

WISCONSIN

GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR ALL BUSINESSES



BEST PRACTICES FOR COVID-19

This guidance was developed to share general best practices for operating your business during the COVID-19 pandemic. Best business practices for COVID-19 may change over time. You are encouraged to visit www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19 or www.wedc.org/reopen-guidelines for the latest information and resources related to Wisconsin's response to this health emergency.

Every business can act now to develop policies that will protect against workplace exposure to COVID-19 by protecting workers, educating customers and keeping your workplace safe and sanitary. Reviewing and updating policies now will help you maintain stronger business operations and a healthier work environment for your workers and customers.



What is COVID-19?

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2. Symptoms often include a cough or shortness of breath and may also include fever, chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, and a new loss of taste or smell. The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person:

- ▶ Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about six feet)
- ▶ Through droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks

The virus may be spread by people who are not showing symptoms. It may be possible for a person to get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their face. Older adults and those with serious underlying medical conditions may be at higher risk for more serious complications.

What guidance applies to my business?

- ▶ This guidance will help your business take the steps necessary to protect workers and customers. Businesses are expected to proactively implement policies for their business and take action to enforce these policies.
- ▶ Check WEDC's website at wedc.org for updates on statewide policies and resources.
- ▶ You can also call WEDC with questions at **855.INWIBIZ (855.469.4249)**.
- ▶ Check the Department of Health Services website for additional workplace safety information at www.dhs.wisconsin.gov. Businesses should also monitor their municipality, county and any other applicable local regulations.
- ▶ Remember, best business practices for COVID-19 may change over time. Contact the state COVID-19 hotline at **211** or WEDC at **855.INWIBIZ (855.469.4249)** for the latest guidance.

How can I minimize risk?

Personal protective equipment (PPE) and cloth face coverings

- ▶ [Cloth face coverings](#) should be worn when indoors or in enclosed spaces where other workers are present, even when social distancing is also being practiced. The main purpose of a cloth face covering is to help prevent the wearer from unknowingly spreading the virus to other people, not to protect the wearer from becoming infected. Face coverings are not PPE and are not appropriate where masks or respirators are required. Check with state and local health departments for the most up-to-date information on mask requirements and exceptions.
- ▶ Train workers who need to use PPE on how to put it on, use/wear it, and take it off correctly. Training materials should be easy to understand and available in the appropriate language.
- ▶ Workers who have frequent, close contact with customers or other workers may need to wear some combination of a face shield and/or goggles in addition to a cloth face covering or mask. PPE for workers will vary by work task and the types of exposures workers have on the job.
- ▶ Gloves can be a source of contamination if they are not removed properly. Without training, gloves may pose a greater risk of contamination than not wearing them. Use of gloves is not always recommended for every industry or job task.
- ▶ Workers should continue to follow their routine policies and procedures (if any) for PPE that they would ordinarily use for their job tasks.

Plan to protect workers

- ▶ People over age 60 and those who are [medically vulnerable](#) should take additional precautions. Have conversations with workers if they express concerns. Some people may be at higher risk of severe illness. This includes older adults and people of any age with serious underlying medical conditions.
- ▶ By using strategies that prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace, you will protect all workers, including those at higher risk. These strategies include:
 - ▶ Implement telework and other social distancing practices.
 - ▶ Require workers to stay home when sick.
 - ▶ Promote handwashing.
 - ▶ Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and supplies for cleaning and disinfecting workspaces.
 - ▶ In workplaces where it's not possible to eliminate face-to-face contact, consider assigning higher-risk workers tasks that allow them to maintain a six-foot distance from others.

Inform and educate workers and customers

- ▶ Place posters at the entrance to your workplace and where workers and customers are likely to see them. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has [print resources](#) available.
- ▶ Post signage on the front door letting customers know about changes to your policies and instruct them to stay away if they are experiencing COVID-19-like symptoms.
- ▶ Provide regular updates to let workers know what they can expect.
- ▶ Develop training materials to share with workers covering these topics:
 - ▶ Social distancing measures that will be in place
 - ▶ Appropriate usage of cloth face coverings
 - ▶ How to protect yourself and others through hygiene and sanitation
 - ▶ The importance of not going to work or public places if you are feeling ill

Put policies in place

All employers are encouraged to develop and implement policies consistent with industry best practices to address these topics.

Social distancing

- ▶ Maintaining social distancing is one of the most important ways to reduce the risk of infection. Physical space should be increased between workers and customers to maintain at least a six-foot distance at all times. The capacity of customer-facing businesses should be reduced to ensure that adequate distancing is possible.

- ▶ Regulate the use of common areas such as coat racks, drinking fountains, handwashing stations and break rooms to allow for social distancing. Clearly post policy changes in all common areas. These can include staggering shift start and end times and reducing maximum occupancy. Install transparent shields or other physical barriers where possible to separate workers where social distancing is not an option. Clean and disinfect common areas on a daily basis at a minimum.
- ▶ Use signs, tape marks or other visual cues such as decals, placed 6 feet apart, to show where to stand when physical barriers are not possible.

Workplace changes to allow distancing can also include these steps:

- ▶ Discourage handshaking.
- ▶ Consider options to increase physical space between workers and customers, such as opening a drive-through, erecting partitions and marking floors to guide spacing at least six feet apart.
- ▶ Implement touchless payment options to minimize handling of cash, credit cards and mobile or electronic devices when possible.
- ▶ Downsize operations.
- ▶ Deliver products through curbside pick-up or delivery.
- ▶ Discourage workers from sharing phones, desks, offices and other work tools and equipment if possible. Instruct workers to sanitize shared workplace items before and after each use.

Meetings

- ▶ Implement flexible meeting and travel options (for example, postponing nonessential meetings or events).
- ▶ Deliver services remotely via phone, video or web.
- ▶ Hold meetings in open, well-ventilated spaces when teleconferencing is not possible.
- ▶ Consider supporting work from home where feasible.
- ▶ Consider alternating work teams where possible to reduce worker exposure.
- ▶ Use cloth face coverings when appropriate.



Worker screening

- ▶ Screening workers is recommended.
- ▶ Policies for prompt identification and isolation of sick people should include the following steps:
 - ▶ Encourage workers to self-monitor symptoms.
 - ▶ Develop a procedure for workers to report when they are sick.
 - ▶ Develop procedures for isolating ill workers, and train workers to implement them. Potentially infectious people should be moved to a location away from others, provided with a face mask or cloth face covering, and sent home.

Sanitation

- ▶ Regularly disinfect common and high-traffic areas
 - ▶ Common areas include door handles, desks, phones, light switches, and faucets. More information is on the [CDC website](#).
- ▶ Consider assigning people to clean and disinfect surfaces throughout the workplace, and provide training for disinfecting contaminated areas.
 - ▶ Always wear gloves appropriate for the chemicals being used when cleaning and disinfecting.
 - ▶ Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleaner.
 - ▶ Employers must ensure workers are trained on the hazards of the cleaning chemicals used in the workplace in accordance with [Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards](#).
 - ▶ After any prolonged closure, clean and disinfect all areas. Ensure that water systems and features are safe to use. Consult Madison & Dane County's [Fact Sheet](#) or [CDC's webpage](#).

- ▶ Handwashing
 - ▶ Provide soap and water in the workplace. Consider scheduling handwashing breaks so workers can wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. CDC [handwashing posters](#) are available.
 - ▶ Use hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available. Place hand sanitizer in multiple locations to encourage good hand hygiene practices.
 - ▶ Provide tissues and no-touch trash receptacles.
- ▶ Cleaning and disinfecting machinery or equipment.
 - ▶ If machinery or equipment is suspected to be contaminated and can be cleaned, follow CDC's [cleaning and disinfection](#) recommendations.
 - ▶ First, clean dirty surfaces with soap and water.
 - ▶ Second, disinfect surfaces using products that meet [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\) criteria](#) for use against SARS-CoV-2 and are appropriate for the surface.
- ▶ If machinery or equipment is suspected to be contaminated and cannot be cleaned, it can be isolated. Isolate papers or any soft (porous) surfaces for a minimum of 24 hours before handling. After 24 hours, remove soft materials from the area and clean the hard (non-porous) surfaces per the cleaning and disinfection recommendations. Isolate hard (non-porous) surfaces that cannot be cleaned and disinfected for a minimum of seven days before handling.
- ▶ ***In the event of COVID-19 exposure:*** Sanitize your business to limit the spread of virus to your workers and customers. Minimize exposure by involving as few workers in this process as possible.
 - ▶ Clean and disinfect all areas. Give special attention to tools, workstations, restrooms, food service areas, phones, computers, and other electronics.
 - ▶ Replace HVAC air filters following the manufacturer's guidance. Workplaces should consult with HVAC professionals when considering ventilation changes to reduce the risk of COVID-19.



Business travel

- ▶ Consider stopping or postponing all nonessential travel.
- ▶ Check the [CDC Traveler's Health Notices for the latest guidance, travel advisories, and recommendations](#).
- ▶ Advise workers to self-monitor for symptoms of COVID-19 before travel and cancel if they become sick.
- ▶ Ensure workers who become sick while traveling or on temporary assignment understand that they should notify their supervisor and promptly call a health care provider for advice if needed.
- ▶ If outside the U.S., sick workers should follow company policy for obtaining medical care or contact a health care provider or overseas medical assistance company to assist them with finding an appropriate health care provider in that country. A U.S. consular officer may be able to help locate health care services.

Other best practices

- ▶ Assess leave policies for quarantined/isolated workers and workers caring for sick family members.
 - ▶ Employers that do not currently offer sick leave to some or all of their workers may want to draft non-punitive "emergency sick leave" policies. Ensure that sick leave policies are flexible and consistent with public health guidance and that workers are aware of and understand these policies.
 - ▶ Employers should not require sick workers to provide a COVID-19 test result or a health care provider's note to validate their illness, qualify for sick leave, or to return to work. Health care provider offices and medical facilities may not be able to provide this documentation in a timely manner.
- ▶ Monitor COVID-19 procedures and concerns.
 - ▶ Consider designating an employee on each shift to monitor procedures.
 - ▶ Consider designating a person who is responsible for responding to COVID-19 concerns. Workers should know who this person is and how to contact them.
- ▶ Determine how you will operate if absenteeism spikes.
 - ▶ Develop plans to continue your essential business functions in case you experience higher-than-usual absenteeism.
 - ▶ Prepare to institute flexible workplace and leave policies.
 - ▶ Cross-train workers to perform essential functions so the workplace can operate even if key workers are absent.



PROTECT



WASH OFTEN



DISINFECT



CAUTION

Business operations

Remember, best business practices may change over time, so periodically check DHS/CDC/OSHA and other resources for guidance and best practices updates.

Protect vulnerable workers

- ▶ Activate your strategies and policies (see the "**How can I minimize risk?**" section) to protect older workers and people with serious medical conditions.

Inform and educate workers and customers

- ▶ Implement your strategies, training and policies to let workers and customers know what to expect.
- ▶ Workers should follow their employer's policies and procedures.
- ▶ Connect workers to employee assistance program resources, if available, and community resources as needed. The Wisconsin COVID-19 hotline (211) is one way to connect to community resources.

Identify and respond to newly ill persons

- ▶ **One of my workers or customers is showing COVID-19 symptoms. What do I do?**
 - ▶ Workers: Do NOT allow symptomatic people to work. Send workers home if they arrive at work with symptoms or start showing symptoms while at work. Advise symptomatic workers to get tested through an occupational healthcare provider, community testing site, LTHD or personal healthcare provider. Close off the symptomatic person's work area and clean appropriately. Advise them to isolate immediately pending the test result. For more information, see the Employer COVID-19 Guidance on the [DHS](#) website.
 - ▶ Customers: Post information for customers regarding COVID-19 policies such as the use of face coverings. Do not allow customers showing symptoms of COVID-19 to enter your business.
 - ▶ If you identify multiple workers who are ill, follow the steps above, contact your local or tribal health department and see the Employer COVID-19 Guidance document on the [DHS](#) website.
 - ▶ Cooperate fully with any state or local health department contact tracing efforts. The health of your workers and their families may be at risk.



▶ **What should I do at my workplace if an employee or customer is confirmed to have COVID-19?**

- ▶ In most cases, you do not need to shut down your facility. Close off any areas used for prolonged periods of time by the sick person. Use [CDC cleaning and disinfection recommendations](#) if an employee has been diagnosed with COVID-19 and has used the facility in the last six days. Disinfection is not necessary if it has been more than seven days since the person with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 visited or used the facility. See Employer COVID-19 Guidance document on [DHS](#) website.
- ▶ Wait 24 hours before cleaning and disinfecting to minimize the potential exposure. If waiting 24 hours is not feasible, wait as long as possible.
- ▶ During this waiting period, open outside doors and windows to increase air circulation in these areas.
- ▶ Clean dirty surfaces with soap and water before disinfecting them.
- ▶ To disinfect surfaces, use products that meet [EPA criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2](#) and are appropriate for the surface.
- ▶ Always wear gloves and protective clothing appropriate for the chemicals being used when you are cleaning and disinfecting.

▶ **When should an employee confirmed to have COVID-19 return to work?**

- ▶ Quarantine and isolation periods are 14 days and 10 days respectively. Start and end dates are determined by the LTHD. Any alteration to the standard quarantine or isolation periods should be approved by the LTHD. See the Employer COVID-19 Guidance on the [DHS](#) website for more details.

▶ **What do I do about exposed workers after a worker or customer becomes sick with COVID-19?**

- ▶ In addition to cleaning and disinfecting, consult the Employer COVID-19 Guidance document on the [DHS](#) website to decide if a worker should be counted as a close contact and contact their [local health department](#) to discuss the appropriate management of potentially exposed workers.
- ▶ If a COVID-19 case is confirmed within the business, employers should inform workers of their possible exposure but maintain confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- ▶ Close contacts who do not have symptoms should remain at home for 14 days and self-monitor for symptoms. For more information, see the Employer COVID-19 Guidance document on the [DHS](#) website.
- ▶ Workers who are not close contacts should self-monitor for symptoms. If they develop symptoms, they should notify their supervisor and stay home.



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH WISCONSIN'S REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS:

7 Rivers Alliance
 Centergy
 Madison Region
 Economic Partnership
 Milwaukee 7

Momentum West
 Prosperity Southwest
 Grow North
 The New North
 Visions Northwest

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RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Wisconsin COVID-19 Activity Level Tracker: www.dhs.wisconsin.gov

Wisconsin COVID-19 Employer Outbreak Guidance Document www.dhs.wisconsin.gov

The Wisconsin On-Site Safety and Health Consultation Program (“WisCon”) is a free, no obligation and confidential resource for businesses on occupational safety and health issues related to COVID-19. These experienced occupational health and safety consultants will provide free services statewide. To request WisCon’s free services, call 608-226-5246, email covidconsulting@slh.wisc.edu, or visit www.slh.wisc.edu

CDC Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): www.cdc.gov

CDC Guide to Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility: www.cdc.gov

OSHA’s COVID-19 Safety and Health Topic Page: www.osha.gov

OSHA Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19: www.osha.gov

CDC Guide to Prepare your Small Business and Workers for the Effects of COVID-19: www.cdc.gov

Workplace safety and health information (with many materials also in Spanish), including recommended PPE for over 1,600 workplace chemicals, is available through the New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets Program at web.doh.state

OSHA’s Personal Protective Equipment Standard www.osha.gov and Hazard Communication www.osha.gov

This guidance was developed to share general best practices for getting ready to reopen your business during the COVID-19 pandemic. Best business practices for COVID-19 may change over time. You are encouraged to visit www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19, www.wedc.org/reopen-guidelines or wedc.org/programs-and-resources/wai-small-business-grant/ for the latest information and resources related to Wisconsin’s response to this health emergency.



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Centergy
Madison Region
Economic Partnership
Milwaukee 7

Momentum West
Prosperity Southwest
Grow North
The New North
Visions Northwest

Guidance for Cleaning, Disinfecting and Sanitizing

With the current recommendations for increased cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing, it is important to remember that even when chemicals are used safely, their use can cause discomfort or health effects, especially for persons with respiratory or chemical sensitivity concerns. When choosing chemicals and a cleaning strategy, consider the following:

- ▶ When possible, using soap and water is the first and best option for handwashing and cleaning surfaces. Routine cleaning with detergent or soap and water also helps prevent buildup of chemical residues.



- ▶ When considering products to use, choose the least hazardous suitable option. Look for products with the EPA Safer Choice Label ([see the webpage](#) for a full list of qualified products).
- ▶ Sprays create a fine mist, which can irritate the lungs, so should only be used in well-ventilated areas. An alternative may be applying the product with a cloth, which may require wearing gloves.
- ▶ If only general information such as “wear gloves” is provided on the product label, you may wish to contact the product manufacturer to request additional information on the specific type of glove, such as nitrile or latex, that should be worn. If you know the active ingredient, you can search for PPE and other health and safety information on [New Jersey Right To Know Fact Sheets for Listed Chemical Substances](#)
- ▶ Check the product label and note the required contact time. The product will not be effective unless it remains on the surface for the required contact time.
- ▶ Provide training for workers on how to use the product safely.
- ▶ Provide avenues for workers to report concerns or health effects from using the products.
- ▶ Review CDC guidelines regularly so you will know if updates have been made:
- ▶ [CDC Reopening Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfecting Public Spaces, Workplaces, Businesses, Schools and Homes](#)
- ▶ [DHS Cleaning and Disinfecting after a confirmed COVID-19 case](#)

Additional Resources:

- ▶ [EPA Safer Choice Label](#)
- ▶ [University of Washington Safer Cleaning, Sanitizing and Disinfecting Strategies](#)
- ▶ [Occupational Health Watch - May 2020 - Focus On Asthma-Safer Cleaning and Disinfecting](#)