 - » Esto es de especial importancia para las **personas que tienen mayor riesgo de enfermarse gravemente.** <https://espanol.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-increased-risk.html>



cdc.gov/coronavirus-es

Cubrirse la nariz y la boca con una mascarilla cuando estén cerca de otras personas



- **Usted podría propagar el COVID-19 a otras personas** aunque no se sienta enfermo.
- **Todas las personas deberían ponerse una mascarilla cuando estén en sitios públicos** y cuando estén cerca de otras que no vivan con ellas, especialmente cuando sea difícil mantener el distanciamiento social.
 - » No se deben poner mascarillas a niños pequeños menores de 2 años, ni a personas con problemas para respirar, o que estén inconscientes o incapacitadas, o que de otra forma no puedan quitársela sin ayuda.
- **El propósito de la mascarilla es proteger a otras personas** en caso de que usted esté infectado.
- **NO** use una mascarilla destinada a un trabajador de atención médica.
- Siga **manteniendo una distancia de unos 6 pies o 2 metros entre usted y los demás**. La mascarilla no sustituye el distanciamiento social.

Cubrirse la nariz y la boca al toser y estornudar



- **Siempre cúbrase la nariz y la boca** con un pañuelo desechable cuando tosa o estornude, o use la parte interna del codo.
- **Bote los pañuelos desechables usados** a la basura.
- **Lávese las manos** de inmediato con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos. Si no hay agua y jabón fácilmente disponibles, límpiense las manos con un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos un 60 % de alcohol.

Limpiar y desinfectar



- **Limpe Y desinfecte todos los días las superficies que se tocan con frecuencia**. Esto incluye mesas, manijas de puertas, interruptores de luz, mesones, barandas, escritorios, teléfonos, teclados, inodoros, grifos, lavamanos y lavaplatos. <https://espanol.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cleaning-disinfection.html>.
- **Si las superficies están sucias, límpielas:** use agua y jabón o detergente antes de desinfectar.
- **Después, use un desinfectante de uso doméstico.** Puede ver una lista de los [desinfectantes de uso doméstico registrados en la EPA aquí](#).

Stop the Spread of Germs

Help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases like COVID-19.



Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from other people.



Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands.



When in public, wear a mask over your nose and mouth.



Do not touch your eyes, nose, and mouth.



Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.



Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care.



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



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

Detenga la propagación de gérmenes

Ayude a prevenir la transmisión de enfermedades respiratorias como el COVID-19.



Mantenga al menos 6 pies (aproximadamente la longitud de 2 brazos) de distancia de otras personas.



Cúbrase con un pañuelo desechable la nariz y la boca al toser o estornudar, luego bótelos en la basura y lávese las manos.



Cuando esté en un lugar público, use una mascarilla que cubra su nariz y boca.



Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca.



Limpie y desinfecte los objetos y superficies que se tocan con frecuencia.



Quédese en casa cuando esté enfermo, excepto para recibir atención médica.



Lávese las manos frecuentemente con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos.



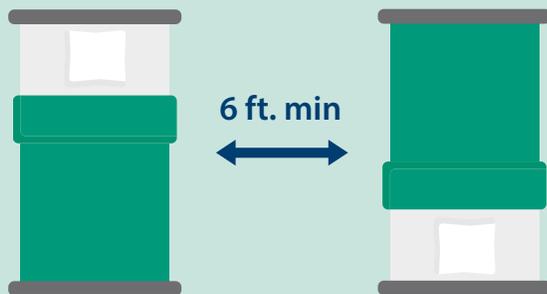
cdc.gov/coronavirus

MIGRANT LABOR HOUSING COVID-19 OCCUPANT BED AND SLEEPING POSITION RECOMMENDATIONS

Below are recommendations for sleeping positions for migrant/seasonal workers to ensure the safety of occupants in the living units and reduce the spread of COVID-19 transmission.

For beds positioned next to each other (side-to-side):

- Occupants should be six feet apart and lay head-to-toe in their beds.



For beds positioned across from one another (end-to-end):

- Beds should be positioned end-to-end and at least six feet apart.
- Occupants should lay toe-to-toe in their beds.



For bunkbeds positioned next to each other or across from one another:

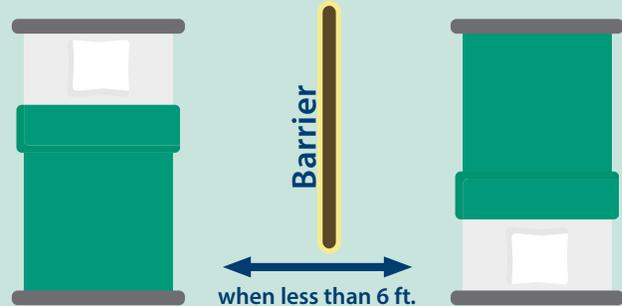
- Beds should be at least six feet apart.
- Occupants should lay head-to-toe on each separate bunk bed, decreasing the risk of transmission. Occupants should lay head-to-toe when bunks are adjacent.



When positioning beds where six feet or more is NOT possible follow the guidance below.

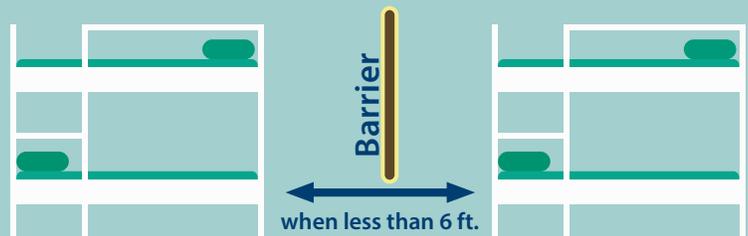
For single beds:

- Place partitions (e.g., nailing string from wall-to-wall and hanging a sheet or blanket; using a dresser or cardboard boxes as barrier; etc.) between beds.
- Occupants should lay head-to-toe in their beds.



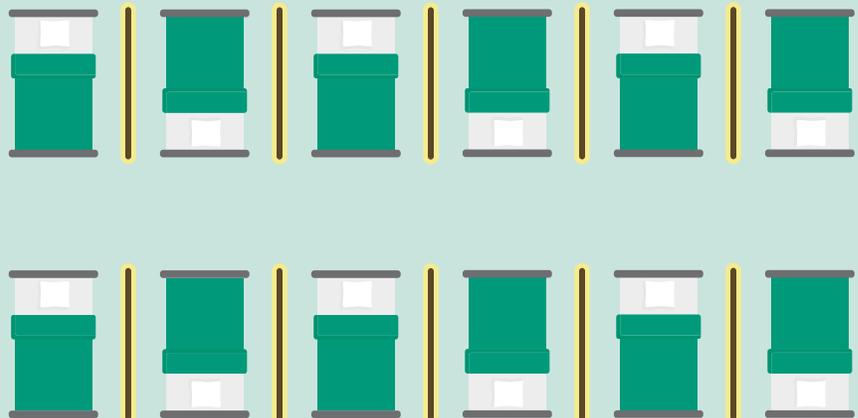
For bunkbeds:

- Place partitions (e.g., nailing string from wall-to-wall and hanging a sheet or blanket; using a dresser or cardboard boxes as barrier; etc.) between beds.
- Occupants should lay head-to-toe on each separate bunk bed.
- Occupants should lay head-to-toe when bunks are adjacent.



For rooms with multiple beds:

- Follow the guidance above.
- Include partitions to separate beds when possible.



COVID -19 VIVIENDA PARA TRABAJADORES MIGRANTES RECOMENDACIONES SOBRE LA DISPOSICIÓN DE LAS CAMAS Y LAS POSICIONES PARA DORMIR

A continuación, se recomiendan las posiciones para dormir de los trabajadores migrantes/estacionales para garantizar la seguridad de los ocupantes de las unidades de vivienda y reducir la propagación de la transmisión del COVID-19.

Para las camas colocadas una al lado de la otra (de lado a lado):

- Los ocupantes deben estar a seis pies de distancia entre sí y acostados de pies contra cabeza en sus camas.



Para las camas colocadas una frente a otra (de extremo a extremo):

- Las camas deben colocarse de extremo a extremo y con una separación mínima de seis pies.
- Los ocupantes deben acostarse de pies a pies en sus camas.



Para las literas colocadas una al lado de la otra o enfrente de la otra:

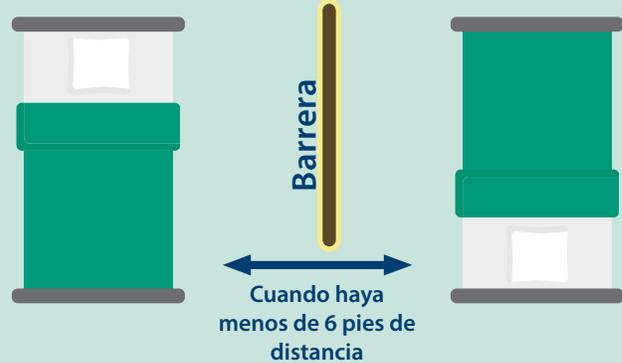
- Las camas deben estar a seis pies de distancia.
- Los ocupantes deben acostarse de pies contra cabeza en cada litera por separado, lo que disminuye el riesgo de transmisión. Los ocupantes deben colocarse cabeza contra pies cuando las literas son adyacentes.



Cuando se coloquen las camas en lugares donde NO es posible cumplir con los seis pies o más de distancia, siga las indicaciones que se dan a continuación.

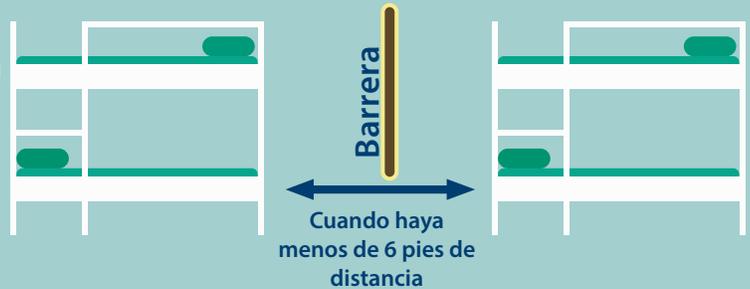
Para camas individuales:

- Coloque divisiones (por ejemplo, clavando una cuerda de pared a pared y colgando una sábana o manta; utilizando una cómoda o cajas de cartón como barrera; etc.) entre las camas.
- Los ocupantes deben acostarse de cabeza contra pies en sus camas.



Para las literas:

- Coloque divisiones (por ejemplo, clavando una cuerda de pared a pared y colgando una sábana o manta; utilizando una cómoda o cajas de cartón como barrera; etc.) entre las camas.
- Los ocupantes deben acostarse de pies contra cabeza en cada litera por separado.
- Los ocupantes deben colocarse cabeza contra pies cuando las literas son adyacentes.



Para las habitaciones con varias camas:

- Siga la guía anterior.
- Incluya las divisiones para separar las camas de ser posible.

