COVID-19, the world is grappling with a global pandemic caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus. This virus is highly contagious and has led to a pandemic that has affected nearly every country globally. The virus primarily affects the respiratory system, causing symptoms such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. In severe cases, it can lead to pneumonia, sepsis, and multiple organ failure. The virus is believed to spread primarily through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes, as well as through direct contact with infectious secretions. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 pandemic as a global health emergency.

To mitigate the spread of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19, various public health measures have been implemented worldwide, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), social distancing, and vaccination. These measures are crucial in reducing the transmission of the virus and protecting vulnerable populations.

In the context of workplace safety and health, it is essential to implement measures to protect employees from exposure to SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19. This includes ensuring that workplaces are safe environments, with adequate ventilation, social distancing, and the availability of PPE. The Virginia Occupational Safety and Health (VOSH) program, as part of the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry (V DOI), has developed guidelines to ensure that workplace inspections are conducted effectively and that appropriate remedial actions are taken to address any violations.

In this document, the VOSH and VDOI guidelines are outlined, emphasizing the importance of conducting workplace inspections to identify potential hazards related to SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19. The guidelines also highlight the role of the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board in the enforcement of these standards, ensuring that employers comply with the required measures to protect employees.

The guidelines provide a framework for employers to assess their workplace environments and implement necessary controls to prevent the spread of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19. This includes the identification of high-risk exposures, the implementation of control measures such as engineering controls, respiratory protection, and the provision of PPE, as well as the development of training programs to educate employees on the necessary precautions.

The Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board, under the authority of the Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Act, conducts regular and special inspections to assess compliance with the VOSH and VDOI standards. The board has the authority to issue citations, orders, and violations when necessary, ensuring that workplaces are safe and compliant with the required regulations.

The guidelines also emphasize the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of control measures, as well as the need for employers to adjust their practices based on the evolving nature of the pandemic. The Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board has the authority to conduct investigations and require employers to conduct contact tracing of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 positive and confirmed COVID-19 positive and confirmed COVID-19 infected personnel.

The document concludes with a reminder to employers of their responsibility to protect employees and implement measures to mitigate the risks associated with SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19. The Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Act provides the legal framework for these guidelines, ensuring that workplaces are safe environments for all employees.

In summary, the importance of workplace safety and health is underscored, with the guidelines providing a comprehensive framework for employers to implement necessary control measures to protect employees from exposure to SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19. This includes the assessment of workplace environments, the implementation of control measures, and the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of these measures to ensure workplace safety.

The guidelines also highlight the role of the Virginia Safety and Health Codes Board in enforcing compliance with the required regulations, ensuring that workplaces are safe environments for all employees. The board has the authority to conduct investigations and require employers to conduct contact tracing of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 positive and confirmed COVID-19 positive and confirmed COVID-19 infected personnel.

The document concludes with a reminder to employers of their responsibility to protect employees and implement measures to mitigate the risks associated with SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19. The Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Act provides the legal framework for these guidelines, ensuring that workplaces are safe environments for all employees.
United States of America

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Preparedness and Response

**Risk Categories**

Risk Categories are used to identify the level of risk associated with specific types of exposure to SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19. This chapter shall be construed to preclude an employer from permitting an employee to work if the employee has tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 virus or COVID-19 disease. Employers shall establish a system to receive reports of known or suspected COVID-19 cases from the building or facility owner. The building or facility owner shall then notify the local health department of the COVID-19 case. The local health department shall determine if the building or facility owner is required to notify the state health department. Employers shall establish a system to receive reports of known or suspected COVID-19 cases from the building or facility owner. The building or facility owner shall then notify the local health department of the COVID-19 case. The local health department shall determine if the building or facility owner is required to notify the state health department.

**Recovery from COVID-19**

Recovery from COVID-19 may require medical treatments, at-home care, or recovery in a hospital setting. The type of care needed may depend on the severity of the illness and the individual's overall health. Some people who recover from COVID-19 may continue to experience symptoms for several weeks or months after their initial diagnosis. It is important to follow your healthcare provider’s instructions and follow any self-management guidelines provided by your healthcare provider.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

PPE is used to protect healthcare workers and others from exposure to respiratory illnesses and other infections. PPE includes masks, gloves, eye protection, and respirators. Healthcare workers should use PPE when caring for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.

**Face Coverings**

Face coverings are used to reduce the spread of respiratory droplets from the mouth and nose. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends the use of face coverings in public settings where other interventions are not feasible to decrease the risk to workers. The use of face coverings is not a substitute for standard infection control practices, including hand hygiene, and other measures to stop the spread of germs like social distancing and not touching your face.

**Face Masks**

Face masks are used to reduce the spread of respiratory droplets from the mouth and nose. The CDC recommends the use of face masks in public settings where other interventions are not feasible to decrease the risk to workers. The use of face masks is not a substitute for standard infection control practices, including hand hygiene, and other measures to stop the spread of germs like social distancing and not touching your face.

**Respirators**

Respirators are used to reduce the risk of inhalation of respiratory droplets and particles that may contain COVID-19. Respirators are classified into two major classes: N95 respirators and surgical masks. The use of respirators is not a substitute for standard infection control practices, including hand hygiene, and other measures to stop the spread of germs like social distancing and not touching your face.

**Face Shields**

Face shields are used to protect the face and eyes from respiratory droplets and particles that may contain COVID-19. They can be made of plastic or glass and are designed to fit around the nose and mouth. Face shields are not as effective as respirators in preventing the spread of COVID-19.

**Gloves**

Gloves are used to protect the hands and forearms from respiratory droplets and particles that may contain COVID-19. They can be made of latex, nitrile, or other materials. Gloves should be worn if there is a risk of exposure to COVID-19 through contact with respiratory droplets or contaminated surfaces.

**Eye Protection**

Eye protection is used to prevent the spread of respiratory droplets and particles that may contain COVID-19. Eye protection includes goggles, safety glasses, or face shields. Eye protection should be worn if there is a risk of exposure to COVID-19 through contact with respiratory droplets or contaminated surfaces.

**Foot Protection**

Foot protection is used to protect the feet and legs from respiratory droplets and particles that may contain COVID-19. Foot protection includes shoes, boots, or other covers. Foot protection should be worn if there is a risk of exposure to COVID-19 through contact with respiratory droplets or contaminated surfaces.

**Engineering Controls**

Engineering controls are used to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Engineering controls include the use of physical barriers, such as partitions, sneeze guards, and barriers in enclosed spaces. Engineering controls should be used in addition to other controls, such as PPE and work practices.

**Administrative Controls**

Administrative controls are used to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Administrative controls include the use of policies and procedures to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Administrative controls should be used in addition to other controls, such as PPE and work practices.

**Work Practices**

Work practices are used to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Work practices include the use of best practices to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Work practices should be used in addition to other controls, such as PPE and engineering controls.

**Exposure Assessment and Determination, Notification, Reporting, and Record Keeping**

Exposure assessment and determination, notification, reporting, and record keeping are used to identify and manage exposures to COVID-19. Exposure assessment and determination, notification, reporting, and record keeping should be used in addition to other controls, such as PPE and work practices.

**Exposure Limitations**

Exposure limitations are used to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Exposure limitations include the use of time, work, and rest schedules to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Exposure limitations should be used in addition to other controls, such as PPE and work practices.

**Personal Health and Hygiene**

Personal health and hygiene are used to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Personal health and hygiene include the use of hand hygiene, respiratory protection, and contact precautions. Personal health and hygiene should be used in addition to other controls, such as PPE and work practices.

**Contact Precautions**

Contact precautions are used to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Contact precautions include the use of gloves and gowns to protect the healthcare worker from contact with respiratory droplets and particles that may contain COVID-19. Contact precautions should be used in addition to other controls, such as PPE and work practices.

**Isolation Precautions**

Isolation precautions are used to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Isolation precautions include the use of masks, gowns, and gloves to protect the healthcare worker from contact with respiratory droplets and particles that may contain COVID-19. Isolation precautions should be used in addition to other controls, such as PPE and work practices.

**Standard Precautions**

Standard precautions are used to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Standard precautions include the use of gloves, masks, and gowns to protect the healthcare worker from contact with respiratory droplets and particles that may contain COVID-19. Standard precautions should be used in addition to other controls, such as PPE and work practices.
addition, the building or facility owner will notify all employee tenants in the building that one or more common areas have been closed due to COVID-19 exposure, and workers shall not enter the closed area where the case was located. This identity of the building or facility is consistent with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other applicable federal and Virginia law and regulations.

D. Virginia Department of Health: Employees may be required to wear face coverings in accordance with the guidance of the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) when the work site has had two or more confirmed cases of COVID-19, unless otherwise provided in this standard. Employees who believe the need for face coverings would increase exposure to hazards shall notify the employer.

E. The employer must immediately remove any employee from the workplace when the employee comes into contact with a COVID-19 infected employee, or is a COVID-19 infected employee as defined by § 40.1-23 of the Code of Virginia. In addition, the employer shall report the infected employee to the local health department. Employers shall notify employees when employees testing positive for SARS-CoV-2 RNA shall be in accordance with a 14-day period testing positive for COVID-19. Employees who test negative should return to work in accordance with the guidance of their health care provider.

F. The employer must make decisions regarding an employee's return to work. Employers shall develop and implement a written return-to-work plan in accordance with the guidance of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. In addition, the employer must develop a plan to ensure that employees are protected while working in the workplace. This plan shall describe the employer's assessment of the risks involved in returning employees to the workplace and shall include a plan for re-screening employees who have returned to work.

G. The employer must establish employee exposure and medical records in accordance with § 30.1-228.2 of the Code of Virginia. Employers shall not require employees to undergo testing.

H. As required by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry, employers shall provide handwashing facilities, hand sanitizer where feasible, and hand sanitizing material where not feasible.

I. The employer shall ensure compliance with respirator standards applicable to the employer's industry (e.g., construction, manufacturing workplace settings, or food preparation workplace settings), and ensure that employees wear appropriate respirators, surgical/medical procedure mask, or face covering at all times.

J. In the presence of any display of COVID-19 symptoms, the employer must ensure that each employee provides a face shield that meets the definition of that standard applicable to its industry.

K. No employer must provide personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with § 16VAC25-90-1910.134 or this chapter to employees.

L. In addition, the employer shall comply with the VDH health department's requirements applicable to its industry.

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In addition, the employer shall comply with the VDH health department's requirements applicable to its industry.
1. **Optical Phacoemulsification** is a procedure for cataract surgery in which fluid is used to disintegrate the lens of the eye. The resulting fragments are then aspirated through a small incision in the eye.

2. **Fludra** is a term used in aviation to describe a situation where multiple flights are scheduled within a short period of time, potentially leading to delays or cancellations.

3. **Luftschichten** is a concept in atmospheric science that refers to the stratification of air masses, with different layers having different properties such as temperature and humidity.

4. **Finer Than 5 Microns** is a specification used in the context of dust particles, where finer particles can be more hazardous due to their ability to penetrate deeper into the respiratory system.

5. **Vga** is a term used in video display technology, referring to a display specification that defines the resolution and color depth of a display.

6. **Sigurd** is a name that is often associated with Viking Age characters or artifacts, reflecting the historical context of such names.

7. **Qua** is a Latin term that can be used in various contexts, such as in legal documents or scientific research, to indicate a conclusion or finding.

8. **Cristo** is a term derived from the Greek term for Christ, often used in religious contexts to denote Jesus Christ.

9. **Clair** is a term used in various fields, such as music, where it can refer to clear, pure sounds, or in photography, indicating a high level of clarity.

10. **Chra** is a name that is often used in the context of cultural or regional identities, reflecting diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

11. **Orono** is a city located in the U.S. state of Minnesota, known for its educational institutions and cultural activities.

12. **Aio** is a term used in various contexts, such as in technology or design, often referring to a comprehensive or integrated system.

13. **Pb** is the chemical symbol for lead, a heavy metal that has been historically used in various applications but is now largely avoided due to its toxicity.

14. **Vga** is a term that is also associated with a display resolution standard in the electronics industry.

15. **Urga** is a term that can be interpreted in various ways, potentially referring to a concept or idea, depending on the context.

16. **Lmi** is a term that is not immediately clear without additional context, but it could potentially refer to a specific measurement or classification system.
A number of employees in an employer's workplace are expected to be infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus and COVID-19 disease during the course of their employment. This standard applies to all employee in the workplace. This standard applies to all employers, regardless of size, service, or industry. This standard applies only to employees. Employers shall develop and implement a written Disease Preparedness and Response Plan: Where applicable.

A. Employers with hazards or job tasks classified as high-risk for severe COVID-19 illness including underlying health conditions and advancing age.

B. Employers covered by 16VAC25-220-60.

C. Employers covered by 16VAC25-220-50 shall verify completion of training and competency assessment.

D. Personal protective equipment (PPE)...

E. The Department of Labor and Industry shall develop an informational fact sheet or a video for each industry or occupation applicable to the employer involved.

F. The information required under subsection (e) shall include:

1. The requirements of this standard.

2. The characteristics and methods of transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, the signs and symptoms of heat-related illness, and PPE used to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

3. The use of PPE...