



Recommended Business COVID Protocols: July, 2020

- **Universal mask requirement.** Employees to put on mask when entering building. Leave on at all times when inside and working closely with others. Eat/drink with social distance. Eat outside if you can. Customers to wear masks when inside and when in close contact with others.
- **Protective shields and separation:** When possible, protective shields between staff and customers help reduce risk in addition to using masks. Customers should spread out. Floor markers may help encourage 6' separation.
- **Staff Screening:** Upon beginning your shift, SELF-SCREEN to make sure you're safe:
 - No cough, no shortness of breath
 - No known unprotected and prolonged exposure to a covid positive person
 - No fever.
 - If temperature 99.5 – 100.3, recheck with another device (e.g., oral). If still in that range, recheck every two hours.
 - If temperature 100.4+, recheck with another device. If still 100.4+, notify your supervisor. You should contact your health care provider to discuss testing. Regardless of test results, if you have a fever you should not work. Isolate at home.
- **Cleaning:** Continue rigorous cleaning regimen, before and after guests and customers. Follow directions on the posted laminated cards that show cleaning assignments.

Definition of "Exposure": Contact with a known covid-positive person within six feet, for more than 10 minutes. With known exposure, staff may continue to work with consistent masking and with as much social distance as possible. Monitor closely for symptoms.

Office staff: Work from home if possible.

Eliminate non-essential contact

For local Idaho information, go to: www.coronavirus.idaho.gov

How businesses can open and stay open, safely: <https://one.idaho.gov/for-businesses/>

Recommendation from the CDC:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-face-coverings.html>

About Cloth Face Coverings

Updated June 28, 2020

Languages ▾

Print



A cloth face covering may not protect the wearer, but it may keep the wearer from spreading the virus to others.

COVID-19 [spreads](#) mainly from person to person through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or raises their voice (e.g., while shouting, chanting, or singing). These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. [Recent studies](#) show that a significant portion of individuals with COVID-19 lack symptoms (are “asymptomatic”) and that even those who eventually develop symptoms (are “pre-symptomatic”) can transmit the virus to others before showing symptoms.

To reduce the spread of COVID-19, CDC recommends that people wear cloth face coverings in public settings when around people outside of their household, especially when other [social distancing](#) measures are difficult to maintain.

Why it is important to wear a cloth face covering

Cloth face coverings may help prevent people who have COVID-19 from spreading the virus to others. Wearing a cloth face covering will help protect people around you, including those at [higher risk of severe illness](#) from COVID-19 and workers who frequently come into close contact with other people (e.g., in stores and restaurants). Cloth face coverings are most likely to reduce the spread of COVID-19 when they are widely used by people in public settings. The spread of COVID-19 can be reduced when cloth face coverings are used along with other [preventive measures](#), including [social distancing](#), frequent handwashing, and cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces.

The cloth face coverings recommended here are not surgical masks or respirators. Currently, those are critical supplies that should be reserved for healthcare workers and other first responders. Cloth face coverings are not personal protective equipment (PPE). They are not appropriate substitutes for PPE such as respirators (like N95 respirators) or medical facemasks (like surgical masks) in workplaces where respirators or facemasks are recommended or required to protect the wearer.

How do masks help slow the spread of COVID-19?



If someone coughs or sneezes near you and neither of you is wearing a mask, some droplets can make their way to your face, infecting you.



If someone coughs or sneezes near you and you're wearing a mask, the mask may stop the droplets from your mouth and nose, protecting you.



If someone coughs or sneezes near you and you're both wearing masks, the other person's mask keeps most of the droplets in, protecting you even better.



HOW TO WEAR A NON-MEDICAL FABRIC MASK SAFELY

[who.int/epi-win](https://www.who.int/epi-win)

Do's →



Clean your hands before touching the mask



Inspect the mask for damage or if dirty



Adjust the mask to your face without leaving gaps on the sides



Cover your mouth, nose, and chin



Avoid touching the mask



Clean your hands before removing the mask



Remove the mask by the straps behind the ears or head



Pull the mask away from your face



Store the mask in a clean plastic, resealable bag if it is not dirty or wet and you plan to re-use it



Remove the mask by the straps when taking it out of the bag



Wash the mask in soap or detergent, preferably with hot water, at least once a day



Clean your hands after removing the mask

Don'ts →



Do not use a mask that looks damaged



Do not wear a loose mask



Do not wear the mask under the nose



Do not remove the mask where there are people within 1 metre



Do not use a mask that is difficult to breathe through



Do not wear a dirty or wet mask



Do not share your mask with others

A fabric mask can protect others around you. To protect yourself and prevent the spread of COVID-19, remember to keep at least 1 metre distance from others, clean your hands frequently and thoroughly, and avoid touching your face and mask.



World Health Organization

