

Preparedness Plan Requirements Guidelines – Transportation, Distributions and Delivery Services

Businesses providing or engaged in transportation, distribution, and delivery services include, but are not limited to, transportation of passengers, over-the-road hauling and distribution, delivery of packages, parcels, mail, food, grocery, and retail distribution.

As required by Executive Orders issued by Governor Tim Walz under the Peacetime Emergency, businesses in this sector must develop and implement COVID-19 Preparedness Plans that address the hazards of COVID-19 transmission at the worksites. Businesses must address all the guidance requirements applicable to their worksites in their COVID-19 Preparedness Plans and as set out in each of the components below. Unless clearly indicated that an action included in the guidance is recommended, businesses should understand that the action is required, if applicable to their business. Businesses must ensure the plan is evaluated, monitored, executed, and updated under the supervision of a designated plan administrator. Employers must ensure the plan is posted at all the business's workplaces in readily accessible locations that will allow for the plan to be readily reviewed by all workers, as required.

Worker protections and protocols for all workplaces

For the purposes of this guidance, a “worker” includes all persons performing work for the business. All persons, including employees, subcontractors, independent contractors, associates, team members, vendors, delivery-personnel, contract, temporary, part-time and seasonal workers, however categorized, who are performing work at the workplace or performing work for the business, are required to be included in the COVID-19 preparedness plan. All workers must be properly trained on and adhere to the business's policies, protocols, and practices as outlined within this guidance.

Ensure sick workers stay home

1. Establish health screening protocols for workers at the start of each shift (e.g. health screening survey, taking temperature). See the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)'s Visitor and Employee Health Screening Checklist (www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/facilityhlthscreen.pdf). The checklist is also available in Hmong, Somali, and Spanish (www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/businesses.html).
2. Workers with COVID-19 symptoms should be sent home immediately. If they cannot be sent home immediately, isolate in a closed room until they can be sent home. Workers who have been in close

contact with a household member with COVID-19 should not be at work until their quarantine period is finished.

3. Establish communication protocols and steps to take when workers have been exposed to COVID-19 in the workplace. (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html>).
4. Designate an individual to maintain communication with and gather information from workers who may be ill, as to ensure the privacy of workers is maintained.
5. Establish worker sickness reporting protocols.
6. Establish protocols for workers to return to work, and follow MDH Guidance. (www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/returntowork.pdf).
7. Establish a process to identify contact between infected workers and other workers who may have been exposed. ([CDC Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers Responding to Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\), May 2020 www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html)).
8. Evaluate and adjust sick leave policies to reflect the need for isolation and incentivize workers who are sick to stay home.
9. Provide accommodations for “high risk” and vulnerable populations. See CDC’s People Who are at Higher Risk for Severe Illness (www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-higher-risk.html). Vulnerable workers should be encouraged to self-identify, and employers should avoid making unnecessary medical inquiries. Employers should take particular care to reduce these workers’ risk of exposure.
10. Clearly communicate sick leave policies to all workers.

Social distancing – workers must be at least six-feet apart

1. Maximize remote-working – Workers who are able to work from home must work from home.
2. Stagger shifts and breaks; extend work hours and create additional shifts to reduce number of workers per shift.
3. Evaluate and manage traffic flows, patterns and “bottle necks” to reduce crowding at entrances, in hallways, elevators, waiting areas, break areas, locker-areas, access points, etc.
4. Limit collective gatherings of workers to 10 people or less as necessary to maintain social distancing. Implement static assignment of work-crews or routes. For example, ensure that Mary, Aaden, and Houa always work together, and are assigned to the same shift or route every day, rather than assigning each worker to different routes and with different crews throughout the week.
5. Limit the number of people in restrooms to allow for social distancing.
6. Ensure physical distancing in work areas, including at workstations, corridors, reception areas, production lines, cafeterias, break rooms, etc.
7. Limit worker interaction across floors, buildings, campuses, worksites, etc. unless at least six-foot distance is maintained.
8. Increase physical space between workers and customers (e.g. drive-thru, partitions, stanchions).
9. Avoid vehicle sharing, including car-pooling or ride-sharing if the number and arrangement of occupants within a single vehicle does not allow for proper social-distancing.

10. Require use of facial coverings when workers and/or customers ride-share or car-pool.

Worker hygiene and source controls

1. Ensure workers regularly wash their hands. Ensure handwashing and/or hand-sanitizer facilities are readily available and appropriately stocked.
2. Provide recommended protective supplies, such as non-medical cloth face coverings, gloves, disinfectant, guards, shields, etc.
3. Post “hand-washing” and “cover your cough” signs.
4. Strongly encourage the use of source control face coverings (e.g. cloth face coverings).
5. Ensure supplies in restrooms are regularly monitored and continuously stocked.
6. Doors to multi-stall restrooms should be able to be opened and closed without touching the handles, opening-devices, or powered door-operators with the hand, whenever possible. If the door cannot be opened without touching the handle or door-operator with the hand, the business must ensure a trash-receptacle is placed by the door to ensure a paper towel can be readily disposed of when operating the door. The location and positioning of waste-receptacles should not interfere with Life Safety requirements (e.g. egress, evacuation, emergency equipment) or any reasonable accommodations provided under the Americans with Disabilities Act.
7. Work vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected in-between the use of each worker or work-crew, before and after each use (see above social distancing requirements).
8. Community drinking stations and water-fountains should not be available/used. Touchless water-filling stations may still be provided.
9. Food should not be shared communally.
10. Provide tissues for proper cough/sneeze etiquette and no-touch disposal bins.
11. Ensure work clothing, uniforms, apparel, and personal protective equipment are laundered daily. Launder on the warmest setting possible and dry them completely between each shift.
12. Encourage workers to sanitize high touch-points within their vehicle (e.g. handles, locks, steering-wheels, instrument-controls, switches, seatbelt) upon entering.

Workplace building and ventilation protocols

General building conditions: Businesses must assess the status and capacities of the utility-systems within the building (e.g. ventilation, water-supply, sewer, gas), as well as potential issues associated with vermin, molds, and mildew, prior to putting the building into an operational status.

1. Follow established protocols for starting mechanical, electrical, plumbing, life-safety, and other systems after non-use according to the Authorities Having Jurisdiction.
2. Assess the building for indications of pest and vermin infestation, and consult a pest-control professional as appropriate.
3. See CDC’s Guidance for Reopening Buildings After Prolonged Shutdown or Reduced Operation (www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/building-water-system.html).

Ventilation system start-up: Businesses must evaluate the operational capacity, and increase, improve, and maintain ventilation provided throughout the building.

1. Increase the outdoor air-percentage to increase dilution of contaminants, and eliminate recirculating, whenever possible, while maintaining indoor air-conditions.
2. For heating-ventilation-air-conditioning systems that recirculate air, businesses need to improve central-air filtration to at least the MERV-13 or the highest compatible with the filter rack (at least MERV-14 preferred), and seal the edges of filters to further limit by-pass around the filters.
3. Replace and upgrade air filters prior to re-occupancy.
4. Run systems on full economizer as outside air-conditions allow.
5. Consult an HVAC professional to ensure proper ventilation is maintained.

Day-to-day operations: Once systems are in a safe operational status, businesses should ensure the following practices and protocols are maintained:

1. Continuously maximize fresh-air into the workplace, and eliminate air recirculation.
2. Maintain relative humidity levels of RH 40-60%
3. Keep systems running longer hours (24/7 if possible) to enhance the ability to filter contaminants out of the air.
4. Add a flush cycle to the controls of the HVAC system, and run HVAC systems for two-hours before and after occupancy.
5. Check and rebalance the HVAC system to provide negative air-pressure whenever possible.
6. Supplement ventilation-system with the use of portable HEPA filter units whenever possible.
7. Minimize air-flow from blowing across people.
8. Consult an HVAC professional or the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers to ensure proper ventilation is provided, and ventilation-systems are properly maintained. See ASHRAE's COVID-19 Preparedness Resources (www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/resources).

Workplace cleaning and disinfection protocols

1. Establish a documented sanitization schedule and checklist, identifying surfaces or equipment to be sanitized, the agent to be used, and the frequency at which sanitization occurs.
2. Routinely clean and disinfect all areas, such as offices, restrooms, locker and changing rooms, common areas, shared electronic equipment, machinery, tools, controls, etc.
3. Clean and disinfect work-vehicles in-between the use of each worker or work-crew, before and after each use (see above social distancing requirements).
4. Frequently clean and disinfect all high-touch items, such as doorknobs, countertops, barriers, railings, handles, and other surfaces.
5. Electronic devices (e.g. light-switches, circuit-breakers) should not be sanitized with a liquid agent. Consider covering switches/devices with a poly-covering that allows the user to manipulate the device without touching the switch, and change out the poly-covering frequently. Electronic devices must be sanitized only when disconnected from the power-source, and cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the listing/labeling requirements.

6. Workers, including those in the field, should avoid sharing tools, devices, and equipment. Workers must sanitize shared tools, devices, and equipment in-between users.
7. Workers should avoid sharing personal equipment, tools, devices, and phones should not be shared. Workers should sanitize shared personal equipment, tools, devices, and phones after each use.
8. Implement immediate cleaning and disinfecting of the workplace if a worker, patron or visitor becomes ill with COVID-19. See CDC's Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility (www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html).
9. Select appropriate and ensure the needed supply of disinfectants – consider effectiveness and safety. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) [List N](#) has identified a list of products that meet EPA's criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2. See EPA's List N: Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2 (www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2).
10. Review product labels and Safety Data Sheets, follow manufacturer specifications, and use required personal protective equipment for the product.

Drop-off, pick-up, and delivery practices and protocol

1. Receive deliveries via a contactless method whenever you can.
2. Businesses must provide for contactless deliveries that promote for delivery at a doorstep, where persons maintain a distance at least six-feet away while verifying receipt of the delivery between the worker and the delivery person.
3. Whenever possible, businesses should attempt to do everything electronically (e.g. app, phone) to eliminate the need for close contact between workers and delivery personnel.
4. Ensure equipment, materials, products, and items are being delivered, dropped off or picked up are prescheduled and coordinated. Deliveries, drop-offs, or pick-ups must be performed one load, carrier, or vehicle at a time, and multiple deliveries, drop-offs, or pick-ups should not be performed simultaneously. Delivery personnel must wait in their vehicles if another delivery, drop-off, or pick-up is being performed.
5. Workers must maintain a distance six feet or greater from others during interactions while receiving or exchanging deliveries.
6. Workers must minimize the unnecessary exchanging or sharing of scanners, pens, or other tools with delivery personnel.

Communications and training practices and protocol

1. All workers and members of management must be trained regarding COVID-19 exposure, as well as applicable policies, procedures, practices, and protocols. The training must be provided by and paid for by the business. The training must be provided in a manner and language that each employee can understand, and must be adjusted to reasonably accommodate all limiting factors present. See "OSHA's Resource for Development and Delivery of Training to Workers" (www.osha.gov/Publications/osha3824.pdf). See also Minnesota's "Small Assemblies for Testing and Training" for guidance with facilitating training for employees while addressing COVID-19 implications (dli.mn.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/COVID-19_training_facilities.pdf).
2. Businesses must ensure the COVID-19 Business Preparedness Plan is posted at all of the business's workplaces in readily accessible locations, and is shared with and reviewed by all workers.

3. Businesses must ensure the necessary or required rules and practices are communicated to workers, and adequately enforce their provisions.
4. Businesses must ensure the necessary or required protocols and practices are communicated to temporary and contract workers, and ensure protocols and practices are discussed with organizations providing temporary and/or contract workers.
5. Businesses all workers, including temporary and contract workers, and provided with and using personal protective equipment necessary to perform their work.
6. Workers must ensure they comply with and follow established rules and practices.
7. Communication to educate patrons about the steps being taken for their protection to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 is encouraged. Communicate protective measures to customers to both educate customers as well as inform them of their role in protecting the workers and other customers.
8. Maintain signage reminding customers of protections and protocols, including social-distancing, hand-washing, and respiratory-etiquette.

What customers can do to minimize the transmission

1. Advise customers to conduct a self-check of their body temperature prior to their arrival on the day of the appointment.
2. Post signage and develop messaging that if customers do not feel well or have any symptoms compatible with COVID-19, they should stay home. They should also stay home if they have a household member experiencing symptoms compatible with COVID-19. Refer to [CDC's What to Do if You are Sick or Caring for Someone Who is Sick \(www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/index.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/index.html).
3. If customers begin to feel unwell during the appointment, they should leave immediately and isolate themselves at home. See CDC's Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers Responding to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), May 2020 (www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html).
4. Have customers review a screening survey that checks for COVID-19 symptoms and close contacts with confirmed cases and quarantined cases. The questions would be the same as those completed by workers. MDH's Visitor and Employee Health Screening Checklist (www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/facilityhlthscreen.pdf).
5. Encourage customers to regularly wash and/or sanitize their hands.
6. Limit the equipment, products, or items touched by the customers while in facility.
7. Have customers wear a face covering or mask unless not recommended for health or physical ability reasons. Cloth face coverings are NOT a substitute for maintaining a physical distance of six feet from other people. Refer to [CDC guidance on cloth face coverings \(www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html).
8. Make sure each piece of equipment used is disinfected before and after each use by a customer and dispose of the wipe accordingly.

Additional protections and protocol for managing occupancy

1. Limit the number of customers permitted in a vehicle at one time. Do not permit car-pooling or ride-sharing if the number and arrangement of occupants within a single vehicle does not allow for proper social-distancing.
2. Limit ride-sharing to those with reservations or advanced appointments as much as possible. Ensure protocols are established for impromptu requests to ensure the safety of the worker is maintained.
3. Advertise business protocols so that all persons, including workers and customers, are aware of changes.
4. Advise all persons, including workers and visitors, of the added COVID-19 precautions that will be taken. Use web-sites, social media, pre-planning meetings, phone calls and confirmations, and other outlets to educate all persons on the steps being taken for their protection and the protection of all workers and customers.
5. Encourage all persons of “high risk” to consider not using services unless necessary. Persons who may be at higher risk for severe illness should consider delaying seeking or providing these services (See www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-higher-risk.html).
6. Post signage within passenger vehicles outlining established protocols.
7. Advise all persons to conduct a self-check of their body temperature prior to using the service.

Additional protocols to limit face-to-face interaction

1. Evaluate services that involve face-to-face interaction to determine if they can be done in an alternative way. Services should not be provided if adequate protective measures cannot be implemented.
2. Workers must always use a face covering when working with customers, and social distancing cannot be maintained. See CDC Use of Cloth Face Coverings to Help Slow the Spread of COVID-19. (www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html).
3. Unless required in protocols set out below, strongly encourage customers to wear a face covering at all times unless not recommended for health or physical ability reasons.
4. Encourage customers to bring their own face coverings, or offer face coverings for use.
5. Establish a protocol for customers who refuse to wear a face covering where wearing a face covering is possible. Businesses should consider not providing services under these circumstances when workers and other customers cannot be protected.
6. Avoid services involving interaction between workers and customers that conflict with social-distancing practices.
7. Additional work practices to reduce face-to-face interaction may include:
8. Standing to the side or behind the customers as much as possible
9. Incorporating barriers, screens or curtains

Additional protection for receiving or exchanging payment

1. Contactless payment should be used whenever possible. Utilize an electronic fund-transfer service or credit-card payment method that allows the customers to fully initiate and complete the payment transaction remotely, or while separated from the worker.
2. When contactless payment is not possible, payment must be made in a manner that allows for at least six feet of distance between the worker and customers.

3. During the exchange of the delivery or payment, the space between the worker and the customers must allow for physical distancing of at least six feet, or a physical barrier must be utilized.

Additional protections and protocol for rideshare, taxis, limos, and other passenger drivers-for-hire

1. Avoid car-pooling or ride-sharing with multiple passengers, particularly those who would not otherwise be riding together on the same route. Do not permit car-pooling or ride-sharing if the number and arrangement of occupants within a single vehicle does not allow for proper social-distancing.
2. Reduce the number of deliveries and/or stops on routes to accommodate and allow ample time for cleaning and disinfecting.
3. Ensure passengers sit in seating behind the driver; do not allow passengers sit in the front seat next to the driver.
4. Avoid close contact between workers with passengers, whenever possible.
 - a) Maintain a distance of at least six feet between workers and passengers when outside the vehicle.
 - b) Ensure passengers sit six feet from the driver when transporting passengers in larger vehicles (e.g. vans, buses).
 - c) Request passengers to handle their own personal bags and belongings during pick-up and drop-off, including while stowing in compartments.
5. Transport passengers in vehicles that maintain partitions in-between the worker and passenger (i.e. partition between the front-seat and back-seat) whenever available.
6. Avoid recirculating the air within the vehicle while transporting passengers; Use the vehicle's ventilation system to exchange fresh-air in from outside the vehicle; Lower the vehicles windows whenever practical.
7. Avoid offering or exchanging items with passengers (e.g. water bottles, magazines).
8. Clean and disinfect work-vehicles in accordance with an established sanitation schedule, including in-between the use of each worker or work-crew, and before and after each use.
9. Avoid contacting high-touch surfaces frequently touched by passengers or other workers (e.g. door frame/handles, arm-rests, windows, seat-covers, head-rests, seat-belts and buckles, steering wheel, gearshift, signaling levers, visors, radio-panels, instrument-panels, temperature controls, air-ducts) before cleaning and disinfection.
10. Clean and disinfect frequently touched or "high touch" surfaces in the vehicle at the beginning of each shift until properly cleaned and disinfected.
11. Clean and disinfect seating areas and high-touch surfaces in-between passengers.
12. Maintain cleaning and disinfectant agents, disposable wipes, and disposal trash bags inside vehicles.
13. Require passengers to wear a face-covering at all times while inside the vehicle unless not recommended for health or physical ability reasons.
14. Ask the passenger to dispose of their trash and materials upon exiting the vehicle.

Additional protections and protocol for delivery drivers – food, grocery, package, parcel and mail

1. Workers must practice social distancing with persons, including workers and customers, as much as possible when picking up food, groceries, or other items at restaurants or grocery stores. If social distancing is not able to be practiced, consider the workers at restaurants or grocery-stores to deliver the order to the worker’s vehicle to avoid the worker needing to enter the restaurant or grocery store.
2. Reduce the number of deliveries and/or stops on routes to accommodate and allow ample time for cleaning and disinfecting.
3. Practice contactless deliveries whenever and where ever possible. Contactless deliveries allow workers to leave a delivery at a doorstep, and then retreating or moving back to a distance greater than 6 feet away from the doorway and/or customer while verifying receipt of the delivery with the customer receiving the delivery.
4. Whenever possible, workers should attempt to do everything electronically (e.g. app, phone) to eliminate the need for close contact between workers and delivery personnel.
5. Workers must maintain social distancing from customers and other persons that they encounter during the delivery, including those they might meet or need to speak to while making deliveries.
6. Workers should limit contact as much as possible with frequently touched surfaces during pickups and deliveries, including but not limited to countertops, elevator buttons, doorbells, buzzers, door handles, gates, mail-boxes, drop-boxes, radio buttons, etc. Furthermore, workers should use a foot, shoulder, elbow, hip, or forearm when opening doors, instead of hands, whenever possible and safe to do so.
7. Avoid sharing scanners, mobile-devices, touch-pads, pens, or other tools with customers. Sanitize these items if shared with a delivery recipient immediately after each use.
8. Clean and disinfect work-vehicles in accordance with an established sanitation schedule, including in-between the use of each worker or work-crew, and before and after each use.
9. Avoid contacting high-touch surfaces frequently touched by passengers or other workers (e.g. door frame/handles, arm-rests, windows, seat-covers, head-rests, seat-belts and buckles, steering wheel, gearshift, signaling levers, visors, radio-panels, instrument-panels, temperature controls, air-ducts) before cleaning and disinfection.
10. Clean and disinfect frequently touched or “high touch” surfaces in the vehicle at the beginning of each shift until properly cleaned and disinfected.
11. Maintain cleaning and disinfectant agents, disposable wipes, and disposal trash bags inside vehicles.

Additional protections and protocol for over-the-road and long-haul truck drivers

1. Workers, including drivers, must practice social distancing with persons, including other workers, customers, and members of the public, as much as possible when picking up deliveries, loads, or trailers. Workers should avoid physical contact other persons, including customers and other workers (e.g. shaking hands).
2. Reduce the number of deliveries and/or stops on routes to accommodate and allow ample time for cleaning and disinfecting.
3. Limit time spent outside of the delivery truck or cab during loading, unloading, and refueling, and at weigh-stations, truck-stops, and rest-areas.

4. Pack food, water, and supplies to limit the number of stops.
5. Whenever possible, businesses should attempt to do everything electronically (e.g. app, phone) to eliminate the need for close contact between delivery personnel and workers or personnel at the pick-up or drop-off site.
6. Contact customers, addresses, businesses or work-sites in advance to make an appointment for the pick-up, drop-off, and unloading of deliveries. Use radio/phone to talk with customers, dock managers or other drivers, if possible.
7. Avoid unnecessary ride-sharing and car-pooling involving co-workers within work vehicles whenever possible. Do not permit car-pooling or ride-sharing if the number and arrangement of occupants within a single vehicle does not allow for proper social-distancing.
8. Minimize team-driving or ride-alongs by allowing for additional time for rest-stops and stays in hotels.
9. Require workers involved in team-driving or ride-alongs to wear face-coverings at all times while inside the vehicle unless not recommended for health or physical ability reasons.
10. Avoid the sharing of the sleeper berth inside of cabs.
11. Workers should not share equipment, including devices, safety equipment, and personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. high-visibility vests, safety glasses, hard hats, tools, phones, radios).
12. Clean and disinfect truck-cabs and delivery-trucks in accordance with an established sanitation schedule, including in-between the use of each worker or team-driver, and before and after each use.
13. Avoid contacting frequently touched or “high-touch” surfaces in the truck-cab that may be frequently touched by other workers (e.g. door frame/handles, arm-rests, windows, seat-covers, head-rests, seat-belts and buckles, steering wheel, gearshift, signaling levers, visors, radio-panels, instrument-panels, temperature controls, air-ducts) before cleaning and disinfection.
14. Avoid contacting frequently touched or “high-touch” surfaces in the sleeper berth that may be frequently touched by other workers (e.g. light-switches, mattress tray, temperature controls, curtain rods/handles, other flat surfaces) before cleaning and disinfection.
15. Clean and disinfect frequently touched or “high touch” surfaces throughout the vehicle at the beginning of each shift until properly cleaned and disinfected.
16. If a third party must access to the interior of a truck-cab or delivery truck (e.g. mechanics, other drivers, inspectors), request that the third party clean and disinfect the truck before turning it back over to the workers.
17. Maintain cleaning and disinfectant agents, disposable wipes, and disposal trash bags inside vehicles.
18. Pre-verify and pre-screen hotels and truck-stops to ensure appropriate COVID-19 protections and protocols have been implemented to protect workers.

Appendix A – Guidance for developing an Employer Preparedness Plan

General

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Coronavirus (COVID-19) – www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/

Minnesota Department of Health (MDH): Coronavirus – www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus

State of Minnesota: COVID-19 response – mn.gov/covid19

Businesses

CDC: Resources for businesses and employers – www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/businesses-employers.html

CDC: General business frequently asked questions – www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html

CDC: Building/business ventilation – www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html

MDH: Businesses and employers: COVID-19 – www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/businesses.html

MDH: Health screening checklist – www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/facilityhlthscreen.pdf

MDH: Materials for businesses and employers – www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/materials

Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED): COVID-19 information and resources – mn.gov/deed/newscenter/covid/

Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry (DLI): Updates related to COVID-19 – www.dli.mn.gov/updates

Federal OSHA – www.osha.gov

AIHA Back to Work Safely – www.backtoworksafely.org/

Handwashing

MDH: Handwashing video translated into multiple languages –
www.youtube.com/watch?v=LdQuPGVcceg

Respiratory etiquette: Cover your cough or sneeze

CDC: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html

CDC: www.cdc.gov/healthywater/hygiene/etiquette/coughing_sneezing.html

MDH: www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/prevention.html

Social distancing

CDC: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html

MDH: www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/businesses.html

Housekeeping

CDC: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html

CDC: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/disinfecting-your-home.html

CDC: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/cleaning-disinfection.html

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2

Employees exhibiting signs and symptoms of COVID-19

CDC: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html

MDH: www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/basics.html

MDH: www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/facilityhlthscreen.pdf

MDH: www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/returntowork.pdf

State of Minnesota – <https://mn.gov/covid19/for-minnesotans/if-sick/get-tested/index.jsp>

Training

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CDC: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-small-business.html

Federal OSHA: www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf

MDH: www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/coronavirus/about.pdf

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