



INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION: SARS-COV-2 VIRUS THAT CAUSES COVID-19
16 VAC 25-220

EMERGENCY
TEMPORARY STANDARD

# DISCLAIMER

This guidance is not a standard or regulation, and it creates no new legal obligations. Refer to §16VAC25-220 for specific standard requirements.

The information provided is intended to assist employers in providing a safe and healthful workplace to employees.

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## §10 PURPOSE & APPLICABILITY

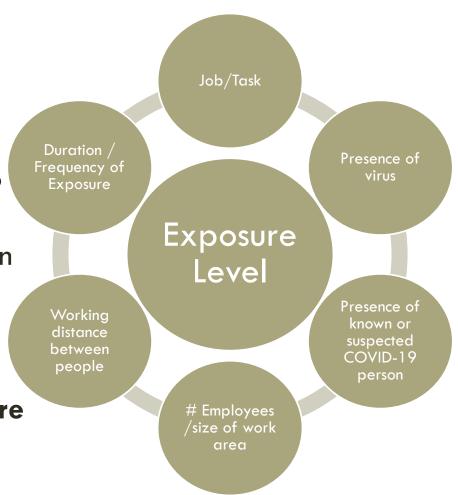
- Designed to establish requirements for employers to control, prevent, and mitigate the spread of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) to and among employees and employers.
- Applies to every employer, employee, and place of employment in the Commonwealth of Virginia within the jurisdiction of the VOSH program as described in §§ 16VAC25-60-20 and 16VAC25-60-30.
- Application of this standard to a place of employment is based on exposure risk level presented by SARS-CoV-2 virus-related and COVID-19 disease-related hazards present or job tasks undertaken by employees at the place of employment as defined in this standard as Very High, High, Medium, and Lower.



The four exposure risk levels represent probable distribution of risk.

#### DETERMINING EXPOSURE RISK LEVEL

- The job tasks being undertaken;
- The work environment (e.g. indoors or outdoors);
- The known or suspected presence of the virus;
- The presence of a person known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus;
- The number of employees and/or other persons in relation to the size of the work area;
- The working distance between employees and other employees or person;
- The duration and frequency of employee exposure though contact (inside of six feet) with other employees or persons (e.g., including shift work exceeding 8 hours per day);



#### DETERMINING EXPOSURE RISK LEVEL

- The type of hazards encounter, including potential exposure to the airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2 virus;
- Contact with contaminated surfaces or objects (tools, break room tables, rest rooms, workstations, entrances/exits, etc.);
- Employer sponsored shared transportation is a common practice, such as ride-share vans or shuttle vehicles, car-pools, etc.

#### COMPLIANCE

- This standard shall not conflict with requirements and guidelines
  applicable to businesses set out in any applicable Virginia executive order
  or order of public health emergency.
- To the extent that an employer actually complies with a recommendation contained in CDC guidelines, whether mandatory or non-mandatory to mitigate SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 related hazards or job tasks addressed by this standard, and provided that the CDC recommendation provides equivalent or greater protection than provided by a provision of this standard, the employer's actions shall be considered in compliance with this standard.

#### COMPLIANCE

 An employer's actual compliance with a recommendation contained in CDC guidelines, whether mandatory or nonmandatory, to mitigate SARS-COV-2 and COVID19 related hazards or job tasks addressed by this standard shall be considered evidence of good faith in any enforcement proceeding related to this standard.

#### COMPLIANCE — EDUCATION

Public and private institutions of higher education that have received certification from the State Council of Higher Education of Virginia that their re-opening plans are in compliance with guidance documents, whether mandatory or non-mandatory, developed by the Governor's Office in conjunction with the Virginia Department of Health shall be considered in compliance with this standard, provided the institution operates in compliance with their certified reopening plans and the certified reopening plans provide equivalent or greater levels of employee protection than this standard.

#### COMPLIANCE - EDUCATION

- Public school divisions and private schools that submit their plans to the Virginia Department of Education to move to Phase II and Phase III that are aligned with CDC guidance for reopening of schools that provide equivalent or greater levels of employee protection than a provision of this standard and who operate in compliance with the public school division's or private school's submitted plans shall be considered in compliance with this standard.
- An institution's **actual compliance** with recommendations contained in **CDC guidelines** or the *Virginia Department of Education* guidance, whether **mandatory** or **non-mandatory**, to mitigate SARS-COV-2 and COVID19 related hazards or job tasks addressed by this standard **shall** be considered **evidence** of **good faith** in any **enforcement** proceeding related to this standard.

#### CONTACT TRACING

Nothing in the standard shall be construed to require employers to conduct contact tracing of the SARS-CoV-2 virus or COVID-19 disease



## §20 DATES

CALENDAR

18 19 20 21 22 23 24

## **Effective and Expiration Date:**

Effective immediately upon publication in a newspaper of general circulations
published in the City of Richmond.

- Expires within six months of its effective date, or
- Upon expiration of the Governor's State of Emergency, or
- When superseded by a permanent standard, whichever occurs first, or
- When repealed by the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board.

## §20 DATES



## **Training Dates:**

- With the exception of §16VAC25-220-80.B.10 regarding training required on infectious disease preparedness and response plans, the training requirements in §16VAC25-220-80 shall take effect thirty (30) days after the effective date of this standard.
- The training requirements under §16VAC25-220-80.B.10 shall take effect sixty (60) days after the effective date of this standard.
- The **requirements** for §16VAC25-220-70, Infectious Disease Preparedness and Response Plan, **shall** take effect **sixty** (60) **days** after the **effective date** of this standard.

- Administrative Control means any procedure which significantly limits daily exposure to SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease related workplace hazards and job tasks by control or manipulation of the work schedule or manner in which work is performed. The use of personal protective equipment is not considered a means of administrative control.
- Asymptomatic means a person who does not have symptoms.
- <u>Building/facility owner</u> means the **legal entity**, including a lessee, which exercises control over management and record keeping functions relating to a building and/or facility in which activities covered by this standard take place.
- <u>Cleaning</u> means the <u>removal</u> of <u>dirt</u> and <u>impurities</u>, including <u>germs</u>, <u>from surfaces</u>. Cleaning alone <u>does not kill germs</u>. But by <u>removing</u> the <u>germs</u>, it <u>decreases</u> their number and therefore any <u>risk</u> of <u>spreading</u> infection.

- <u>COVID-19</u> means Coronavirus Disease 2019, which is <u>primarily</u> a respiratory disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
- <u>Disinfecting</u> means using chemicals approved for use against SARS-CoV-2, for example, EPA-registered disinfectants, to kill germs on surfaces. This process does not necessarily clean dirty surfaces or remove germs. But killing germs remaining on a surface after cleaning further reduces any risk of spreading infection.



• <u>Duration</u> and <u>frequency</u> of employee <u>exposure</u> means how long ("duration") and how often ("frequency") an employee is <u>potentially exposed</u> to the SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 disease. Generally, the <u>greater</u> the <u>frequency</u> or <u>length</u> of <u>exposure</u>, the <u>greater</u> the <u>probability</u> is for <u>potential infection</u> to occur.

Frequency of exposure is generally more significant for acute acting agents or situations, while duration of exposure is generally more significant for chronic acting agents or situations.

- An **example** of an **acute situation** would be an **unprotected** customer, patient, or other **person** coughing or sneezing **directly** into the **face** of an employee.
- An example of a chronic situation would be a job task that requires an
  employee to interact either for an extended period of time inside six feet with a
  smaller static group of other employees or persons; or for an extended period
  of time inside six feet with a larger group of other employees or persons in
  succession but for periods of shorter duration.

- Economic Feasibility means the employer is financially able to undertake the measures necessary to comply with one or more requirements in this standard. The cost of corrective measures to be taken will not usually be considered as a factor in determining whether a violation of this standard has occurred. If an employer's level of compliance lags significantly behind that of its industry, an employer's claim of economic infeasibility will not be accepted.
- Elimination means a method of exposure control that removes the employee completely from exposure to SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease related workplace hazards and job tasks.

- <u>Employee</u> means an <u>employee</u> of an <u>employer</u> who is <u>employed</u> in a <u>business</u> of his employer. <u>Reference</u> to the term "<u>employee</u>" in this standard also <u>includes</u>, but is <u>not limited to</u>, <u>temporary</u> employees and <u>other joint employment</u> relationships, as well as <u>persons</u> in <u>supervisory</u> or <u>management positions</u> with the employer, etc., in accordance with Virginia occupational safety and health laws, standards, regulations, and court rulings.
- Engineering control means the use of substitution, isolation, ventilation, and equipment modification to reduce exposure to SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease related workplace hazards and job tasks.

• Exposure risk level means an assessment of the possibility that an employee could be exposed to the hazards associated with SARS-CoV-2 virus and the COVID-19 disease. The exposure risk level assessment should address all risks and all modes of transmission including airborne transmission, as well as transmission by asymptomatic and presymptomatic individuals. Risk levels should be based on the risk factors present that increase risk exposure to COVID -19 and are present during the course of employment regardless of location.

Hazards and job tasks have been divided into four risk exposure levels "very high", "high", "medium", and "lower":

#### LEVELS OF RISK

<u>Very High</u> - exposure risk hazards or job tasks are those in places of employment with high potential for employee exposure to known or suspected sources of the SARS-CoV-2 virus (e.g., laboratory samples) or persons known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus, including, but not limited to, during specific medical, postmortem, or laboratory procedures:

#### EXAMPLES OF "VERY HIGH" RISK LEVEL INCLUDE

- Aerosol-generating procedures (e.g., intubation, cough induction procedures, bronchoscopies, some dental procedures and exams, or invasive specimen collection) on patient or person known or suspected to have COVID-19;
- <u>Collecting or handling specimens</u> from a patient or person known or suspected to have COVID-19 (e.g., manipulating cultures from patients known or suspected to have COVID-19 patients);
- <u>Performing an autopsy</u>, that involves aerosol-generating procedures, on the body of a person known to have, or suspected of having, COVID-19 at the time of their death.



#### LEVELS OF RISK

<u>High</u> - exposure risk hazards or job tasks are those in places of employment with **high** potential for employee exposure inside six feet with known or suspected sources of SARS-CoV-2, or person known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus that are **not otherwise classified** as "very high" exposure risk including, but not limited to:

#### EXAMPLES OF "HIGH" RISK LEVEL INCLUDE

- <u>Healthcare</u> (physical and mental) delivery and support services provided to a patient known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus, including field hospitals (e.g., doctors, nurses, cleaners, and other hospital staff who must enter patient rooms or areas).
- <u>Healthcare</u> (physical and mental) delivery, care, and support services, wellness services, non-medical support services, physical assistance, etc., provided to a patient, resident, or other person known or suspected to be infected with SARS-SoV-2 involving:
  - Skilled nursing services,
  - Outpatient medical services,
  - Clinical services,
  - Drug treatment programs,
  - Medical outreach services,
  - Mental health services,
  - Home health care,

- Nursing home care,
- Assisted living care,
- Memory care support and services,
- Hospice care,
- Rehabilitation services,
- Primary and specialty medical

care,

- Dental care,
- COVID-19 testing services,
- Blood donation services,
- Contact tracer services,
- Chiropractic services;

#### EXAMPLES OF "HIGH" RISK LEVEL INCLUDE

- First responder services provided to a patient, resident, or other person known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2;
- <u>Medical transport services</u> (loading, transporting, unloading, etc.) provided to patients **known** or **suspected** to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 (e.g., ground or air emergency transport, staff, operators, drivers, pilots, etc.);
- <u>Mortuary services</u> involved in preparing (e.g., for burial or cremation) the bodies of persons who are **known** to have, or **suspected** of being infected with SARS-CoV-2 at the **time** of their **death**.

#### LEVELS OF RISK

• <u>Medium</u> - exposure risk hazards or job tasks are those not otherwise classified as "very high" or "high" exposure risk in places of employment that require more than minimal occupational contact inside six feet with other employees, other persons, or the general public who may be infected with SARS-CoV-2, but who are not known or suspected to be infected with the virus. "Medium" exposure risk hazards or job tasks may include, but are not limited to, operations and services in:

#### EXAMPLES OF "MEDIUM" RISK LEVEL MAY INCLUDE

- Poultry, meat, and seafood processing
- Agricultural and hand labor
- Commercial transportation of passengers by air/land/water
- On campus educational settings in schools, colleges, and universities
- Daycare and afterschool settings
- Restaurants and bars
- Grocery stores, convenience store, and food banks
- Drug stores and pharmacies
- Manufacturing settings
- Indoor and outdoor construction settings
- Correctional facilities, jails, detentions centers, and juvenile detention centers

- Work performed in customer premises, such as homes or businesses;
- Retail stores
- Call centers
- Package processing settings
- Veterinary settings
- Personal care, personal grooming, salon, and spa settings
- Venues for sports, entertainment, movie theater, and other forms of mass gatherings
- Homeless shelters
- Fitness, gym, and exercise facilities
- Airports, and train and bus stations

#### EXAMPLES OF "MEDIUM" RISK LEVEL MAY INCLUDE

- Situations **not involving exposure** to known or suspected sources of SARS-CoV-2:
- Hospitals
- Other healthcare (Physical & Mental)
   Delivery & Support in a non-hospital setting
- Wellness services
- Physical assistance
- Skilled nursing facilities
- Outpatient medical facilities
- Clinics
- Drug treatment programs
- Medical outreach service
- Non-medical support services
- Mental health facilities
- Home health care

- Nursing homes
- Assisted living facilities
- Memory Care Facilities
- Hospice Care
- Rehabilitation Centers
- Doctor and Dentist offices
- Chiropractors' offices
- First Responder Services provided by police, fire, paramedic and emergency medical services providers
- Medical Transport
- Contract Tracers
- Etc.

#### LOWER LEVELS OF RISK

- <u>Lower exposure</u> risk hazards or job tasks are those **not** otherwise **classified** as "very high", "high", or "medium" exposure risk that **do not require** contact inside **six feet** with persons **known** to be, or **suspected** of being, or who may be **infected** with SARS-CoV-2.
- Employees in this category have minimal occupational contact with other employees,
  other persons, or the general public, such as in an office building setting; or are able
  to achieve minimal occupational contact through the implementation of engineering,
  administrative and work practice controls, such as, but not limited to:

# ACHIEVE MINIMAL OCCUPATIONAL CONTACT THROUGH WORK PRACTICE CONTROLS

- Installation of floor to ceiling physical barriers constructed of impermeable material
  and not subject to unintentional displacement (e.g., such as clear plastic walls at
  convenience stores behind which only one employee is working at any one time);
- Telecommuting;
- Staggered work shifts that allow employees to maintain physical distancing from other employees, other persons, and the general public;
- **Delivering services remotely** by phone, audio, video, mail, package delivery, curbside pickup or delivery, etc., that allows employees to **maintain** physical **distancing** from other employees, other persons, and the general public; and

#### WORK PRACTICE CONTROLS

- Mandatory physical distancing of employees from other employees, other persons, and the general public.
- Employee use of face coverings for contact inside six feet of coworkers, customers, or other persons is not an acceptable administrative or work practice control to achieve minimal occupational contact. However, when it is necessary for brief contact with others inside the 6 feet distance a face covering is required.

- <u>face covering</u> means an item **normally** made of **cloth** or various **other materials** with elastic bands or cloth ties to secure over the **wearer's nose and mouth** in an effort to contain or reduce the spread of potentially infectious respiratory secretions at the source (i.e., the person's nose and mouth).
  - A face covering is **not** intended to protect the wearer, but it **may** reduce the spread of virus **from** the **wearer to others**.
  - A face covering is **not** a **surgical/medical** procedure mask.
  - A face covering is **not subject** to **testing** and **approval** by a state or government agency, so it is **not** considered a form of **personal protective equipment** or **respiratory protection equipment** under VOSH laws, rules, regulations, and standards.

- Feasible as used in this standard includes both technical and economic feasibility.
- <u>Filtering facepiece respirator</u> means negative pressure air purifying particulate respirator with a **filter** as an **integral** part of the facepiece or with the **entire facepiece** composed of the **filtering** medium. These are **certified** for use by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (**NIOSH**).
- <u>Hand sanitizer</u> means an **alcohol-based** hand rub containing at least **60% alcohol**, unless otherwise provided for in this standard.



- <u>Known to be infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus</u> means a person, whether symptomatic or asymptomatic, who has tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 and the employer knew or with reasonable diligence should have known that the person has tested positive for SARS-Cov-2.
- May be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus means any person not currently a person known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus, and not currently vaccinated against SARS-CoV-2 virus.
- Occupational exposure means the state of being actually or potentially exposed to contact with SARS-CoV-2 virus or COVID-19 disease-related hazards at the work location or while engaged in work activities at another location.

Personal protective equipment means equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause serious workplace injuries and illnesses. These injuries and illnesses may result from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, biological or other workplace hazards. Personal protective equipment may include, but is not limited to items such as gloves, safety glasses, shoes, earplugs or muffs, hard hats, respirators, surgical/medical procedure masks, coveralls, vests, and full body suits.

## Preferred PPE – Use N95 or Higher Respirator Face shield · · · · · · · · or goggles N95 or higher respirator When respirators are not available, use the best available alternative, like a facemask. One pair ..... of clean, non-sterile gloves ······Isolation gown

- Physical distancing also called "social distancing" means keeping space between yourself and other persons while conducting work-related activities inside and outside of the physical establishment by staying at least 6 feet from other persons.
  - Physical separation of an employee from other employees or persons by a permanent, solid floor to ceiling wall constitutes physical distancing from an employee or other person stationed on the other side of the wall.



- Respirator means a protective device that covers the nose and mouth or the entire face or head to guard the wearer against hazardous atmospheres. Respirators are certified for use by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).
- Respirators may be:
  - **Tight-fitting**, that is, half masks, which cover the mouth and nose and full face pieces that cover the face from the hairline to below the chin; or
  - Loose-fitting, such as hoods or helmets that cover the head completely.
- In addition, there are two major classes of respirators:
  - Air-purifying, which remove contaminants from the air; and
  - <u>Atmosphere-supplying</u>, which provide clean, breathable air from an uncontaminated source. As a general rule, atmosphere-supplying respirators are used for more hazardous exposures.

- Respirator user means an employee who in the scope of their current job may be assigned to tasks which may require the use of a respirator in accordance with this standard or required by other provisions in the VOSH/OSHA standards.
- <u>SARS-CoV-2</u> means a betacoronavirus, like MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV. Coronaviruses are **named** for the **crown-like spikes** on their **surface**. The SARS-CoV-2 causes what has been **designated** as the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (**COVID-19**).
- <u>Signs</u> of COVID-19 **include** trouble breathing, persistent pain or pressure in the chest, new confusion, inability to wake or stay awake, bluish lips or face, etc.

#### IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- Surgical/Medical procedure mask means a mask to be worn over the wearer's nose and mouth that is:
  - Fluid resistant and provides the wearer protection against large droplets, splashes,
    or sprays of bodily or other hazardous fluids, and prevents the wearer from exposing
    others in the same fashion;
  - It protects others from the wearer's respiratory emissions;
  - It has a <u>loose fitting face seal</u> and it <u>does not</u> provide the wearer with a <u>reliable level</u> of protection from inhaling smaller airborne particles.
  - It is considered a form of <u>personal protective equipment</u> but is <u>not</u> considered respiratory protection equipment under VOSH laws, rules, regulations, and standards.
  - Testing and approval is cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

#### IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- <u>Suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus</u> means a person that has signs or symptoms is COVID-19 but has not tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 and no alternative diagnosis has been made.
- **Symptomatic** means the employee is **experiencing symptoms** similar to those attributed to COVID-19 **including** fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, sore throat, new loss of taste or smell, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, or diarrhea.

Symptoms may appear in 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus.

#### IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- Technical feasibility means the existence of technical know-how as to materials and methods available or adaptable to specific circumstances which can be applied to one or more requirements in this standard with a reasonable possibility that employee exposure to SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 hazards will be reduced. If an employer's level of compliance lags significantly behind that of their industry, allegations of technical infeasibility will not be accepted.
- Work practice control means a type of administrative control by which the employer modifies the manner in which the employee performs assigned work. Such modification may result in a reduction of exposure through such methods as changing work habits, improving sanitation and hygiene practices, or making other changes in the way the employee performs the job.

## §40 A. MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS — ALL EMPLOYERS

- Employers in <u>all exposure risk levels</u> shall ensure compliance with the following requirements to protect employees from workplace exposure to the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes the COVID-19 disease:
  - Assess their workplace for hazards and job tasks that can **potentially expose employees** to the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
  - Classify each job task according to the hazards employees are potentially exposed to and ensure compliance with applicable sections of this standard for very high, high, medium, or lower risk levels of exposure.
  - Tasks that are similar in nature and expose employees to the same hazard may be grouped for classification purposes.
- Employers **shall inform** and **encourage** employees to self-monitor for signs and symptoms if they suspect possible exposure or are experiencing signs of an oncoming illness.

## §40 MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS — ALL EMPLOYERS

- **Serological testing**, also known as **antibody** testing, is a test to determine if persons **have been infected** with SARS-CoV-2 virus. It has **not been determined** if persons who have the **antibodies** are **immune** from infection.
  - Serologic test results shall not be used to make decisions about returning employees to work who were previously classified as known or suspected to be infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
  - Serologic test results **shall not** be used to make **decisions** concerning employees that were **previously** classified as **known or suspected** to be infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus **about** grouping, residing in or being admitted to congregate settings, such as schools, dormitories, etc.

## §40 MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS — ALL EMPLOYERS

- <u>Develop</u> and <u>implement</u> policies and procedures for employees to report when they are experiencing symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and no alternative diagnosis has been made.
  - Such employees shall be designated by the employer as "suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus."
- Employers shall not permit employees or other persons known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus to report to or remain at the work site or engage in work at a customer or client location until cleared for return to work (see §16VAC25-220-40.B).

#### MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

- Nothing in this standard shall prohibit an employer from permitting an
  employee known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus from
  engaging in teleworking or other form of work isolation that would not
  result in potentially exposing other employees to the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
- To the extent feasible and permitted by law, including but not limited to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, employers shall ensure that sick leave policies are flexible and consistent with public health guidance and that employees are aware of these policies.

## CONTRACT/TEMPORARY WORKERS MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

- Employers shall discuss with subcontractors, and companies that provide contract or temporary employees about the importance of employees or other persons who are known or suspected to be infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus staying home.
- Known or suspected to be infected subcontractor, contract, or temporary employees
   shall not report to or be allowed to remain at the work site until cleared for return to
   work.
- Subcontractors shall not allow their known or suspected to be infected employees to report to or be allowed to remain at work or on a job site until cleared for return to work

TEMPORARY WORKERS

#### NOTIFICATION OF POSITIVE TEST

- To the extent permitted by law, including HIPPA, employers shall establish a system to receive reports of positive SARS-CoV-2 tests by employees, subcontractors, contract employees, and temporary employees (excluding patients hospitalized on the basis of being know or suspected to be infected) present at the place of employment within the previous 14 days from the date of positive test, and the employer shall notify:
  - Its own employees who may have been exposed, within 24 hours of discovery of their possible exposure while keeping confidential the identity of the known to be infected person in accordance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other applicable federal and Virginia laws and regulations; and
  - In the same manner as §16VAC25-220-40.A.8.a, other employers whose employees were present at the work site during the same time period; and

#### NOTIFICATION OF POSITIVE TEST

- The building/facility owner. The building/facility owner will require all employer tenants to notify them of the occurrence of a SARS-CoV-2 positive test for any employees or residents in the building.
  - The building/facility owner will take the necessary steps to **sanitize** the **common** areas of the building.
  - The building/facility owner will notify all employer tenants in the building that one or more cases have been discovered and the floor or work area where the case was located.
  - The identity will be kept confidential.
- The Virginia Department of Health within 24 hours of the discovery of a positive case.
- The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry within 24 hours of the discovery of three (3) or more employees present at the place of employment within a 14-day period testing positive for SARS-CoV-2 during that 14-day time period.

#### EXPOSURE AND MEDICAL RECORDS ACCESS

- Employers shall ensure employee access to their own SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 related exposure and medical records in accordance with the standard applicable to its industry.
- Employers in the agriculture, public sector marine terminal, and public sector longshoring industries **shall** ensure employees **access** to their own SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 related **exposure** and **medical** records in accordance with **1910.1020**.

## §40 B. RETURN TO WORK

- The employer shall develop and implement policies and procedures for known or suspected to be infected employees to return to work using either a symptombased or test-based strategy depending on local healthcare and testing circumstances
- While an employer may **rely** on other **reasonable options**, a **policy** that **involves consultation** with appropriate **healthcare professionals** concerning when an employee has **satisfied** the **symptoms based strategy requirements** in §16VAC25-220-40.B.1.a will constitute **compliance** with the **requirements** of §16VAC25-220-40.B.

#### SYSTEM AND TEST BASED STRATEGIES

- The **symptom-based** strategy **excludes** an employee from **returning** to work **until** at least **3 days** (**72 hours**) have **passed** since **recovery** defined as **resolution** of fever **without** the use of **fever-reducing** medications and **improvement** in **respiratory** symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); **and**, at least **10 days** have **passed** since symptoms **first appeared**.
- Test-based strategy excludes an employee from returning to work until:
  - Resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications; and
  - Improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and
  - **Negative results** of an FDA Emergency Use Authorized COVID-19 molecular assay for detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA from at least <u>two</u> consecutive respiratory specimens <u>collected ≥24 hours</u> apart (total of two negative specimens).

#### RETURN TO WORK

- If a **known** or **suspected to have** SARS-CoV-2 virus **employee refuses** to be tested, the **employer compliance with** §16VAC25-220-40.B.1.a, **symptom-based** strategy, will be considered in compliance with this standard. Nothing in this standard **shall** be construed to prohibit an employer from requiring a known or suspected to be infected employee to be tested in accordance with §16VAC25-220-40.B.1.b.
- For the purposes of this section, COVID-19 testing is **considered** a "**medical examination**" under Va. Code §40.1-28. and the employer **shall not** require the **employee** to **pay for the cost** of testing for return to work determinations.

#### RETURN TO WORK — ASYMPTOMATIC

- The employer **shall develop** and **implement** policies and procedures for **known to be infected** with SARS-CoV-2 **asymptomatic** employees to return to work using either a **time-based** or **test-based** strategy depending on local healthcare and testing circumstances.
- While an employer may **rely** on other **reasonable options**, a **policy** that **involves consultation** with appropriate **healthcare professionals** concerning when an employee has **satisfied** the **time based strategy requirements** in §16VAC25-220-40.B.2.a will constitute **compliance** with the **requirements** of §16VAC25-220-40.B.

#### RETURN TO WORK — TIME BASED

 Time-based strategy excludes an employee from returning to work until at least 10 days have passed since the date of their first positive COVID-19 diagnostic test assuming they have not subsequently developed symptoms since their positive test.

• If they develop symptoms, then the symptom-based or test-based strategy

shall be used.

SUM	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5 Circus site Mayo	6	7	6	9
30 Hother's Day	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25 Heneral Day	26	27	28	29	30
31						

#### RETURN TO WORK - TEST BASED

- Test-based strategy excludes an employee from returning to work until negative results
  of an FDA Emergency Use Authorized COVID-19 molecular assay for detection of SARSCoV-2 RNA from at least two consecutive respiratory specimens collected ≥24 hours
  apart (total of two negative specimens).
  - If a known to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 **asymptomatic** employee **refuses** to be tested, employer compliance with §16VAC25-220-40.B.2.a, **time-based strategy**, will be considered **in compliance** with this standard.
  - Nothing in this standard **shall** be construed to prohibit an **employer** from **requiring** a known to be infected **asymptomatic** employee **to be tested** in accordance with §16VAC25-220-40.B.2.b.
  - For purposes of this section, COVID-19 testing is considered a "medical examination" under Va. Code §40.1-28.49. The employer **shall not** require the **employee** to **pay** for the cost of COVID-19 **testing** for return to work determinations.

## §40 C. PHYSICAL DISTANCING

- Unless otherwise provided in this standard, employers shall ensure that employees
   observe physical distancing while on the job and during paid breaks on the
   employer's property, including policies and procedures that:
- Use verbal announcements, signage, or visual cues to promote physical distancing;
- **Decrease** worksite **density** by **limiting** non-employee access to the place of employment or **restricted access** to only certain workplace **areas** to reduce the risk of exposure.
- An employer's compliance with occupancy limits contained in any applicable Virginia executive order or order of public health emergency will constitute compliance with the requirement.



#### COMMON AREAS - PHYSICAL DISTANCING

- Access to common areas, breakrooms or lunchrooms shall be closed or controlled.
- If a work area does not allow employees to consume meals in the employee's workspace while observing physical distancing, an employer may designate, reconfigure, and alternate usage of spaces where employees congregate, including lunch and break rooms, locker rooms, time clocks, etc., with controlled access, provided the following conditions are met:

#### COMMON AREAS - PHYSICALDISTANCING

- At the entrance(s) of the designated common area or room the employer shall clearly post:
  - The policy limiting the occupancy of the space;
  - The requirements for physical distancing;
  - The requirements for hand washing/hand sanitizing; and
  - Cleaning and disinfecting of shared surfaces.
  - The employer **shall limit occupancy** of the designated common area or room so that occupants maintain **physical distancing** from each other. The employer **shall enforce** the

occupancy limit.



#### COMMON AREAS-PHYSICAL DISTANCING

- Employees **shall** be **required** to clean and disinfect the immediate area in which they were located prior to **leaving or** the **employer** may provide for cleaning and **disinfecting** of the common area or room at **regular intervals** throughout the day, and between shifts of employees using the same common area or room.
- Hand washing facilities, and hand sanitizer where feasible, are available to employees.
   Hand sanitizers required for use to protect against SARS-CoV-2 are <u>FLAMMABLE</u> and use and storage in hot environments can result in a hazard.
- When multiple employees are occupying a vehicle for work purposes, the employer shall ensure compliance with respiratory protection & PPE standards applicable to its industry.
  - Employers shall ensure compliance with mandatory requirements of any applicable executive order or order of public health emergency

#### PHYSICAL DISTANCING — FACE COVERING INFORMATION

- If the work area does not allow employees to observe physical distancing requirements, employers shall ensure compliance with respiratory protection and personal protective equipment applicable to its industry.
- Employers **shall** also ensure **compliance** with **mandatory requirements** of any applicable Virginia **executive order** or order of **public health emergency**.
- Nothing in this section shall require the use of a respirator, surgical/medical procedure mask, or face covering by any employee for whom doing so would be contrary to their health or safety because of a medical condition; however, nothing in this standard shall negate an employer's obligations to comply with personal protective equipment and respiratory protection standards applicable to its industry.

#### PHYSICAL DISTANCING — FACE COVERING WAIVER

Requests to the Department of Labor and Industry for religious
 waivers from the required use of respirators, surgical/medical
 procedure masks, or face coverings will be handled in accordance
 with the requirements of applicable federal and state law,
 standards, regulations and the U.S. and Virginia Constitutions, after
 consultation with the Office of the Attorney General

- In addition to the requirements in this standard, employers shall comply with VOSH sanitation applicable to its industry.
- Employees that **interact** with customers, the general public, contractors, etc., **shall** be **provided** with and **immediately use** supplies to clean and disinfectant surfaces contacted during the interaction where there is the potential for exposure to SARS-CoV-2 virus by themselves or other employees.

All employers must comply with the hazard communication standard



- Areas where known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus employees or other persons accessed or worked shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to allowing other employees to access the area. Where feasible, a period of 24 hours will be observed prior to cleaning and disinfecting. This requirement shall not apply if the area(s) in question have been unoccupied for seven or more days.
- All common spaces, including bathrooms, frequently touched surfaces and doors,
   shall at a minimum be cleaned and disinfected at the end of each shift.
- All Shared tools, equipment, workspaces, and vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to transfer from one employee to another.







- Employers **shall** ensure that **cleaning** and **disinfecting products** are readily **available** to employees to **accomplish** the **required** cleaning and disinfecting.
- Employers shall ensure use of only disinfecting chemicals and products indicated in the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) List N for use against SARS-CoV-2 and emerging viral pathogens.

https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2-covid-19

• Follow the manufacturer's instructions for use of all disinfecting chemicals and products are complied with.

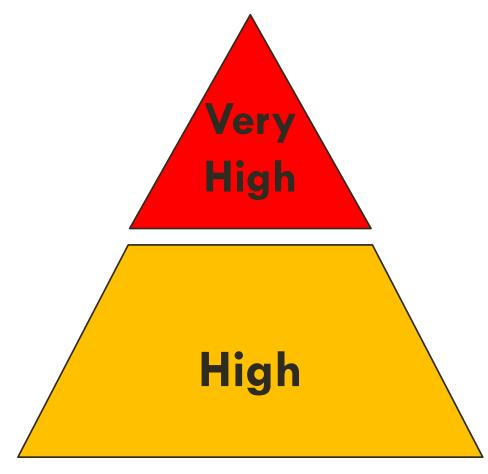


- Employees shall have easy, frequent access, and permission to use soap and water and hand sanitizer where feasible, for the duration of work.
- Employees assigned to a workstation where job tasks require frequent interaction inside six feet with other persons shall be provided with hand sanitizer where feasible at their workstation.
- Mobile crews shall be provided with hand sanitizer where feasible for the duration
  of work at a work site and shall have transportation immediately available to
  nearby toilet facilities and handwashing facilities which meet the requirements of
  VOSH laws, standards and regulations dealing with sanitation.

- Employers shall ensure that protective measures are put in place to prevent employees from cross-contaminating work areas operating under different exposure risk classifications.
- When **engineering, work practice**, and **administrative** controls are **not feasible** or provide **sufficient protection**, employers **shall** provide **PPE** and ensure its **proper use**.



# HIGH EXPOSURE RISK REQUIREMENTS



The following requirements for employers with hazards or job tasks classified as "very high" or "high" exposure risk apply in addition to requirements contained in §§16VAC25-220-40, -70, and -80

# VERY HIGH OR HIGH EXPOSURE RISK REQUIREMENTS

**Engineering Controls** 

§16VAC25-220-50.A.1. Ensure appropriate air-handling systems are installed and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in healthcare facilities and other places of employment treating, caring for, or housing persons with known or suspected to be infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

# VERY HIGH OR HIGH EXPOSURE RISK REQUIREMENTS

**Engineering Controls (cont.)** 

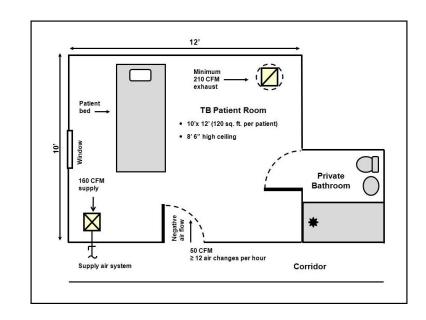
Comply with minimum American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standards 62.1 and 62.2 (ASHRAE 2019a, 2019b).

- For employers not covered by §16VAC25-220-50.A.1, ensure that air-handling systems where installed are appropriate to address the SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 related hazards and job tasks that occur at the workplace:
  - Maintained as per manufacturer's instructions,
  - Comply with §16VAC25-220-50.A.1.b. (ANSI and ASHRAE Standards).

#### **Engineering Controls**

Hospitalized patients with known or suspected to be infected shall, where feasible and available, be placed in an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR).

Use AIIR rooms when available to perform aerosolgenerating procedures on known or suspected to be infected.



#### **Engineering Controls**

For postmortem activities, employers shall use autopsy suites or other similar isolation facilities when performing aerosol-generating procedures on the bodies of known or suspected to be infected persons at the time of their death.

**Engineering Controls (cont.)** 

Use special precautions associated with Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3), as defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Publication No. (CDC) 21-1112 "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories" (Dec. 2009), which is hereby incorporated by reference, when handling specimens from known or suspected to be infected patients or persons.

### **Engineering Controls**

To the extent feasible, employers shall install physical barriers, (e.g. clear plastic sneeze guards, etc.) where such barriers will aid in mitigating the spread of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 virus transmission.



# VERY HIGH OR HIGH EXPOSURE RISK REQUIREMENTS

Administrative & Work Practice Controls

Prior to the commencement of each work shift, prescreening or survey shall be required to verify each covered employee does not have signs or symptoms of COVID-19.

Administrative & Work Practice Controls (cont.)

If working in a healthcare facility, follow existing guidelines and facility standards of practice for identifying and isolating infected persons and for protecting employees.

Administrative & Work Practice Controls (cont.)

Limit non-employee access to the place of employment or restrict access to only certain workplace areas to reduce the risk of exposure. An employer's compliance with occupancy limits contained in any Virginia executive order or order of public health emergency will constitute compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

Administrative & Work Practice Controls

Post signs requesting patients and family members to immediately report symptoms of respiratory illness on arrival at the healthcare facility and use disposable face masks.

Administrative & Work Practice Controls

Offer enhanced medical monitoring of employees during outbreaks.

Provide all employees with job-specific education and training on preventing transmission of COVID-19, including initial and routine/refresher training in accordance with §16VAC25-220-80.

Administrative & Work Practice Controls

To the extent feasible, ensure that psychological and behavioral support is available to address employee stress at no cost to the employees.

Administrative & Work Practice Controls

In health care settings, provide alcohol-based hand sanitizers containing at least 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol to employees at fixed work sites and to emergency responders and other personnel for decontamination in the field when working away from fixed work sites.

Provide face coverings to suspected to be infected SARS-CoV-2 virus non-employees until they are able to leave the site.

Administrative & Work Practice Controls

Where Feasible:

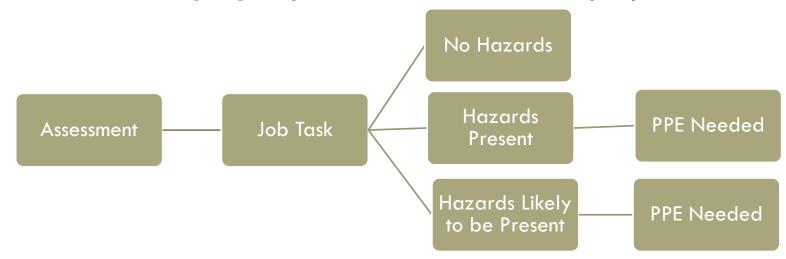
- Implement flexible worksites / hours telework, staggered shifts;
- Physical distancing for employees and other persons of 6 feet;
- Limit number of non-employee accessing worksites;
- Flex meeting and travel options (phone, video, no non-essential travel);
- Deliver services remotely, curbside pickup.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Employers not otherwise covered by the VOSH Standards for General Industry (Part 1910), shall comply with the following requirements for a SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease hazard assessment, and personal protective equipment.
- The employer shall assess the workplace to determine if hazards or job tasks are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- The employer **shall** provide for **employee** and employee **representative involvement** in the assessment **process**.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- If such hazards or job tasks are present, or likely to be present, the employer shall:
  - Select, and have each affected employee use, the types of PPE that will protect
    the affected employee from the hazards identified in the hazard assessment;
  - Communicate selection decisions to each affected employee; and,
  - Select PPE that properly fits each affected employee.



## Very High or High Exposure Risk Requirements Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The employer shall verify that the required SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease workplace hazard assessment has been performed through a written certification that identifies the workplace evaluated; the person certifying that the evaluation has been performed; the date(s) of the hazard assessment; and, the document as a certification of hazard assessment.

Unless specifically addressed by an industry specific standard applicable to the employer and providing for PPE protections to employees from the SARS-CoV-2 virus or COVID-19 disease (e.g., Parts 1926, 1928, 1915, 1917, or 1918), the requirements of §1910.132 (General requirements) and 1910.134 (Respiratory protection) shall apply to all employers for that purpose.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The employer shall implement a respiratory protection program in accordance with §1910.134 (b) through (d) (except (d)(1)(iii)), and (f) through (m), which covers each employee required to use a respirator.

Unless contraindicated by a hazard assessment and equipment selection requirements in §16VAC25-220-50.C.1 above, employees classified as very high or high exposure risk shall be provided with and wear gloves, a gown, a face shield or goggles, and a respirator, when in contact with or inside 6 feet of patients, persons know to be, or suspected of being infected with SARS-CoV-2.

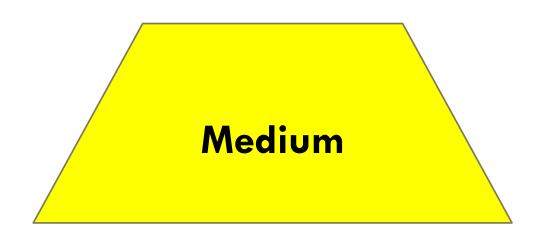
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Where indicated by the hazard assessment and equipment selection requirements in §16VAC25-220-50.C, such employees shall also be provided with and wear a surgical/medical procedure mask.

Gowns shall be large enough to cover areas requiring protection.

Employee training shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of §16VAC25-220-80 of this regulation/standard.

The following requirements for employers with hazards or job tasks classified as "medium" exposure risk apply in addition to requirements contained in §§16VAC25-220-40, -70, and -80.



#### **Engineering Controls**

- Ensure air-handling systems where installed are appropriate to address the SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease related hazards and job tasks that occur at the workplace:
  - Are maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions,
  - Comply with minimum American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/American
    Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)
    Standards 62.1 and 62.2 (ASHRAE 2019a, 2019b), which include requirements for outdoor air ventilation in most residential and nonresidential spaces, and
  - **ANSI/ASHRAE/ASHE** Standard 170 (ASHRAE 2017a) covers both outdoor and total air ventilation in healthcare facilities.
- Based on risk **assessments** or owner project **requirements**, designers of new and existing facilities can go beyond the minimum requirements of these standards.

#### **Administrative and Work Practice Controls**

- To the extent feasible, employers shall implement the following administrative and work practice controls:
  - Prior to the commencement of each work shift, prescreening or surveying shall be required to verify each covered employee does not have signs or symptoms of COVID-19.
  - Provide face coverings to suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 nonemployees to contain respiratory secretions until they are able to leave the site (i.e., for medical evaluation/care or to return home).

Administrative & Work Practice Controls

Implement flexible worksites / hours – telework, staggered shifts; Physical distancing for employees and other persons of 6 feet; Limit number of non-employee accessing worksites;

To the extent feasible, employers shall install physical barriers (e.g., clear plastic sneeze guards, etc.), where such barriers will aid in mitigating the spread of SARS-CoV-2 virus transmission;

Flex meeting and travel options (phone, video, no non-essential travel);
Deliver services remotely, curbside pickup;

Administrative & Work Practice Controls

Require employers to provide and employees to wear face coverings who, because of job tasks cannot feasibly practice physical distancing from another employee or other person if the hazard assessment has determined that personal protective equipment, such as respirators or surgical masks, was not required for the job task.

Require employers to provide and employees in customer facing jobs to wear face coverings.



## Medium Exposure Risk Requirements

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Employers covered by this section and not otherwise covered by the VOSH Standards for General Industry (Part 1910), shall comply with the following requirements for a SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease related hazard assessment, and personal protective equipment selection:

Assess the workplace to determine if SAS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 hazards or job tasks are present, likely to be present which requires use of PPE. The employer shall provide for employee and employee representative involvement in the assessment process. If hazard or task are present, or likely to be present, the employer shall:

Select and require affected employees use proper PPE; Communicate selection decisions to each affected employee; and, Select PPE that properly fits each affected employee.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Employers covered by this section and not otherwise covered by the VOSH Standards for General Industry (Part 1910), shall comply with the following requirements for a SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease related hazard assessment, and personal protective equipment selection:

Assess the workplace to determine if SAS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 hazards or job tasks are present, likely to be present which requires use of PPE. The employer shall provide for employee and employee representative involvement in the assessment process. If hazard or task are present, or likely to be present, the employer shall:

Select and require affected employees use proper PPE; Communicate selection decisions to each affected employee; and, Select PPE that properly fits each affected employee.

- Employers in exposure risk levels <u>very high</u>, and <u>high</u>, shall develop and implement a <u>written</u> Infectious Disease Preparedness and Response Plan.
- Medium with 11 or more employees shall develop and implement a written Infectious Disease Preparedness and Response Plan.
- The plan and training requirements tied to the plan shall only apply to those employees classified as "very high," "high," and "medium" covered by this section.
- Employers shall designate a person to be responsible for implementing their plan.



- The name(s) or titles(s) of the person(s)
  responsible for administering the Plan. This
  person shall be knowledgeable in infection
  control principles and practices as they apply
  to the facility, service or operation.
- Provide for **employee involvement** in **development** and **implementation** of the plan.
- Consider and address the level(s) of risk
   associated with various places of employment,
   the hazards employee are exposed to and
   job tasks employees perform at those sites.

- Where, how, and to what sources of SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 might employees be exposed at work, including:
  - The general public, customers, other employees, patients, and other persons;
  - Known or suspected to be infected persons or those at high risk; and
  - Situations where employees work more than one job with different employers and encounter hazards or engage in job task that present a "very high," "high," or "medium" level of exposure risk.
- As permitted by law, including HIPPA, employees' individual risk factors
- Engineering, administrative, work practices, and personal protective equipment controls necessary to address those risks.

- Consider **contingency plans** for situations that may arise as a result of **outbreaks**, such as:
  - Increased rates of employee absenteeism;
  - The **need for** physical distancing, staggered work shifts, downsizing operations, delivering services remotely, and other exposure-reducing workplace **control measures** such as elimination/substitution, engineering controls, administrative and work practice controls, personal protective equipment, e.g., respirators, surgical/medical procedure masks, etc.
  - Options for conducting essential operations with a reduced workforce, including cross-training employees across different jobs in order to continue operations or deliver surge services; and
  - Interrupted supply chains or delayed deliveries.

- Identify Basic infection prevention measures to be implemented:
  - **Promote** frequent and thorough hand **washing**, including by providing employees, customers, visitors, the general public, to the place of employment with a place to wash their hands. If soap and running water are not immediately available, provide hand sanitizers.
  - Maintain regular housekeeping practices, including routine cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces, equipment, and other elements of the work environment.
  - Establish policies and procedures for managing and educating visitors to the place of employment.

- Provide for the **prompt identification** and **isolation** of known or suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 employees **away** from work, including **procedures** for employees to **report** when they are experiencing symptoms of COVID-19.
- Address Infectious disease preparedness and response with outside businesses, including but not limited to subcontractors that enter the place of employment, business that provide or contract or temporary employees to the employer, as well as other persons accessing the place of employment to comply with the requirements of this standard and the employer's plan.

- Identify the **mandatory** and **non-mandatory** recommendations in any **CDC guidelines** or Commonwealth of Virginia guidance documents the employer is complying with, if any, in lieu of a provision of this standard, as provided for in section §§16VAC25-220-10.G.1 and -10.G.2.
- Ensure compliance with mandatory requirements of any applicable Virginia executive order or order of public health emergency related to the SARS-CoV-2 virus or COVID-19 disease.

#### §80 TRAINING

- Employers with hazards or job tasks classified at "very high", "high" or "medium" exposure risk at a place of employment shall provide training to all employee(s) working at the place of employment regardless of employee risk classification on the hazards and characteristics of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease.
- The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards of SARS-CoV-2 virus and signs and symptoms of COVID-19 disease and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize the hazards.

#### TRAINING

#### Training required includes:

- The requirements of this standard;
- The **mandatory** and **non-mandatory** recommendations in any **CDC guidelines** or State of Virginia guidance documents the **employer** is **complying** with, if any, in lieu of a provision of this standard as provided for in section §§16VAC25-220-10.G.1 and -10.G.2.
- The characteristics and methods of spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus;
- The signs and symptoms of the COVID-19 disease;
- Risk factors of severe COVID-19 illness with underlying health conditions;
- Awareness of the ability of pre-symptomatic and asymptomatic COVID-19 persons to transmit the SARS-CoV-2 virus;
- Safe and healthy work practices including:
  - physical distancing, disinfection procedures and frequency, ventilation, noncontact methods of greeting, etc.,

#### TRAINING

- PPE:
  - When PPE is required;
  - What PPE is required;
  - How to properly don, doff, adjust, and wear PPE;
  - The **limitations** of PPE;
  - The proper care, maintenance, useful life, and disposal of PPE; and
  - Heat-related illness prevention including the signs and symptoms of heat-related illness;
- The anti-discrimination provisions of the Standard in §16VAC25-220-90; and
- The employer's Infectious Disease Preparedness and Response Plan.

## TRAINING - CERTIFICATION

- Employers covered by §16VAC25-220-50 of this standard **shall** verify compliance with §16VAC25-220-80.A by preparing a **written certification record** for those employees **exposed** to hazards or job tasks classified at "**very high,**" "**high,**" or "**medium**" exposure risk levels.
- The written certification record **shall** contain the **name** or other **unique identifier** of the **employee trained**, the trained employee's **physical or electronic signature**, the **date(s)** of the training, and the **name** of the **person** who **conducted the training**, or for **computer-based training**, the **name** of the **person** or **entity** that **prepared** the training **material**.

#### TRAINING - CERTIFICATION

- If the employer relies on training conducted by another employer or completed prior to the effective date of this standard, the certification record shall indicate the date the employer determined the prior training was adequate rather than the date of actual training.
- The latest training certification shall be maintained.

#### TRAINING - RETRAINING

#### Retraining -

- When employer has **reason** to **believe** that any affected employee who has already been trained **does not** have the **understanding** and **skill** required by §16VAC25-220-80.A, the employer **shall retrain** each such employee.
- Circumstances where retraining is required include, but are not limited to:
  - **Changes** in workplace, SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 disease hazards exposed to, or job task performed render **previous training obsolete**;
  - Changes are made to the employer's Infectious Disease Preparedness and Response Plan; or
  - **Inadequacies** in an affected employee's knowledge or use of workplace control measures indicate that the **employee has not retained** the required understanding or skill.

#### TRAINING — "LOWER" EXPOSURE

- Employers with hazards or job tasks classified at "lower" risk shall provide written or oral information to employees exposed to such hazards or engaged in in such job tasks on the hazards and characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 and the symptoms of COVID-19 and measures to minimize exposure.
- The Department of Labor and Industry shall develop an information sheet containing information which an employer may utilize to comply with this section.

#### INFORMATION PROVIDED FOR "LOWER" EXPOSURE

- The information **shall** include at a minimum:
  - Requirements of this standard,
  - Characteristics and methods of transmission of the SARS-VoV-2 virus,
  - Symptoms of the COVID-19 disease,
  - Ability of pre-symptomatic and asymptomatic COVID-19 persons to transmit the SARS-CoV-2 virus,
  - Safe and Healthy work practices and control measures, including but not limited to, physical distancing, sanitation and disinfection practices, and
  - The **anti-discrimination** provisions of this standard in §16VAC25-220-90.

#### Stop the Spread of Germs

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



















#### §90 DISCRIMINATION

- Discrimination against an employee for exercising rights under this standard is prohibited.
- No person **shall discharge** or in any way **discriminate** against an employee because the employee has exercised rights under the safety and health provisions of this standard or Title 40.1 of the Code of Virginia, and implementing regulations under 16VAC25-60-110 for themselves or others.
- No person shall discharge or in any way discriminate against an employee who voluntarily provides and wears his or her own personal protective equipment, including but not limited to a respirator, face shield, or gloves, or face covering if such equipment is not provided by the employer, provided that the PPE does not create a greater hazard to the employee, or create a serious hazard for other employees.

#### §90 DISCRIMINATION

- No person shall discharge or in any way discriminate against an employee who raises a reasonable concern about infection control related to the SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease to the employer, the employer's agent, other employees, a government agency, or to the public such as through print, online, social, or any other media.
- Nothing in this standard shall limit an employee from refusing to do work or enter a location they feel is unsafe. See §16VAC25-60-110 for requirements concerning discharge or discipline of an employee who has refused to complete an assigned task because of a reasonable fear of injury or death.

#### QUESTION OR NEED MORE INFORMATION?

VOSH Consultation Services are here to help you:

 To request a FREE, CONFIDENTIAL Onsite or Virtual Visit by our qualified consultants visit our website and complete the Consultation Request Form

https://www.doli.virginia.gov/vosh-programs/consultation/

 We offer Hazard Identification, Training, Abatement Advice, Program Assistance, and Industrial Hygiene Sampling

#### **CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE**

This certifies that the employee listed below has completed the required training for §16VAC25-220, Emergency Temporary Standard Infectious Disease Prevention:SARS-CoV-2 Virus That Causes COVID-19

Employee Signature

Date

Instructor