

AGENCY				ESSENTIAL BUSINESS GUIDELINES	Must/Should/Best Practice/ General Information
DOH				ESSENTIAL BUSINESSES OR ENTITIES, including any for profit or non-profit, regardless of the nature of the service, the function they perform, or its corporate or entity structure, are <b>not</b> subject to the in-person restriction	General Info
DOH				Only those lines and/or business operations that are necessary to support the essential services, supplies, or support are exempt from the workforce reduction restrictions.	Must
DOH				Non essential businesses are to close	Must
DOH	CDC	OSHA	WHO	Implement basic infection prevention measures, Clean and disinfect regularly	Best Practice
CDC	OSHA	WHO		Safe work practices - require regular hand washing or use of hand sanitizer	Should
DOH	CDC	OSHA	CISA	Establish policies and practices for social distancing	Must
CDC	OSHA			Develop, Implement and Communicate about workplace flexibilities and protections - make sick leave policies flexible and consistent with public health guidance	Should
DOH	OSHA	WHO	CISA	Allow telecommuting and flexible work hours to reduce number of employees in facility at any given time.	Must
CDC	OSHA	WHO		Sick employees should stay home	Should
OSHA	WHO	CISA		Communicate to employees	Should
CDC	OSHA			Educate employees about how they can reduce the spread of COVID-19	Should
CDC				Must maintain confidentiality of people with confirmed coronavirus infection as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).	Must

CDC			Coordinate with state and local health officials so information can guide appropriate responses	Should
CDC	WHO	CISA	Develop a Continuity and Response Plan	Should
EPA			There is currently no risk to drinking water supplies	General Info
CDC			Identify alternate supply chains for critical goods and services	Should
CDC			Identify workplace coordinator responsible for COVID-19 issues and impact in the workplace	Should
CDC	OSHA	WHO	Maintain healthy work environment by increasing ventilation rates	Best Practice
CDC			If an employee is confirmed to have COVID-19 infection, employers should inform fellow employees of their possible exposure to COVID-19 in the workplace	Should
WHO			Address mental health and social consequences of a case of COVID-19 in the workplace.	Should
OSHA			Install physical barriers, such as clear plastic sneeze guards (link page 12)	Best Practice
OSHA			While engineering and administrative controls are considered more effective in minimizing exposure to SARS-CoV-2, PPE may also be needed to prevent certain exposures. While correctly using PPE can help prevent some exposures, it should not take the place of other prevention strategies.	Best Practice
OSHA	CDC		Classify worker exposure to SARS-CoV-2 using Occupational Risk Pyramid for COVID-19 (see OSAH Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19 page 18)	Best Practice
OSHA	WHO		If the type of work being performed by an employee requires the use of approved, N95 filtering facepiece respirators or better, they must be used in the context of a comprehensive, written respiratory protection program that includes fit-testing, training, and medical exams. (link page 15)	Must
CDC			Share best practices with other businesses in your communities (especially those in your supply chain), chambers of commerce, and associations to improve community	Should