Good policies that promote a culture of health can stop the spread of illness in the workplace, translating into a healthy and productive workforce.

**Coronavirus Disease 2019**

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 is a type of coronavirus that was first detected in Wuhan, China in December 2019. Cases are being reported in Kentucky, including Northern Kentucky. Symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, cough and difficulty breathing.

Currently, individuals who are at risk for COVID-19 include those who have recently travelled to areas where the disease is spreading, and/or have had close contact with an individual diagnosed with the illness.

**What Can Employers Do?**

While COVID-19 is getting a lot of attention, employers and businesses should be prepared year-round to respond to illness in the workplace. Here are some steps you can take to prevent illness and promote wellness in your workplace:

- Ensuring at least six feet of physical separation between employees and customers.
- Actively encourage sick employees to stay home and order sick individuals to leave the premises. This includes adopting sick leave policies that are flexible and consistent with public health guidance, and ensuring that employees are aware of these policies.
- If an employee does become ill, remember to maintain confidentiality.
- Ensuring employees engage in regular hand washing with soap and water. Emphasize the importance of covering coughs/sneezes with a tissue or your elbow. Make sure your workplace is stocked with tissues, soap, alcohol-based hand sanitizer and trash receptacles.
- Routinely clean and disinfect all frequently touched surfaces in the workplace, such as workstations, countertops and doorknobs using an EPA-registered cleaning/disinfectant product. ([https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-03/documents/sars-cov-2-list_03-03-2020.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-03/documents/sars-cov-2-list_03-03-2020.pdf))
- Prepare for possible increased numbers of employee absences due to illness in family members and/or dismissals of early childhood programs and K-12 schools due to high levels of absenteeism or illness.
- If employees are travelling, check the CDC’s Traveler’s Health Notices for the latest guidance and recommendations for each country of travel.

As employers, you can plan and make decisions now that will protect the health of your staff during a disease outbreak in the community. Plan policies and strategies to increase the space between staff or limit face-to-face contact. These measures may help more staff stay well, and keep the workplace running smoothly. Use this checklist to help you take steps to plan and protect the health of your staff.

- Create or update your emergency plans.
- Ensure at least six feet of physical separation between employees and customers.
- Strategize how to increase space or limit contact between staff, if possible (for example, teleworking and conference calls).
- Establish flexible leave policies for staff during a disease outbreak in the community.
- Share your plans with staff.
- Stay informed about the local outbreak situation and school closures.
- Encourage employees to engage in regular hand washing with soap and water.
- Encourage staff to practice healthy behaviors, such as staying home when they’re sick and covering their coughs and sneezes.
- Provide supplies to prevent the spread of disease, such as tissues and soap.
- Regularly clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces and objects, such as computers and door knobs, using an EPA-registered cleaning/disinfectant product. (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-03/documents/sars-cov-2-list_03-03-2020.pdf)
- Implement a monitoring system to track staff absences due to the disease.
- Order sick individuals to leave the premises.
- Update staff, customers and suppliers with information about how your business is responding to the outbreak.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 2020-246 mandated that all in-person businesses that are not life-sustaining are to close as of 8:00 p.m. on March 23. Life-sustaining businesses include:

- Automotive parts, repair, accessories and tire stores
- Auto, truck and van rental
- Grocery stores, supermarkets, specialty food stores, meat markets, fish and seafood markets, fruit and vegetable markets and liquor stores
- Pharmacies and drug stores
- Banks, credit unions, check cashing, wire transfer and other financial services
- Hardware stores, building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers
- Gasoline stations and convenience stores
- General merchandise stores, including warehouse clubs and supercenters
- Pet and pet supply stores
- Retail businesses that are not life-sustaining may provide local delivery and curbside service of online or telephone orders.