



RECOMMENDATIONS TO SAFELY REOPEN OUR ECONOMY

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Stanislaus County's Recommendation for a Safe Opening of the Local Economy

Under the direction of Kristin Olsen, Chairwoman of the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors, the Stanislaus County CEOs Office, in partnership with Opportunity Stanislaus, organized a group of local business leaders to determine the best safe practices to reopen economic sectors in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has been raging throughout the United States since at least early March. In response to the spread of the virus, on March 19, 2020 California Governor Gavin Newsom issued a statewide stay-at-home order for all Californians except for those who work for essential businesses and services. This order necessitated the closure of many businesses and has unfortunately and unavoidably caused economic hardship for many Stanislaus County businesses and citizens.

Now that the curve is flattening, and the number of deaths associated with the virus are diminishing, there is a desire to safely reopen the economy in a way that does not jeopardize the health and safety of our local citizens. To that end, we have formed a task force, entitled Stanislaus Good2Go, to assemble a series of papers that outline the best practices and safety standards we would recommend for the reopening of the local economy based on the phased rollout recommended by the Governor's office. We have researched CDC and OSHA recommendations, industry association recommendations and have looked at other models from around the country. The sector recommendations for the Stages 2 and 3 reopening of the economy according to the Governor's plan follow this letter of introduction.

In addition, we have funded the creation of an online training tool that companies can use to train their employees on the recommended practices in their sector. After their employees have completed the training, the company will be able to download a marketing tool kit. The tool kit will direct them on how they can communicate that they are good to go. They can print out a large sticker to place on their business' front door to show they have completed the training and promote through social media.

Finally, we have hired a local marketing team to launch a public awareness campaign about how our local companies are opening safely and responsibly. The training program and marketing campaign would not start until we have county and state approval.

It has been our honor to be part of this unified and important effort. The team is comprised of the following members:

Kristin Olsen, Chairwoman, Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors

Keith Boggs, Assistant CEO, Stanislaus County

David White, CEO, Opportunity Stanislaus

Ann Endsley, Greens on Tenth

Bob Marks, Rogers Jewelry

Carol Ann Rangel, Helping Hands Massage and Aromatherapy

Chris Peterson, Availability Professional Staffing

Claudia Newcorn, Acorn Marketing

Evan Porges, Porges Family Foundation and former Owner and CEO, Prime Shine Car Wash

Jeff Foster, OF Logic

Johnny Garcia, Central Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Jose Sabala, Oak Valley Community Bank

Josh Bridegroom, Downtown Modesto Partnership

Katy Winders, Valley Sierra SBDC

Mike Daniel, Final Cut Media

Rob Sauser, PMZ Real Estate

Roman Wagner, Rivets Restaurant

Surjit Chahal, American Family Dentistry

Ted Brandvold, Modesto City Mayor

Tim O'Brien, OF Logic

Yolanda Meraz, Stanislaus Community Foundation

Disclaimer – This document does not apply to large manufacturing or other essential businesses that are already in operation. All of them have processes in place and have been operating under these processes for several weeks.

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On May 8, 2020 California modified its Stay-at-Home order moving into Early Stage 2 allowing additional business sectors to re-open, with modifications. With this transition, the State provided guidance to keep workers and customers safe. This document will provide links to the State guidance and offer County best practices for sectors with no state guidance.

Pursuant to the State, all facilities must do the following prior to reopening:

1. Perform a detailed risk assessment and implement a site-specific protection plan.
2. Train employees on how to limit the spread of COVID-19, including how to screen themselves for symptoms and stay home if they have them.
3. Implement individual control measures and screenings
4. Implement disinfecting protocols
5. Implement physical distancing guidelines

In addition, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) requires the preparation of a Written Worksite Specific Plan. There is a "Business Social Distancing Protocol" document that can be used as a template to assist in the preparation of the CDPH's required Worksite Specific Plan which can be found here: <http://www.schsa.org/corona-virus/road-map>.

Provided at the end of this document are important links to state information that businesses are encouraged to monitor on a regular basis.

Stanislaus County is moving through the resilience roadmap that allows for some businesses to open with modifications. Sectors listed as an "Open Sector" may open with the modifications provided in the state guidance that is linked to in this document. Sectors listed as a "Future Sector" may not open at this time; however, information is provided for those businesses to consider when allowed to open. The following are not allowed to open county or statewide:

- Personal services such as nail salons, tattoo parlors, body waxing
- Indoor playgrounds such as bounce centers, ball pits, and laser tag
- Live theater
- Saunas and steam rooms
- Nightclubs
- Concert venues
- Festivals
- Theme parks
- Higher education

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Open Sector Guidance

Retail

Retail Businesses are limited to curbside pickup unless they are included on the State's Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers list found <https://covid19.ca.gov/essential-workforce/>

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-retail.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-retail.pdf>

Note: Destination retail including malls and swap meets may open later in Stage 2 as approved by the Governor.

Note: Curbside pickup guidance and guidance for small retail can be found on page 14 of this document.

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Open Sector Guidance

Car Washes

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-limited-services.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-limited-services.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Dog Groomers

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-limited-services.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-limited-services.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Office-Based Businesses/Professional Services

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-office-workspaces.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-office-workspaces.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Real Estate

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-real-estate.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-real-estate.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Hotels and Lodging

Under the current statewide Stay-at-Home Order, hotels should only open for COVID-19 mitigation measures, treatment measures, providing accommodation for essential workers, or providing housing solutions.

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-hotels.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-hotels.pdf>

In addition to the guidance listed above, the State of California has issued guidance to hotels for tourism and individual travel.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-hotels-lodging-rentals.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Logistics and Warehousing

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-logistics-warehousing.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-logistics-warehousing.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Manufacturing

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-manufacturing.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-manufacturing.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Small (Curbside) Retail

Retail Businesses are limited to curbside pickup unless they are included on the State's Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers list found <https://covid19.ca.gov/essential-workforce/>

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-retail.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-retail.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Car Dealerships

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-auto-dealerships.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-auto-dealerships.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Call Centers Supporting Critical Infrastructure

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-office-workspaces.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-office-workspaces.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Child Care Facilities

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Portals/9/CCLD/PINs/2020/CCP/PIN_20-06-CCP.pdf

State Checklist: N/A

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Open Sector Guidance

Day Camps

Please refer to the following State guidance.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-daycamps.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Dine-In Restaurants and Breweries

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-dine-in-restaurants.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-dine-in-restaurants.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Shopping Centers

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-shopping-centers.pdf>

State Checklist: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/checklist-shopping-centers.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Movie Theaters and Family Entertainment Centers

Please refer to the following State guidance:

State guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-family-entertainment.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Places of Worship

Please refer to the following State guidance:

State guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-places-of-worship.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Restaurants, Wineries, and Bars

Please refer to the following State guidance:

State guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-restaurants-bars.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Zoos and Museums

Please refer to the following State guidance:

State guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-zoos-museums.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Gyms and Fitness Centers

Please refer to the following State guidance:

State guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-fitness.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Hair Salons and Barbershops

Please refer to the following State guidance and checklist.

State Guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-hair-salons.pdf>

State Checklist: N/A

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Open Sector Guidance

Gyms and Fitness Centers

Please refer to the following State guidance:

State guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-fitness.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Cardrooms and Racetracks

Please refer to the following State guidance:

State guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-cardrooms-racetracks.pdf>

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Open Sector Guidance

Campgrounds and Outdoor Recreation

Please refer to the following State guidance:

State guidance: <https://covid19.ca.gov/pdf/guidance-campgrounds.pdf>

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Future Sector - Recommendations for Reopening

Youth Sports

As some communities in the United States begin to start youth sports activities again, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) offers the following considerations for ways in which youth sports organizations can protect players, families, and communities and slow the spread of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Implementation should be guided by what is practical, acceptable, and tailored to the needs of each community. These considerations are meant to supplement – **not replace** – any state health and safety laws, rules, and regulations with which youth sports organizations must comply.

Guiding Principles to Keep in Mind

There are a number of actions youth sports organizations can take to help lower the risk of COVID-19 exposure and reduce the spread during competition and practice. The more people a child or coach interacts with, the closer the physical interaction, the more sharing of equipment there is by multiple players, and the longer that interaction, the higher the risk of COVID-19 spread. Therefore, risk of COVID-19 spread can be different, depending on the type of activity. The risk of COVID-19 spread increases in youth sports settings as follows:

- **Lowest Risk:** Performing skill-building drills or conditioning at home, alone or with family members.
- **Increasing Risk:** Team-based practice.
- **More Risk:** Within-team competition.
- **Even More Risk:** Full competition between teams from the same local geographic area.
- **Highest Risk:** Full competition between teams from different geographic areas.

If organizations are not able to keep in place safety measures during competition (for example, maintaining social distancing by keeping children six feet apart at all times), they may consider dropping down a level and limiting participation to within-team competition only (for example, scrimmages between members of the same team) or team-based practices only. Similarly, if organizations are unable to put in place safety measures during team-based activities, they may choose individual or at-home activities, especially if any members of the team are at [high-risk for severe illness](#).

Assessing Risk

The way sports are played, and the way equipment is shared can influence the spread of COVID-19 among players. When you are assessing the risk of spread in your sport, consider:

- **Physical closeness of players, and the length of time that players are close to each other or to staff.** Sports that require frequent closeness between players may make it more difficult to maintain social distancing, compared to sports where players

are not close to each other. For close-contact sports (e.g., wrestling, basketball), play may be modified to safely increase distance between players.

- For example, players and coaches can:
 - focus on individual skill building versus competition;
 - limit the time players spend close to others by playing full contact only in game-time situations;
 - decrease the number of competitions during a season.

Coaches can also modify practices so players work on individual skills, rather than on competition. Coaches may also put players into small groups (cohorts) that remain together and work through stations, rather than switching groups or mixing groups.

- **Amount of necessary touching of shared equipment and gear (e.g., protective gear, balls, bats, racquets, mats, or water bottles).** It is also possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it, and then touching their own mouth, nose, or eyes. Minimize equipment sharing, and clean and disinfect shared equipment between use by different people to reduce the risk of COVID-19 spread.
- **Ability to engage in social distancing while not actively engaged in play (e.g., during practice, on the sideline, or in the dugout).** During times when players are not actively participating in practice or competition, attention should be given to maintaining [social distancing](#) by increasing space between players on the sideline, dugout, or bench. Additionally, coaches can encourage athletes to use downtime for individual skill-building work or cardiovascular conditioning, rather than staying clustered together.
- **Age of the player.** Older youth might be better able to follow directions for social distancing and take other protective actions like not sharing water bottles. If feasible, a coach, parent, or other caregiver can assist with making sure that athletes maintain proper social distancing. For younger athletes, youth sports programs may ask parents or other household members to monitor their children and make sure that they follow social distancing and take other protective actions (e.g., younger children could sit with parents or caregivers, instead of in a dugout or group area).
- **Players at higher risk of developing serious disease.** Parents and coaches should assess level of risk based on individual players on the team who may be at [higher risk for severe illness](#), such as children who may have asthma, diabetes, or other health problems.
- **Size of the team.** Sports with a large number of players on a team may increase the likelihood of spread, compared to sports with fewer team members. Consider decreasing team sizes, as feasible.
- **Nonessential visitors, spectators, volunteers.** Limit any nonessential visitors, spectators, volunteers, and activities involving external groups or organizations to one per team member or 25% of seating capacity.
- **Travel outside of the local community.** [Traveling](#) outside of the local community may increase the chances of exposing players, coaches, and fans to COVID-19, or unknowingly spreading it to others. This is the case particularly if a team from an area with high levels of COVID-19 competes with a team from an area with low levels of the

virus. Youth sports teams should only be competing only against teams in their local area (e.g., neighborhood, town, or community).

Promoting Behaviors that Reduce Spread

Youth sports organizations may consider implementing several strategies to encourage behaviors that reduce the spread of COVID-19.

- **Staying Home when Appropriate**
 - Educate staff and player families about when they should stay home and when they can return to activity
 - Actively encourage sick staff, families, and players to stay home. Develop policies that encourage sick employees to stay at home without fear of reprisal, and ensure employees aware of these policies.
 - [Individuals, including coaches, players, and families, should stay home if](#) they have tested positive for or are showing COVID-19 [symptoms](#).
 - Individuals, including coaches, players, and families, who have recently had a [close contact](#) with a person with COVID-19 should also [stay home and monitor their health](#).
 - CDC's criteria can help inform return to work/school policies:
 - [If they have been sick with COVID-19](#)
 - [If they have recently had a close contact with a person with COVID-19](#)
- **Hand Hygiene and Respiratory Etiquette**
 - Teach and reinforce [handwashing](#) with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Strongly recommend hand hygiene at the beginning and end of each practice/game.
 - If soap and water are not readily available, hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol can be used (for staff and older children who can safely use hand sanitizer).
 - Do not allow spitting and encourage everyone to cover their coughs and sneezes with a tissue or use the inside of their elbow. Used tissues should be thrown in the trash and hands washed immediately with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
 - If soap and water are not readily available, hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol can be used.
- **Cloth Face Coverings**
 - Teach and reinforce the use of [cloth face coverings](#). Face coverings are not intended to protect the wearer, but rather to reduce the risk of spreading COVID-19 from the person wearing the mask (who may not have any symptoms of disease). Face coverings may be challenging for players (especially younger players) to wear while playing sports. Face coverings should be worn by coaches, youth sports staff, officials, parents, and spectators as much as possible.
 - Wearing cloth face coverings is most important when physical distancing is difficult.

- People wearing face coverings should be reminded to not touch the face covering and to [wash their hands](#) frequently. Information should be provided to all participants on the [proper use, removal, and washing](#) of cloth face coverings.
 - Note: Cloth face coverings should not be placed on:
 - Babies and children younger than 2 years old;
 - Anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious;
 - Anyone who is incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the cloth face covering without assistance.
- **Adequate Supplies**
 - If hand washing facilities are available, support healthy hygiene by providing supplies including soap, paper towels, tissues, and no-touch/foot pedal trash cans. If hand washing facilities are not available, provide hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol (for coaches, staff and older players who can safely use hand sanitizer).
- **Signs and Messages**
 - Post signs in highly visible locations (e.g., at entrances and exits, and in restrooms) that [promote everyday protective measures](#) and describe how to [stop the spread](#) of germs such as by [properly washing hands](#) and [properly wearing a cloth face](#).
 - Broadcast regular announcements on public announcement (PA) system
 - Include COVID-19 prevention messages (for example, videos) about behaviors that prevent spread of COVID-19 when communicating with staff, volunteers, officials, and families. This could include links, videos, and prevention messages in emails, on organization websites, and through the team and league’s social media accounts.
 - Find freely available CDC print and digital resources on CDC’s communication resources main page.
- **Additional Considerations**
 - Players, coaches, staff, volunteers, independent contractors, and spectators should practice social distancing of 6 feet, where possible, especially in common areas.
 - Organizations should consider assigning a staff member to check the temperature of all players and spectators before they enter the field/facility using an infrared non-contact forehead thermometer. Individuals with a temperature of 100.4 or higher should be denied entry.
 - Player equipment should be spaced accordingly to prevent close contact.
 - Clothes should be laundered after all workouts.
 - All players and coaches should practice healthy habits including adequate hydration to keep mucous membranes moist, consume a varied, vitamin-rich diet with sufficient vegetables and fruits, and get adequate sleep.

Maintaining Healthy Environments

Youth sports organizations may consider implementing several strategies to maintain healthy environments.

- **Cleaning and Disinfection**
 - [Clean and disinfect](#) frequently touched surfaces on the field, court, or play surface (e.g., drinking fountains) at least daily, or between uses as much as possible. Use of shared objects and equipment (e.g., balls, bats, gymnastics equipment) should be limited, or cleaned between use by each individual if possible.
 - Develop a schedule for increased, routine cleaning and disinfection.
 - Ensure [safe and correct use](#) and storage of disinfectants, including storing products securely away from children. Use products that meet [EPA disinfection criteria](#).
 - Identify an adult staff member or volunteer to ensure proper cleaning and disinfection of objects and equipment, particularly for any shared equipment or frequently touched surfaces.
 - Cleaning products should not be used near children, and staff should ensure that there is adequate ventilation when using these products to prevent children or themselves from inhaling toxic fumes.
 - Use gloves when removing garbage bags or handling and disposing of trash. [Wash hands after removing gloves](#).
- **Shared Objects**
 - Discourage sharing of items that are difficult to clean, sanitize, or disinfect. Do not let players share towels, clothing, or other items they use to wipe their faces or hands.
 - Make sure there are adequate supplies of shared items to minimize sharing of equipment to the extent possible (e.g., protective gear, balls, bats, water bottles); otherwise, limit use of supplies and equipment to one group of players at a time and clean and disinfect between use.
 - Keep each player’s belongings separated from others’ and in individually labeled containers, bags, or areas.
 - If food is offered at any event, have pre-packaged boxes or bags for each attendee instead of a buffet or family-style meal. Avoid sharing food and utensils. Offer hand sanitizer or encourage hand washing.
- **Ventilation**
 - If playing inside, ensure ventilation systems or fans operate properly. Increase circulation of outdoor air as much as possible, for example by opening windows and doors. Do not open windows and doors if doing so poses a safety or health risk (e.g., risk of falling or triggering asthma symptoms) to players or others using the facility.
- **Water Systems**
 - To minimize the risk of [Legionnaires’ disease](#) and other diseases associated with water, [take steps](#) to ensure that all water systems and features (e.g., drinking fountains, decorative fountains) are safe to use after a prolonged facility shutdown. Drinking fountains should be cleaned and disinfected but encourage staff and players to bring their own water to minimize touching water fountains.
- **Modified Layouts and Social (Physical) Distancing**
 - Identify adult staff members or volunteers to help maintain [social distancing](#) among youth, coaches, umpires/referees, and spectators (if state and local directives allow for spectators).

- Space players at least 6 feet apart on the field while participating in the sport (e.g., during warmup, skill building activities, simulation drills)
- Discourage unnecessary physical contact, such as high fives, handshakes, fist bumps, or hugs.
- Prioritize outdoor, as opposed to indoor, practice and play as much as possible.
- Create distance between players when explaining drills or the rules of the game.
- If keeping physical distance is difficult with players in competition or group practice, consider relying on individual skill work and drills.
- Encourage players to wait in their cars with guardians until just before the beginning of a practice, warm-up, or game, instead of forming a group.
- Limit the use of carpools or van pools. When riding in an automobile to a sports event, encourage players to ride to the sports event with persons living in their same household.
- If practices or competition facilities must be shared, consider increasing the amount of time between practices and competitions to allow for one group to leave before another group enters the facility. If possible, allow time for cleaning and/or disinfecting.
- **Physical Barriers and Guides**
 - Provide physical guides, such as signs and tape on floors or playing fields, to make sure that coaches and players remain at least 6 feet apart.
- **Communal Spaces**
 - Close shared spaces such as locker rooms, if possible; otherwise, stagger use and [clean and disinfect](#) between use.
 - Limit the number of players sitting in confined player seating areas (e.g., dugouts) by allowing players to spread out into spectator areas if more space is available (e.g., if spectators are not allowed).
- **Additional Considerations**
 - Organizations operating facilities with concessions should review [state guidance](#) and [checklist](#) for restaurants.
 - Facilities with restrooms should limit the restroom occupancy to a number that allows for appropriate physical distancing and place markings indicating where people should que to ensure appropriate physical distancing is maintained.

Maintaining Healthy Operations

Youth sports organizations may consider implementing several strategies to maintain healthy operations.

- **Protections for Staff and Players at Higher Risk for Severe Illness from COVID-19**
 - Offer options for individuals at [higher risk](#) of severe illness from COVID-19 (risk increases with age, and people of any age with certain medical conditions are at higher risk), such as virtual coaching and in-home drills that limits their exposure risk.
 - Limit youth sports participation to staff and youth who live in the local geographic area (e.g., community, city, town, or county) to reduce risk of spread from areas with higher levels of COVID-19.

- **Regulatory Awareness**
 - Be aware of state or local regulatory agency policies related to group gatherings to determine if events can be held.
- **Identifying Small Groups and Keeping them Together (Cohorting)**
 - Keep players together in small groups with dedicated coaches or staff, and make sure that each group of players and coach avoid mixing with other groups as much as possible. Teams might consider having the same group of players stay with the same coach or having the same group of players rotate among coaches.
 - Consider staging within-team scrimmages instead of playing games with other teams to minimize exposure among players and teams.
- **Staggered Scheduling**
 - Stagger arrival and drop-off times or locations by cohort (group) or put in place other protocols to limit contact between groups and with guardians as much as possible. One example is increasing the amount of time between practices and competitions to allow for one group to depart before another group enters the facility. This also allows for more time to clean the facility between uses.
 - When possible, use flexible worksites (e.g., telework) and flexible work hours (e.g., staggered shifts) to help establish policies and practices for social distancing (maintaining a distance of approximately 6 feet) between employees and others, especially if social distancing is recommended by state and local health authorities.
- **Gatherings, Spectators, and Travel**
 - No group events, such as games, competitions, or social gatherings, where spacing of at least 6 feet between people cannot be maintained.
 - Limit one spectator per team member to start.
 - No activities and events such as off-site competitions or excursions (e.g., watching a professional team compete).
- **Designated COVID-19 Point of Contact**
 - Designate a youth sports program staff person to be responsible for responding to COVID-19 concerns. All coaches, staff, officials, and families should know who this person is and how to contact them.
- **Communication Systems**
 - Put systems in place for:
 - Consistent with applicable law and privacy policies, having coaches, staff, umpires/officials, and families of players (as feasible) self-report to the youth sports organization if they have [symptoms](#) of COVID-19, a positive test for COVID-19, or were exposed to someone with COVID-19 within the last 14 days in accordance with [health information sharing regulations for COVID-19](#) (e.g. see “Notify Health Officials and Close Contacts” in the **Preparing for When Someone Gets Sick** section below), and other applicable laws and regulations.
 - Notifying staff, officials, families, and the public of youth sports facility closures and restrictions in place to limit COVID-19 exposure (e.g., limited hours of operation).
- **Leave (Time Off) Policies**
 - Implement flexible sick leave policies and practices for coaches, officials, and staff that enable employees to stay home when they are sick, have been exposed, or [caring for someone who is sick](#).

- Examine and revise policies for leave, telework, and employee compensation.
 - Leave policies should be flexible and not be punitive to people for taking time off and should allow sick employees to stay home and away from co-workers. Leave policies should also account for employees who need to stay home with their children if there are school or childcare closures, or to care for sick family members.
- Develop policies for return-to-play after COVID-19 illness. CDC's criteria to [discontinue home isolation and quarantine](#) can inform these policies.
- **Back-up Staffing Plan**
 - Monitor absenteeism of coaches and officials, cross-train staff, and create a roster of trained back-up personnel.
- **Coach and Staff Training**
 - Train coaches, officials, and staff on all safety protocols.
 - Conduct training virtually, or ensure that [social distancing](#) is maintained during training.
- **Recognize Signs and Symptoms**
 - If feasible, conduct daily health checks (e.g., [symptom checking](#)) of coaches, officials, staff, and players safely and respectfully, and in accordance with any applicable privacy and confidentiality laws and regulations.
 - Youth sports program administrators may use examples of screening methods found in CDC's supplemental [Guidance for Child Care Programs that Remain Open](#) as a guide for screening children, and [CDC's General Business FAQs](#) for screening staff.
- **Sharing Facilities**
 - Encourage any organizations that share or use the youth sports facilities to also follow these considerations.
- **Support Coping and Resilience**
 - Encourage employees to take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories, including social media if they are feeling overwhelmed or distressed.
 - Promote healthy eating, exercising, getting sleep, and finding time to unwind.
 - Encourage employees to talk with people they trust about their concerns and how they are feeling.
 - Consider posting signs for the national distress hotline: 1-800-985-5990, or text TalkWithUs to 66746

Preparing for When Someone Gets Sick

Youth sports organizations may consider implementing several strategies to prepare for when someone gets sick.

- **Advise Sick Individuals of Home Isolation Criteria**
 - Sick coaches, staff members, umpires/officials, or players should not return until they have met CDC's [criteria to discontinue home isolation](#).
- **Isolate and Transport Those Who are Sick**
 - Make sure that coaches, staff, officials, players, and families know that sick individuals should not attend the youth sports activity, and that they should notify

youth sports officials (e.g., the COVID-19 point of contact) if they (staff) or their child (families) become sick with COVID-19 [symptoms](#), test positive for COVID-19, or have been [exposed](#) to someone with COVID-19 symptoms or a confirmed or suspected case.

- Immediately separate coaches, staff, officials, and players with COVID-19 [symptoms](#) (i.e., fever, cough, shortness of breath) at any youth sports activity. Individuals who are sick should go home or to a healthcare facility, depending on how severe their symptoms are, and follow [CDC guidance for caring for oneself and others who are sick](#). Individuals who have had close contact with a person who has symptoms should be separated and sent home as well, and follow [CDC guidance for community-related exposure](#) (see “Notify Health Officials and Close Contacts” below). If symptoms develop, individuals and families should follow [CDC guidance for caring for oneself and others](#) who are sick.
- Establish procedures for safely transporting anyone who is sick to their home or to a healthcare facility. If you are calling an ambulance or bringing someone to the hospital, try to call first to alert them that the person may have COVID-19.
- **Clean and Disinfect**
 - Close off areas used by a sick person and do not use these areas until after [cleaning and disinfecting them](#) (for outdoor areas, this includes surfaces or shared objects in the area, if applicable).
 - Wait at least 24 hours before cleaning and disinfecting. If 24 hours is not feasible, wait as long as possible. Ensure safe and correct use and storage of [cleaning](#) and disinfection products, including storing them securely away from children.
- **Notify Health Officials and Close Contacts**
 - In accordance with state and local privacy and confidentiality laws and regulations, youth sports organizations should notify [local health officials](#), youth sports program staff, umpires/officials, and families immediately of any case of COVID-19 while maintaining confidentiality in accordance with the [Americans with Disabilities Act \(ADA\)](#) and other applicable laws and regulations.
 - Work with [local health officials](#) to develop a reporting system (e.g., letter) youth sports organizations can use to notify health officials and close contacts of cases of COVID-19.

Advise those who have had [close contact](#) with a person diagnosed with COVID-19 to stay home and [self-monitor for symptoms](#), and to follow [CDC guidance](#) if symptoms develop

PRE-STAGE THREE OPENING

While this sector awaits State clearance to re-open competitive based activities – conditioning, training and one on one athlete performance evaluations can be considered as outdoor conditioning exercise in parks or large expanse locations.

Therefore, pre-Stage 3/interim activity allowance recommendations for youth sports related activities include:

- CDC guidelines for physical distancing, face coverings, disinfecting, and maintaining a healthy environment cited above should be followed.
- Activities should be limited to conditioning or individual skill-building drills.
- Physical distancing of at least 6 feet must be maintained. Physical distancing of 8-12 feet should be implemented when cardio training as the forced exhale increases the distance droplets can travel. Players may not engage in contact or be set-up in drills or exercises that lead to physical contact or handling a shared object.
- All participants (players & Family Members) should conduct daily temperature check for low grad fever (>100.4) at home before training. If you have a fever, do not go to training.
- Cloth face coverings should be worn by coaches, youth sports staff, officials, parents and spectators as much as possible.
- Equipment may not be shared.
- Equipment must be cleaned and disinfected between usages.
- While not actively engaged in play - participants must be socially distanced.
- Nonessential visitors such as parents, spectators, and volunteers will be limited to one per team member. Parents and spectators are encouraged to remain in their vehicles for the duration of the practice, camp or clinic.
- **No games within the team or with outside teams are allowed until State guidance is obtained.**

GOOD 2 GO STANISLAUS

Future Sector - Recommendations for Reopening Trade Schools and Learning Centers

As of June 9, 2020, the State has not prepared guidance for Trade Schools and Learning Centers. In the absence of specific State guidance, Trade Schools and Learning Centers are encouraged to implement the following best practices in addition to following general State and County Public Health Orders and guidelines.

These best practices are not approved by the state and are for general guidance and preparation only. Only those state approved sectors, businesses, establishments, or activities may operate and only in accordance with state approved guidelines.

Best Practices in All Circumstances

- Employees should be educated about the basics of proper personal care during the pandemic:
 - Wash hands frequently with water and soap for at least 20 seconds.
 - Avoid touching mouth, nose and eyes.
 - Cover mouth and nose with elbow or a tissue when coughing or sneezing.
 - Refrain from handshakes or any other unnecessary physical contact with others.
 - Ensure that everyone who can carry out their work duties from home has been instructed to do so.
- Prepare a written COVID-19 policy that is provided to each member of your staff to ensure consistent practices. Preferred method of delivery is electronically.
- Employees should not come to work if experiencing symptoms consistent with COVID-19 (i.e. fever, headache, shortness of breath). For more information on symptoms visit <https://covid19.ca.gov/>.
- Employees have been instructed not to come to work if they feel uncomfortable with being in the workplace. Absolutely no retaliation will come as a result of not being comfortable with working at this time.
- Display posters of hand hygiene, infection control and other preventive strategies at different and important locations around all offices.
- Do not use personal mobile device during work and must use appropriate hygiene standards before returning to work after breaks.
- All employees and students should wear gloves and face coverings during training.
- Hand sanitizer will be made available to all students in classrooms and bathrooms.
- Maintain strict social distancing of 6 feet between instructors and students.
- Maintain strict social distancing of 6 feet between students.

- Only allow a set number of students in the training center or lab at any given time to maintain proper distancing.
- Create flexible schedules to allow students to come in the training center and maintain proper distancing.
- For instructors to monitor specific lab work, provide webcam and/or closed loop camera equipment and video feeds for instructors, so they can monitor but also maintain proper distance.
- Instructors and students will launder face coverings daily if they are made of material.
- Each instructor and student will wash hands once per hour for 20 seconds with warm soap and water.
- Each student and instructor will wash hands for 20 seconds with warm soap and water before and after using any training simulator or machine.
- Students should wipe down equipment after each use and full lab should be cleaned twice per day.

Best Practices for Employees/Instructors

- The use of signage and electronic messages should be used to identify appropriate staff for customer contact(s) including phone numbers and/or office numbers.
- Create single area entrance point. Allow for only one entrance if possible.
- Instructors will undergo a health check via thermometer upon arriving at work. Those who show signs of illness will be asked to go home.
- Provide brief wellness checks/thermometer checks at entry and exit.
- Ensure hand sanitizers are made available. Provide disposable face coverings and gloves as needed. Provide CDC-recommended educational information.
- If an employee is sick, they should stay home - embrace that as the new normal vs. come to work at all costs.
- Ensure instructors are working in a safe manner, practicing social distancing where possible.
- If instructors go into the office, they should wear face coverings, wash hands, and use hand sanitizer at entry and exit.
- Limit touching of surfaces and face by everyone. Clean surfaces after each class.
- Create learning schedules by which instruction is done more one on one (with proper distancing and use of technology) rather than group instruction.
- Reduce student class size (to comply with social distancing standards).
- Increase schedules to allow more flexibility and smaller class sizes.

Best Practices for Students

- Ask students to use hand sanitizer and put on disposable face coverings during the time they are in the training center. Advise students of this new policy before reopening.

- Students should be asked to refrain from touching areas of the training center that are not necessary to the instruction.
- Students should be asked to refrain from touching their faces.
- Ensure proper social distancing of at least 6 feet between students as well as between students with instructors.
- Surface areas of computers should be cleaned in front of each person, so they know they have been disinfected.
- Wipe down commonly-touched surfaces hourly with sanitary wipes after each class.
- Remind students not to shake hands.
- Encourage as much learning and studying from home as possible.

Best practices related to entering an establishment:

- Only allow a certain number of students to maintain proper social distancing. Advise instructors on the maximum allowable number of students in their classroom/center.
- Require students to make appointments, so that the training center can maintain proper distancing.
- When entering the training center ask instructors/students/guests to wear face coverings. If someone entering the building does not have a face covering, provide one or ask the person to obtain one before entering.
- Make hand sanitizer available to everyone in all common areas.
- Do temperature checks of students/guests upon entering the building. If someone has a temperature or shows any other signs of sickness, ask them immediately to go home and set another appointment for when they are healthy.

Event/Concert Venues

As of June 9, 2020, the State has not prepared guidance for event venues and theatres. In the absence of specific State guidance, event venues and theatres are encouraged to implement the following best practices in addition to following general State and County Public Health Orders and guidelines.

These best practices are not approved by the state and are for general guidance and preparation only. Only those state approved sectors, businesses, establishments, or activities may operate and only in accordance with state approved guidelines.

Best Practices to Prepare Event Venues/Theatres for Reopening

- The use of signage and electronic messages should be used to identify appropriate staff for customer contact(s) including phone numbers and/or office numbers.
- The physical layout in all aspects of the event venues/theatres operations must allow for 6-foot social distancing between customers and employees.
- Create barriers on the floor to promote social distancing for employees and visitors.
- Use signage and/or floor markings to help visitors comply with social distancing guidelines.
- Place dividers in the entryways to direct incoming traffic to walk on only one side of entry and exit on the other side to encourage social distancing.
- Promote the daily practice of everyday preventive actions with staff and guests.
- Do not allow sick staff or guests into the facility.
- Check temperature of all staff and guests before entering facility if feasible.
- Post culturally-appropriate messages, materials and resources throughout facility.
- Make available prevention supplies to all staff and guests including hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, tissues, trash baskets, disposable face coverings, cleaners and disinfectants.
- Develop and implement an emergency operations plan.
- Plan for staff absences and implement sick-leave policies.
- Direct staff who get sick or show symptoms to avoid contact with others and seek medical advice.
- Identify a space in the facility that can be used to isolate staff or guests who become ill at the event.
- Stay updated and distribute or post timely accurate information to staff, guests, suppliers, vendors and community partners and stakeholders.
- Implement platforms such as a hotline, automated text messaging and website to help disseminate information.
- Identify and address potential language, cultural and disability barriers associated with communicating to staff and guests.
- Establish regular communication protocol with public health officials.

Front of House Standards

Minimum of Every 30 Minutes

- Designated staff members will clean all door handles, phones, computer displays, check presenters, POS systems, rails and countertops.
- Hand washing stations, towels, hand soap, sanitizer and gloves will be restocked.
- Designated staff members will clean all restroom surfaces.
- Staff will ensure that all seating areas allow for a minimum of 6 feet between guests.

Opening and Closing Procedures

- Set all seats or seating areas a minimum of 6 feet apart, with no more than 6 persons per party.
- Sanitize all tables, chairs, door handles, rails, countertops and service ware.
- Prepare sanitation and cleaning supplies for all service staff.

Bar Service

- Sanitize all glassware prior to service.
- Cover all glassware after each shift and upon closing.
- Clean all surfaces and counter tops every 30 minutes.
- Use freshly-cleaned and sanitized glassware for every refill.

Back of House Standards

Minimum of every 30 Minutes

- Designated staff members will clean all door handles, phones, displays, POS systems, rails and countertops.
- Handwashing stations, towels, hand soap dispensers, sanitizer and gloves will be restocked.
- Clean all food service surfaces, sneeze guards, plate and food warmer areas, prep areas, dish area, etc.
- Clean all restroom surfaces.

Best Practices for Employee Health

- Employees have been educated about the basics of proper personal care during the pandemic:
 - Wash hands frequently with water and soap for at least 20 seconds.
 - Avoid touching mouth, nose and eyes.
 - Cover mouth and nose with elbow or a tissue when coughing or sneezing.

- Refrain from handshakes or any other unnecessary physical contact with others.
- Ensure that everyone who can carry out their work duties from home has been instructed to do so.
- Prepare a written COVID-19 policy that is provided to each member of your staff to ensure consistent practices. Preferred delivery method is electronically.
- Employees should not come to work if experiencing symptoms consistent with COVID-19 (i.e. fever, headache, shortness of breath). For more information on symptoms visit <https://covid19.ca.gov/>
- Employees have been told not to come to work if they feel uncomfortable with being in the workplace. Absolutely no retaliation will come as a result of not being comfortable with working at this time.
- Display posters of hand hygiene, infection control and other preventive strategies at different and important locations around all offices.
- Do not use personal mobile device during work and must use appropriate hygiene standards before returning to work after breaks.
- Conduct temperature checks for employees before starting work.
- Employees will wash hands upon arrival and at end of every break and shift.
- Employees will thoroughly wash hands and change gloves a minimum of every 30 minutes during shift.
- Thoroughly wash hands before, during and after preparing any food or handling service ware.
- Change gloves and thoroughly wash hands after wiping counters or cleaning other surfaces with chemicals.
- Change gloves and thoroughly wash hands after coughing, sneezing or blowing nose.
- Wear clean service gloves and face protection until further notice when serving guests.
- Wear freshly laundered uniforms or clothing for each shift.

Best Practices in for Guest Health

- Guests are expected to be in groups they have had prior contact with during pandemic.
- Guests are expected to be aware if they are of a population at high risk and not travel in public if they feel ill, have a fever or have come into contact with anyone who is ill.
- All guests are requested to sanitize hands prior to entry or use supplied sanitizer or restroom wash stations.
- Reservations or pre-purchased tickets are requested.
- Guests are expected to maintain social distancing when waiting in line at entrance, restrooms and bars.
- Guest are expected to adhere to any floor markers denoting social distancing spaces.
- Walk-ins will be required to wait 6 feet from door and entrance areas.
- Guests will be required to box their own food at events where food is served.
- Guests should not make nor encourage physical contact with service staff.

- If credit card is used, customer is encouraged to swipe card themselves. If card is handled by employee, card is to be sanitized before being handed back to customer.

Nail Salons/Lash Bars

As of June 9, 2020, the State has not prepared guidance for nail salons/lash bars. In the absence of specific State guidance, nail salons/lash bars are encouraged to implement the following best practices in addition to following general State and County Public Health Orders and guidelines.

These best practices are not approved by the state and are for general guidance and preparation only. Only those state approved sectors, businesses, establishments, or activities may operate and only in accordance with state approved guidelines.

Best Practices to Prepare Nail Salons/Lash Bars for Reopening

- Prepare a written COVID-19 policy that is provided to each member of your staff to ensure consistent practices. Preferred delivery method is electronically.
- Display posters of hand hygiene, infection control and other preventive strategies at different and important locations around all offices
- Signage and communication: Post signage at the front desk, as well as in the salon break room reminding guests and employees about the importance of hygiene standards such as hand washing, sanitizer, wiping down stations after use, covering coughs, hands-off policies and proper social distancing. Also, it is important to share with clientele the precautions the salon is taking to do its part in helping to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus -- during online bookings, on the phone, via text, and in person.
- CDC: Follow the CDC for facts about the COVID-19 virus as they become available – this continues to be the best source for information: www.cdc.gov.

Best Practices for Customer Health

- The use of signage and electronic messages should be used to identify appropriate staff for customer contact(s) including phone numbers and/or office numbers.
- Take a temperature check of customers upon entering. If customer has a temperature or shows any other signs of sickness, ask them to go home and set another appointment for when they are healthy.
- Only allow certain number of customers in to maintain proper social distancing. Or maintain 6 feet spacing between customers in line outside store.
- Require customers to make appointments, so that business can maintain proper distancing.
- When entering the business ask customers to wear a face cover. If the customer does not have a face cover, provide one or ask the customer to obtain one before entering.
- Always make hand sanitizer available to customers.

Best practices for Employee Health

- Employees have been educated about the basics of proper personal care during the pandemic:
 - Wash hands frequently with water and soap for at least 20 seconds.
 - Avoid touching mouth, nose and eyes.
 - Cover mouth and nose with elbow or a tissue when coughing or sneezing.
 - Refrain from handshakes or any other unnecessary physical contact with others.
 - Ensure that everyone who can carry out their work duties from home has been instructed to do so.
- Employees should not come to work if experiencing symptoms consistent with COVID-19 (i.e. fever, headache, shortness of breath). For more information on symptoms visit <https://covid19.ca.gov/>
- Employees have been told not to come to work if they feel uncomfortable with being in the workplace. Absolutely no retaliation will come as a result of not being comfortable with working at this time.
- Do not use personal mobile device during work and must use appropriate hygiene standards before returning to work after breaks.
- It is recommended that employees wear face coverings and gloves and ask clients to also wear face covers. Change gloves after each customer. Launder face coverings each day.
- It is recommended that employees and clients have their temperature checked before being admitted into the salon. Anyone with a temperature will be asked to come back when they are well.
- Employees who are sick will be expected to stay home.
- Wash hands before and after every client, after eating, using the restroom, and after blowing nose, coughing or sneezing. Keep a 60% alcohol-based hand sanitizer at workstation as well.
- Wear gloves at all times and be sure to clean them thoroughly after each use.
- Salon/shop owners/managers should provide training, educational materials, and reinforcement on proper sanitation, hand washing, cough and sneeze etiquette, use of PPE, and other protective behaviors.
- Ensure break rooms are thoroughly cleaned and sanitized and not used for congregating by employees.
- Be flexible with work schedules/salon hours to reduce the number of people (employees and clients) in salons/shops at all times in order to maintain social distancing.

Best practices related to remote/mobile service:

- Service providers to wear face covers, gloves and goggles when entering a residence.
- Maintain proper distance (6 feet) from anyone in the house other than the customer. Ask the customer to request others to remain at least 6 feet away.
- Visually disinfect tools in open view of customer before grooming.
- Follow other procedures as indicated in general practices

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Future Sector – Recommendations for Reopening Massage Therapist/Chiropractic

As of June 9, 2020, the State has not prepared guidance for massage therapist/chiropractic. In the absence of specific State guidance, massage therapist/chiropractic are encouraged to implement the following best practices in addition to following general State and County Public Health Orders and guidelines.

These best practices are not approved by the state and are for general guidance and preparation only. Only those state approved sectors, businesses, establishments, or activities may operate and only in accordance with state approved guidelines.

Note- Because massage therapy and chiropractic offices can involve both employees and independent contractors, this document is broken into two sections to address the needs of both. In all cases, it is essential that you incorporate safe practices in protecting yourself, your clients, and your colleagues against catching and/or spreading the Covid-19 virus.

Office-Based Providers

Best Practices in All Circumstances – Staff Responsibilities

- Read and understand the recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on how to protect yourself. This is critically important! It can be found online at <https://covid19.ca.gov/>.
- Prepare a written Covid-19 policy that is provided to each member of your staff to ensure consistent practices. Preferred delivery method is electronically.
- Educate yourself and your staff about the basics of proper personal care during the pandemic:
 - Wash hands frequently with water and soap for at least 20 seconds.
 - Avoid touching mouth, nose and eyes.
 - Cover mouth and nose with elbow or a tissue when coughing or sneezing.
 - Refrain from handshakes or any other unnecessary physical contact with others.
 - Ensure that everyone who can carry out their work duties from home has been instructed to do so.
- Prepare a written COVID-19 policy that is provided to each member of your staff to ensure consistent practices.

- Employees should not come to work if experiencing symptoms consistent with COVID-19 (i.e. fever, headache, shortness of breath). For more information on symptoms visit <https://covid19.ca.gov/>.
- Therapists have been told not to come to work if they believe that they have been exposed to anyone with COVID-19.
- Therapists have been told not to come to work if they feel uncomfortable being in the workplace. Absolutely no retaliation will come as a result of being uncomfortable with working at this time.
- Display posters of hand hygiene, infection control and other preventive strategies at different and important locations around all offices
- Employees may not use personal mobile device during work and must use appropriate hygiene standards before returning to work after breaks.
- Therapists are not to come early for shifts and must leave after shift is complete.
- Symptom checks are to be conducted before employees enter the workplace.
- All employee workstations must be separated by at least 6 feet.
- Breakrooms, bathrooms, and other common areas to be disinfected frequently, depending on how heavily used, but at least once an hour.
- Disinfectant and related supplies are available to all employees at the front counter, in breakrooms, in offices and in bathrooms.
- Hand sanitizer effective against COVID-19 is available to all employees at the front counter, in breakrooms, in exercise rooms, and in offices.
- Soap and water are available in breakrooms and in bathrooms.
- Social distancing is always practiced. This includes:
 - Employees must always maintain a strict 6-foot distance from all customers.
 - Employees should be advised not to carpool or share rides during this time. If a need to carpool arises employees should follow the attached carpool guidelines.
 - Only one employee can be in the office or breakroom at a given time.
- All employees are required to wear face coverings that cover the nose and mouth while working. The coverings will be provided if employee does not have a personal face cover. Personal face covers are to be cleaned nightly.
- All employees are required to wear gloves during shift. Gloves will be provided.
- Hands are to be washed with gloves on for at least 20 seconds every hour.
- Employees are not to share gloves or face covers with each other.
- Always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after removing gloves and face cover.

Best Practices in All Circumstances – Protecting Patient/Employee Health

- The use of signage and electronic messages should be used to identify appropriate staff for customer contact(s) including phone numbers and/or office numbers.

- All staff and practitioners, whether employees or independent contractors/ specialists, are to wear a face cover and gloves.
- Gloves are to be washed in between each patient session for a minimum of 20 seconds with warm water and soap
 - If a treatment requires "bare hands" physical touch, e.g. massage, acupressure, hands must be washed for at least 20 seconds with soap and water after every client.
- Hand sanitizer effective against COVID-19 must be available to all patients/employees at the front counter, in breakrooms, in exercise rooms, in offices and in must be available at the entrance of the facility and used by each client upon entry.
- All offices should limit the number of patients/clients that may be inside the facility at one time based on waiting room's ability to comply with 6-foot social distancing requirements.
- If the waiting room is at risk of becoming too crowded, patients are to wait in their vehicles or outside (and continue practicing social distancing) until other patients have completed their visit and left the facility.
- Appointment scheduling should be based on ability to maintain social distancing within the waiting area. Office should require clients to not arrive until 5 minutes before their schedule time.
- Bathrooms may be used for standard bathroom purposes only and will not be allowed to be used to change clothes.
- Showers will not be allowed to be used at this time.
- Lockers should not be used at this time.
- Towels will not be provided; patients must bring their own towels if desired.
- Facilities must shut down coffee machines, eating areas, drinking fountains, water machines, etc. There must be no opportunity for such areas to be used by patients.
- Staff should bring their own bottled water.
- All hard surfaces, mats, treatment tables, chairs, counters, shelving and equipment are to be cleaned/sanitized regularly including before opening location, after each use and before closing the facility.
- Additional items to be sanitized include:
 - time clocks
 - break room chairs/appliances
 - countertops
 - doorknobs/handles (interior and exterior), etc.
- Transactions should be conducted only by credit/debit card or other digital forms of payment, and/or house accounts.
- If credit card is used, customer is encouraged to swipe card themselves. If card is handled by employee, card is to be sanitized before being handed back to customer.
- Clients should be asked to leave as quickly as possible after making a payment and scheduling the next meeting/appointment.

- Eliminate “walk-in” customers and require customers to schedule an appointment in advance.
- Offer clientele a “sickness cancellation policy” during this time that does not penalize any client for cancelling their appointment due to illness.

Independents: Contractor, Practitioner, Specialist, Mobile Service Provider, Solopreneurs

Best Practices in All Circumstances – Personal Responsibilities

- Read and understand the recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on how to protect yourself. This is critically important! Find them online at <https://covid19.ca.gov/>.
- Educate yourself about the basics of proper personal care during the pandemic:
 - Wash hands frequently with water and soap for at least 20 seconds.
 - Avoid touching mouth, nose and eyes.
 - Cover mouth and nose with elbow or a tissue when coughing or sneezing.
 - Refrain from handshakes or any other unnecessary physical contact with others.
- Employees should not come to work if experiencing symptoms consistent with COVID-19 (i.e. fever, headache, shortness of breath). For more information on symptoms visit <https://covid19.ca.gov/>.
- If you believe you have been exposed to anyone with COVID-19, do not go to the place of business where you provide service. Notify your client/customer/ employer immediately.
- Employees have been told not to come to work if they feel uncomfortable with being in the workplace. Absolutely no retaliation will come as a result of not being comfortable with working at this time.

Best Practices when in a Workplace

- If possible, carry out your work duties from home.
- Unless necessary, communications with clients should be done via electronic means or by telephone.
- In-person conversations should be minimized unless necessary
- If you are providing your services in a practice-specific workspace, e.g. dentist’s office, medical office, chiropractor’s office, etc. comply with the office regulations regarding PPE and request a copy of their specific COVID-19 policies.
- Whether going to a specific office environment or to client/customer places of work, it is recommended you maintain social distancing as much as feasible in context of your services.
- Ideally, maintain a strict 6-foot distance from co-workers, clients and colleagues.

- Wear a face covering over the nose and mouth while working. Bring a personal face cover. Clean your personal face covers nightly.
- Never share a face cover or gloves with another person.
- In those situations where you must meet with an individual, ask them in advance to wear a face cover.
- If you are working at workplace, e.g. doctor’s office, ask for that office/employer to provide face covers to you and to clients/customers.
- Wear gloves and use a hand sanitizer effective against COVID-19 each time you meet with/work with a client/customer.
- Always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after removing gloves and face cover.
- As appropriate, all hard surfaces and equipment are to be cleaned/sanitized regularly including before opening, and after each client/customer interaction in compliance with the facility where you are working COVID-19 policies.
- Additional items to be sanitized include:
 - time clocks
 - break room chairs/appliances
 - countertops
 - doorknobs/handles (interior and exterior), etc.
- Transactions should be conducted only by credit/debit card or other digital payment options.
- If a credit card is used, customer is encouraged to swipe card themselves. If card is handled by employee, card should be sanitized before being handed back to customer.
- Clients should be asked to leave as quickly as possible after making a payment and scheduling the next meeting/appointment.
- Eliminate “walk-in” customers and require customers to schedule an appointment in advance.
- Offer clientele a “sickness cancellation policy” during this time that does not penalize any client for cancelling their appointment due to illness.

Note – The Stanislaus County Health Department offers regular guidance on COVID-19 business reopening policies. The latest order can be found at <http://schsa.org/publichealth/pages/corona-virus/pdf/health-order-faq.pdf>. Updates to this policy will happen on a regular basis.

The document is offered as a guideline when a business is developing its reopening strategy and plan. It is not intended or to be interpreted to be legally binding. Following the guidelines does not guarantee a COVID 19 free environment. All orders issued by Federal, State, County and City Government or relevant agencies supersede the above guidance document.

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Important Links

Important Information	Link
Industry Guidance	https://covid19.ca.gov/industry-guidance
Resilience Roadmap	https://covid19.ca.gov/roadmap/
Essential Business Index	https://covid19.ca.gov/essential-workforce/
Local Variance Attestations	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/Local-Variance-Attestations.aspx
Additional COVID-19 Guidance	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Guidance.aspx

GOOD 2 GO STANISLAUS

Carpool Guidelines

- Limit the number of people per vehicle as much as possible. This may mean using more vehicles.
- Encourage employees to maintain social distancing as much as possible.
- Encourage employees to use hand hygiene before entering the vehicle and when arriving at the destination.
- Encourage employees in a shared van or car space to wear cloth masks. Please review the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's website on face coverings found [here](#)¹.
- Clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces after each carpool or shuttle trip (e.g., door handles, handrails, seatbelt buckles).
- Encourage employees to follow coughing and sneezing etiquette when in the vehicle. Please review the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's information on stopping the spread of germs found [here](#).²

¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>

² <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/stop-the-spread-of-germs.pdf>



GOOD TO GO STANISLAUS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE ADDENDUM)

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Director of Market Research – Opportunity Stanislaus

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Stanislaus County Guidance on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

This guidance is based on what is currently known about the transmission of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and is based on the most recent guidelines provided by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

This document is intended to provide guidance to businesses in regard to the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). Based on the current shortages of PPE, we all need to do our part to conserve and use PPE appropriately so that it is available for healthcare and other workers who are performing direct patient care.

Background

COVID-19 is a respiratory illness caused by a novel virus that has been declared a worldwide pandemic.

What is Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is specialized clothing or equipment worn by workers for their protection and to help prevent the spread of germs between patients and/or customers. PPE includes but is not limited to gloves, gowns/aprons, goggles or face shields, facemasks and respirators.

Who Needs Personal Protective Equipment

In order to safely revamp Stanislaus County businesses, some level of PPE will be required for all business types in Stanislaus County. The need for PPE will vary by industry type, customer interaction levels and other important points that each business will need to take into consideration for themselves. This document, in addition to the Good to Go Phased Plan, is meant to provide the information needed for businesses to make those decisions and to plan accordingly.

Employees of Businesses/ Some General Public Members

The level of PPE use for employees will vary by industry type. For example, an office worker may only need limited PPE supplies while a Pet Groomer would require much stricter levels.

Some General Public members will be asked to use PPE such as gloves and/or face coverings when entering a business establishment.

Health Care and Social Service Workers

The use of PPE is crucial for healthcare workers, social services workers and other first responders that perform direct patient care and routinely have prolonged, close direct contact with patients with possible or confirmed COVID-19 infection or their bodily fluids.

Individuals with Confirmed or Suspect COVID-19

CDC recommends that a facemask should be used by people who have COVID-19 and are showing symptoms such as cough. This is to protect others from the risk of getting infected.

Healthy Individuals

Stanislaus County Department Public Health (SCDPH) does not recommend that the general public routinely use PPE to prevent respiratory illness, including COVID-19. Instead, SCDPH recommends that we take precautionary measures such as:

- Washing hands with soap and water.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily. If surfaces are dirty, clean them using detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
- Avoiding touching eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue or your elbow.
- Avoiding close contact with people who are sick.
- Staying away from work, school or other people if you become sick with respiratory symptoms like fever and cough.
- Following guidance from public health officials such as staying home if you are over the age of 65 or have underlying health conditions.

In **addition** to the precautionary measure listed above, the general public may consider wearing face coverings when and where appropriate. For more information on the use of cloth face coverings, please review the [CDPH Face Coverings Guidance](#).

Improper Use of PPE

PPE does not guarantee total protection and must be used in combination with precautionary measures such as hand hygiene to be most effective. PPE used improperly (such as when taking off PPE) can provide a false sense of protection and potentially lead to self-contamination, particularly when not combined with other hygiene measures.

During this time of PPE shortages, all Stanislaus County businesses and residents need to do our part and use PPE appropriately. Appropriate uses will help to ensure that if a need arises for the frontline workers to have PPE, that they will be able to access it quickly and confidently in order to ensure the continued safety for all of Stanislaus County – businesses, residents and visitors alike.

The following pages of the document will share the identified CDPH recommendations and guidelines of PPE specifications as well as a listing of local vendors who have been identified to provide these essential resources.

Respectfully,

Stanislaus County Good to Go Committee

Identified PPE Resources

Ventilators

Language: English

Mode Capabilities:

- Assist Control Ventilation
- Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation
- Pressure Control Ventilation
- Volume Control Ventilation
- Positive End Expiratory Pressure
- Pressure Support
- Blending of Oxygen and Air
- CPAP mode – continuous positive airway pressure

Lead Time: Total order must be available within 4 weeks with at least 25% of the order delivered each week.

N95 Respirators (Disposable)

Must have NIOSH Certification TC-xxx-xxxx.

Verify that the brand of respirator is listed either in NIOSH's list of manufacturers or as a private label company. https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/topics/respirators/disp_part/default.html.

Check that the approval number matches the respirator considered.

See information about counterfeits. NIOSH publication 2013-138 "Respirator Awareness: Your Health May Depend on It" provides additional information to look for when verifying a respirator is truly NIOSH-approved.

[CDC Crisis Capacity \(if NIOSH-certified respirators are not available\):](#)

Consider respirators certified in other countries. See “Use of respirators approved under standards used in other countries that are similar to NIOSH-approved N95 respirators” at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/respirators-strategy/crisis-alternate-strategies.html>.

NIOSH has confidence that devices supplied by current NIOSH-approval holders producing respirators under the various standards authorized in other countries are expected to provide the protection indicated, given that a proper fit is achieved.

Identified Resource Specifications

Non-NIOSH-approved products developed by manufacturers who are not NIOSH approval holders, those approved by and received from China, should only be used in crisis situations when no other NIOSH-approved N95 respirator or a listed device from one of the other recognized countries is available. Furthermore, these respirators should not be used during aerosol-generating medical procedures unless the alternative is a facemask or improvised device.

To support this effort and relieve concerns about filtration performance of respirators received from other countries, NIOSH will offer testing to assess whether a small sample of the product meets NIOSH's filtration performance requirements. NIOSH will begin sampling respirators received from other countries, from stockpiles, and respirators that have gone through decontamination cycles (without the respirator being contaminated) to provide users a preliminary assessment of whether the products meet similar filtration performance requirements as those for NIOSH-approved N95 respirators. Please contact PPEConcerns@cdc.gov if you are interested in participating in this effort. The preliminary testing will not result in a NIOSH approval, rather it will provide an initial assessment to provide a preliminary level of assurance that the products will provide the intended protection to support workers during the COVID-19 response.

FDA issued an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) that permits imported respiratory protective devices from other countries to be used in healthcare settings but does not authorize respirators from China: <https://www.fda.gov/media/136403/download>

Respirators meeting the criteria in the following two categories are eligible for authorization under this EUA as described in this section (Scope of Authorization (section II)). Respirators that satisfy the eligibility criteria in numerals 1 and/or 2, and that meet the terms and conditions (Conditions of Authorization (section IV)) of this EUA will be listed in Exhibit 1 pursuant to the procedure outlined below. The categories of eligibility are as follows:

- A. Disposable FFRs that have been designed, evaluated, and validated to meet a given performance standard and have corresponding acceptable product classifications, as

follows (Table 1):

Jurisdiction	Performance Standard	Acceptable Product Classifications	Standards/ Guidance Documents	Protection Factor ≥ 10
Australia	AS/NZS 1716:2012	P3, P2	AS/NZS 1715:2009	YES
Brazil	ABNT/NBR 13698:2011	PPF3, PPF2	Fundacentro CDU 614.894	YES
Europe	EN 149-2001	FFP3, FFP2	EN 529:2005	YES
Japan	JMHLW-2000	DS/DL3 DS/DL2	JIS T8150: 2006	YES
Korea	KMOEL-2017-64	Special 1 st	KOSHA GUIDE H-82-2015	YES
Mexico	NOM-116-2009	N100, P100, R100, N99, P99, R99, N95, P95, R95	NOM-116	YES

Identified Resource Specifications

- B. Disposable FFRs which have a marketing authorization in one of the following regulatory jurisdictions:
- European CE Mark
 - Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG) Certificate of Inclusion
 - Health Canada License
 - Japan Pharmaceuticals and Medical Device (PMDA)/Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare (MHLW)

Surgical Masks

Must have evidence of U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) clearance. Should have device name “surgical mask” and product code “FXX” or device name “Face Mask” and Product Code “QKR” or have an Emergency Use Authorization.

- Establishment Registration & Device Listing: <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfRL/rl.cfm>
- List of FDA Emergency Use Authorizations: <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization#2019-ncov>

Provide information on ASTM certification that surgical masks are classified in, depending on the level of protection they provide to the person wearing them:

- Minimum protection face masks are meant for short procedures or exams that won't involve fluid, spray, or aerosol.

- Level 1 face masks often feature ear loops and are the general standard for both surgical and procedural applications, with a fluid resistance of 80 mmHg. They're meant for low-risk situations where there will be no fluid, spray, or aerosol.
- Level 2 masks, with 120 mmHg fluid resistance, provide a barrier against light or moderate aerosol, fluid, and spray.
- Level 3 face masks are for heavy possible exposure to aerosol, fluid and spray, with 160 mmHg fluid resistance.

Coveralls (Hospitals and EMS)

Coveralls for EMS providers must meet [NFPA 1999](#) which is primarily intended for emergency medical first responders, but its scope also covers medical first receivers.

Coveralls for hospitals: Coveralls may be used if there is a gown shortage. For anticipated exposure to blood and body fluids, to prevent penetration of blood or other potentially infectious materials, the PPE must meet or exceed the following testing standards published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

Identified Resource Specifications

- F1670 (blood or bloody fluid penetration)
- F1671 (bloodborne pathogens penetration)

Surgical or Examination Gowns

Most of the time, nonsterile, disposable patient isolation gowns, which are used for routine patient care in healthcare settings, are appropriate for use by healthcare personnel when caring for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/ppe-strategy/isolation-gowns.html>

ANSI/AAMI PB70 classifies the garments used in the healthcare industry, such as surgical and isolation gowns as meeting ANSI/AAMI PB70 Level 1, 2, 3, or 4 standards: [ANSI/AAMI PB70External](#)

Isolation gowns

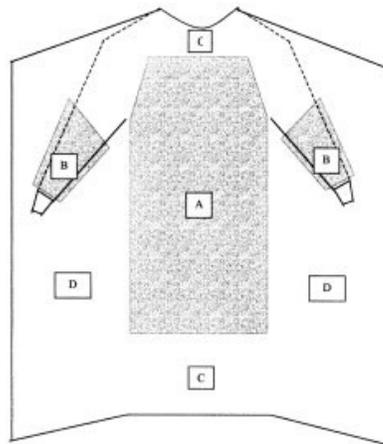
Isolation gowns should demonstrate they meet the performance standards established by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), ANSI/AAMI PB70.

- If the risk of bodily fluid exposure is low or minimal, gowns that claim minimal or low levels of barrier protection (ANSI/AAMI PB70 Level 1 or 2) can be used. These

gowns should not be worn during surgical or invasive procedures, or for medium to high risk contamination patient care activities.

- If there is a medium to high risk of contamination and need for a large critical zone, isolation gowns that claim moderate to high barrier protection (ANSI/AAMI PB70 Level 3 or 4) can be used. For fluid resistance of the whole gown (except cuffs) only level 4 isolation gowns are required to be fluid resistant.

NOTE: The entire isolation gown (areas A, B, and C), including seams but excluding cuffs, hems, and bindings, is required to have a barrier performance of at least Level 1.



Identified Resource Specifications

Activities with medium to high risk contamination that can result in exposure to bodily fluids include suctioning, nebulizer treatments, and other respiratory treatments or procedures, care activities where splashes and sprays are anticipated, and high-contact patient care activities that provide opportunities for transfer of pathogens to the hands and clothing of healthcare providers. Examples of high-contact patient care activities requiring gown use include: dressing, bathing/showering, transferring, providing hygiene, changing linens, changing briefs or assisting with toileting, device care or use, or wound care.

Contingency Capacity Strategies:

Shift gown use towards cloth isolation gowns. Use reusable (i.e. washable gowns).

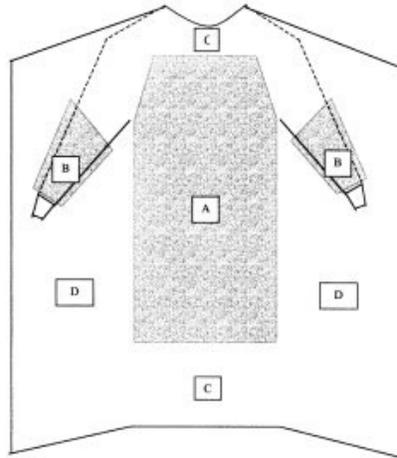
FDA: Surgical Mask and Gown Conservation Strategies - Letter to Healthcare Providers
<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/letters-health-care-providers/surgical-mask-and-gown-conservation-strategies-letter-healthcare-providers>

Surgical gowns

For healthcare activities with low, medium, or high risk of contamination, surgical gowns can be used. These gowns are intended to be worn by healthcare personnel during

surgical procedures. Surgical gowns are only required to be protective in the front and on the sleeves, not on upper arm or back.

NOTE: The back of the surgical gown (area D) may be non-protective.



Surgical gowns meet ASTM F2407 Standard Specification for Surgical Gowns intended for Use in Healthcare Facilities

FDA: <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/letters-health-care-providers/surgical-mask-and-gown-conservation-strategies-letter-healthcare-providers>

CDC: Frequently Asked Questions about Personal Protective Equipment:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/respirator-use-faq.html>

Identified Resource Specifications

Face Shields (Disposable)

- Visors manufactured from acetate, propionate, and polycarbonate.
- Visors treated for anti-glare, anti-static, and anti-fogging properties are best. Face shields must be, at a minimum, full-face length with outer edges of the face shield reaching at least to the point of the ear, include chin and forehead protectors, and cover the forehead.
- Brow caps or forehead cushions should be of enough dimensions to ensure that there is adequate space between the wearer's face and the inner surface of the visor to allow for the use of N95 respirator and eyewear.
- Face shields with single Velcro or elastic straps.

Goggles

- Indirectly vented

- Have manufacturer’s anti-fog coating
- Have marking “D3” for splash or droplet protection

Examination Gloves

Nonsterile disposable patient examination gloves, which are used for routine patient care in healthcare settings, are appropriate for the care of patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 (CDC).

Specifications include:

- Prioritize medical grade gloves Latex-free
- Powder-free
- Available in sizes: S-XXL
- Length requirements for patient exam gloves must be a minimum of 220mm-230mm depending on glove size and material type.
- The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) has developed standards for patient examination gloves.
 - ASTM D6319-19 Standard Specification for Nitrile Examination Gloves for Medical Application
 - ASTM D3578-19 Standard Specification for Rubber Examination Gloves
 - ASTM D5250-19 Standard Specification for Poly(vinyl chloride) Gloves for Medical Application
 - ASTM D6977-19 Standard Specification for Polychloroprene Examination Gloves for Medical Application

Identified Resource Specifications

FDA Guidance: “Medical Glove Conservation Strategies: Letter to Health Care Providers

<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/letters-health-care-providers/medical-glove-conservation-strategies-letter-health-care-providers>

Hand Sanitizers

CDC recommends the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers with greater than 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/hcp-hand-sanitizer.html>

Manufacturing requirements see FDA: Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA provides guidance on production of alcohol-based hand sanitizer to help boost supply, protect public health.

<https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/coronavirus-covid-19-update-fda-provides-guidance-production-alcohol-based-hand-sanitizer-help-boost>

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards:

- ASTM E2755-15 Standard Test Method for Determining the Bacteria-Eliminating Effectiveness of Healthcare Personnel Hand Rub Formulations Using Hands of Adults
- ASTM E1174-13 Standard Test Method for Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Health Care Personnel Handwash Formulations
- ASTM E3058-16 Standard Test Method for Determining the Residual Kill Activity of Hand Antiseptic Formulations

Wipes

Suppliers with these resources will be followed up with individually to identify specifications.

Test Kits

Suppliers with these resources will be followed up with individually to identify specifications.

Identified Resource Specifications

Swabs

FDA approved swabs:

- Puritan Nasopharyngeal swabs: 25-3317-H, 25-1406 1PF 50f, 25-800 1PD 50**, 25-3320-U, 25-3320-H EMB 80, 25-3320-U EMB 80, 25-3320-H EMB 100 and 25-3320-U EMB 100
- Copan Nasopharyngeal swabs: 503CS01, 518CS01, and 501CS01, 502CS01 BD Nasopharyngeal swabs: 220252 and 220251
- DHI/Quidel Nasopharyngeal swabs: 503CS01.DHI
- Fisher Healthcare Nasopharyngeal swabs: 23600952, 23600956 and 23600950
- Puritan Oropharyngeal swabs: 25-1506 1PF SOLIDf, 25-1506 1PF 100f, 25-3206-H, 25-3206-U, 25-3706-H, 25-806 1PD** and 25-806 1PD BT**
- Copan Oropharyngeal swabs: 502CS01, 519CS01, 164KS01**, 167KS01**, 170KS01** and 175KS01**
- BD Oropharyngeal swabs: 220250

- Fisher Healthcare Oropharyngeal swabs: 23600950, 23600957, 1490641**, 1490640** and 1490650**
- Additional sterile flocked swabs from Puritan that may be used: 25-3316-U,
- 25-3316-H, 25-3317-U, 25-3318-U, 25-3318-H, 25-3320-U, 25-3320-H and 25-3319-H

Viral Testing Media

Viral Transport Media (VTM) / Universal Transport Media Kits (Complete Sample Collection Kits with both swab & media):

- FYI: nasopharyngeal (NP) preferred, other types acceptable; should be shelf-stable (i.e., no refrigeration requirements); volume of media could be in the 1-3 mL range depending on product.
- Examples of product SKUs:
 - BD Brand: 220222, 220526, 220527, 220529, 220531 (all are described as UVT kits)
 - Puritan: UT-367; UT-316; UT-317

VTM / Universal Transport only

- Examples of product SKUs:
 - BD Brand: 220220
 - Puritan: UT-300;
 - Remel: R12506, R12505

STANISLAUS COUNTY POTENTIAL PPE BUSINESS RESOURCE GUIDE

Masks

- Apparel Graphics – (209) 847-5130
- Fastenal – (209) 524-6749
- Jatco - (209) 497-4290, Steven Ames
- Modesto Medical Market – (209) 318-0819, Kenny Docktor
- Office Depot – (209) 480-6324, Melinda Pallotta
- Teamleader – 1-877-365-7555, Haley Deaton
- Ward Promotional Products – (209) 549-2765, Laura Ward

Disposable Gloves

- Fastenal – (209) 524-6749
- Jatco - (209) 497-4290, Steven Ames
- Modesto Medical Market – (209) 318-0819, Kenny Docktor
- Ward Promotional Products – (209) 549-2765, Laura Ward

- Central Sanitary Supply- (209) 523-3002

Gowns

- Fastenal – (209) 524-6749
- Jatco - (209) 497-4290, Steven Ames

Plastic Face Shields

- Fastenal – (209) 524-6749
- Jatco - (209) 497-4290, Steven Ames

Hand Sanitizer

- Warden's Office Products – (209) 529-6321, Joe Cunningham
- Gabe Villa, (209) 499-1420

Sanitary Wipes

- Hotsy Pacific - (800) 640-1227, Michael Coleman
- Warden's Office Products – (209) 529-6321, Joe Cunningham
- Central Sanitary Supply- (209) 523-3002

Disinfecting Supplies

- Hotsy Pacific - (800) 640-1227, Michael Coleman
- Warden's Office Products – (209) 529-6321, Joe Cunningham
- Central Sanitary Supply- (209) 523-3002

Thermometers

- Modesto Medical Market – (209) 318-0819, Kenny Docktor

Health Checks

- Availability Professional Staffing - (209) 527-7878, Chris Peterson

Signage

- Ward Promotional Products – (209) 549-2765, Laura Ward

NOTE- This list is not exhaustive and is ever-changing when a new potential vendor is identified