



HEALTHIER WORKPLACES | A HEALTHIER WORLD

Reopening: Guidance for the Warehouse and Logistics Industry

Guidance Document

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Overview

Small and medium warehouse and logistics companies have been very challenged during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many have been forced to lay off or furlough key employees, which may complicate re-opening as states start to relax shelter-in-place and stay-at-home restrictions.

With such restrictions beginning to lift, warehouse and logistics owners are faced with difficult questions that must be addressed before reopening, such as:

- How can we protect our employees, customers, and the public from COVID-19?
- How do we assure our employees, customers, and the public that we are doing all we can to protect them from COVID-19?
- How can we minimize the risk of disease transmission in our warehouses and for those that deliver and receive our goods?
- How do we protect personnel that may be exposed to someone that is COVID-19 positive and what do we do to minimize the potential for the spread of the virus?

SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, is thought to be spread primarily through respiratory droplets at close range. Airborne transmission from exposure to very small droplets over long distances is unlikely. However, there is evidence that this mode of transmission is possible, particularly in crowded, indoor spaces. People may also become infected by touching contaminated surfaces. The virus has been shown to survive in aerosols for hours and on surfaces for days. Infection can occur through eyes, nose, and mouth exposures. There is also strong evidence that people can spread the virus while pre-symptomatic or asymptomatic. Measures can be taken to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID-19 from touching surfaces or from person-to-person spread through aerosolized respiratory droplets. Clear communication and utilization of social and digital media

to educate employees, customers and the public on controls implemented for their safety are critical (i.e., post signs in lunchrooms, break rooms, employee check-in areas).

This document offers practical guidance for warehouse and logistics company owners to implement interim measures to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID-19. It addresses the key questions above and also provides tips for employees and customers.

What should an Employer do to protect themselves and their customers?

Company owners should continually monitor global (World Health Organization [WHO]), federal (Centers for Disease Control [CDC] and Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]), state, and local guidelines for changes in recommendations, disinfection strategies, worker protections and other best management practices. Employers should also consider developing a knowledgeable team to monitor, assess, and implement new strategies as they become available. In addition, employers should consider the following strategies for reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission in regards to physical distancing, ventilation, enhanced cleaning and disinfecting practices, restrooms, personal hygiene, employee wellness, personal protective equipment, training, waste and laundering, and communication.

General Tips to Consider to Return to Normal Business Operations

- Develop ongoing communications to your employees regarding the facts of SARS-CoV-2 virus, COVID-19 disease, and measures to protect themselves/minimize the spread of the virus.
- Provide employees with cloth or disposable face coverings, gloves, shoe covers, and hand sanitizer and ensure employees are trained on the proper use and limitations of personal protective equipment (PPE).



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- Depending on local requirements, in alignment with CDC recommendations, cloth or disposable face covering should be worn whenever physical distancing cannot be maintained (indoors or outdoors). Ensure the face covering is properly maintained and cleaned. Additional information on cloth face coverings can be found on [CDC's web-site](#). **(NOTE: Cloth or disposable face coverings primarily protect other people. A cloth or disposable face covering is not a substitute for physical distancing.)**
 - Face coverings may not be required if an employee works alone in a separate single space, or when doing so would pose a safety or security risk.
- Encourage employees to raise issues or concerns and to identify other measures that can be put into place to further reduce the potential spread of the virus.

Warehouse Facilities

NOTE: If an employer chooses to provide or the employee supplies their own N95 respirator, please fully consider all the potential OSHA requirements.

- If work gloves are to be used, each employee should have access to replacement gloves if theirs become soiled. Work gloves should be washed regularly on the highest temperature setting allowed for the work glove material.
- Wear gloves when loading/unloading trucks.
- If possible, stagger shifts to isolate and compartmentalize employees. This will allow protection of others if a breakout occurs and reduces/limits the number of people who are exposed at shift change. In addition, consider rotating jobs to limit exposure.
- Maintain a daily approved visitor log. This log should include the date, time, and contact information of the visitor.
- Stop employees from walking around the facility or buildings unnecessarily to reduce cross-contamination.
- Discourage social gatherings or unnecessary discussions.
- Complete a task-based review/mapping of the work areas to determine best strategies for physical distancing of at least 6 feet and ensure employees have cloth or disposable face coverings as necessary.
- Consider holding any essential meetings virtually, telephonically, or outdoors.
- Reduce tasks requiring large amounts of people to be in one area.
- Identify all high touch surfaces and ensure they are cleaned and disinfected on at least a daily basis and between shifts.
- Where two-person jobs that do not allow for 6-foot separation are required, determine what additional PPE may be required besides cloth or disposable face coverings.
- Where individual workstations prevent 6-foot separation, utilize plastic partitions between employees.
- Disinfect all shared tools, equipment, and machinery (i.e., forklifts, lift assist devices) after each use and at the end of each shift.
- Employee teams or identified groups shall clean and disinfect their shared workstations and equipment after each use or shift
- Reduce the number of individuals in work areas to essential employees to complete the work. Temporary spaces (site/job trailers, etc.) should be cleaned and disinfected daily.
- Where essential tasks require customers, sales personnel and visitors to enter the worksite, they should be required to wear cloth or disposable face coverings and to abide by physical distancing requirements when onsite.



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- Place signs at entrances and docks to remind delivery personnel of the safety requirements when arriving onsite.
- No handshake greetings.
- Ensure safety/toolbox talks have adequate spacing and only have one person in attendance notate.
- Consider closing breakrooms or use barriers or increase distance between tables/chairs to separate workers and discourage congregating during breaks. Where possible, create outdoor break areas with shade covers and seating that ensures physical distancing.
- Dining tables should be marked with “X”s to discourage people from sitting closer than 6 feet away from each other.
- Janitorial employees should disinfect eating areas hourly or as frequently as possible.
- Reduce the number of people in company-owned vehicles or organized van pools.
- Encourage employees to wash clothes and cloth face coverings daily on the hottest setting possible.

Product Deliveries

- Consider installing barriers or plastic partitions in check-in areas to separate drivers from employees.
- Request that drivers remain in the truck while it is loaded or unloaded, or designate a space for drivers to wait and require appropriate physical distancing and that they wear disposable or cloth face coverings, etc.
- Provide a means to disinfect paperwork and pens as necessary when confirming deliveries. Consider placing final paperwork in plastic, disinfected folders.
- Establish an isolated area for all deliveries. Require delivery personnel to wear cloth or disposable face coverings and gloves when arriving at the site.
- Request delivery companies to supply you with

the precautions they have in place to help ensure the protection of your employees (e.g., cleaning and disinfecting the truck bed, employee health monitoring methods). Consider wiping down/disinfecting all materials upon receipt or isolating shipments for 24 – 72 hours, depending upon the type of material.

Product Shipments

- Develop disinfectant procedures for all materials prior to loading on the truck.
- Disinfect delivery vehicles and equipment before and after delivery, carry additional sanitation materials during deliveries and use clean PPE for each delivery stop.
- Consider arranging for deliveries to be conducted with no personal contact.

Delivery Drivers

- Wear disposable or cloth face coverings when delivering and loading materials.
- Inform your employer if you are not feeling well.
- Practice contactless deliveries whenever you can. Contactless deliveries allow you to leave a delivery at a doorstep, and move back to a distance greater than 6 feet away while verifying receipt of the delivery with the recipient (if required). Try to do everything electronically whenever you can (e.g., in an app or over a phone). This eliminates the need for close contact between you and delivery recipient.
- Maintain a distance 6 feet or greater from others you might meet or need to speak to while making your deliveries.
- Limit contact with frequently touched surfaces during deliveries, such as doorbells or door handles. Use a foot, shoulder, elbow, hip, or forearm when opening doors, instead of hands, if possible.
- Avoid sharing scanners, pens, or other tools with customers.



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- If you are wearing machine-washable work gloves normally worn for the job throughout your shift, do not touch your face with gloved hands. Remove the gloves and wash hands before eating. At the end of the work shift, remove the gloves, store them for washing, and wash your hands. When doing laundry, wash gloves using the warmest appropriate water setting and dry them completely.
- For delivery drivers, normally accessible restrooms on routes (i.e., restaurants, coffee shops) may be closed. Employers should provide employees alternative restroom locations and allow time for employees to use them.

Personal Hygiene

- Establish “before- and after- service” hand washing or sanitizing for all employee/driver interactions.
- Provide hand washing stations or hand sanitizer if not feasible.
- Make hand sanitizer stations available throughout work and public places. Stations should also be placed in convenient locations, such as at entrances, exits, near elevators, and restrooms. Touch-free hand sanitizer dispensers should be installed where possible.
 - Also provide hand sanitizer in vehicles such as forklifts and workstations.
- Provide delivery truck drivers with hand sanitizer.

Training

- Provide instruction and training to employees on how to:
 - Properly put on and remove gloves and other PPE.
 - Clean and disinfect surfaces with an EPA-registered product. Employees should receive, at minimum, awareness training on cleaning and disinfection products used in the workplace following OSHA Hazard Communication Standards. For

employees who will use cleaning and disinfecting products, training should also include proper use, PPE, disposal, and all precautionary measures.

- Correctly use face coverings and/or respirators and how to clean and maintain them correctly.
- Frequently wash their hands. At minimum, employees should wash their hands after they have been in a public place, after touching their face covering, after blowing their nose, coughing, or sneezing, after using the restroom, after touching any common contact surfaces, and before eating. **Avoid touching eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.**
- Employees should wash hands with clean, running water, apply soap, lather and scrub for at least 20 seconds, then rinse. Dry hands using a clean paper towel or air dry. When soap and water can’t be used, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% ethanol or 70% isopropyl alcohol. Any use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers should follow local and State guidelines.
- Provide Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for cleaning and disinfection products and ensure employees are aware of the hazards of use. Incorporate new hazards into existing OSHA Hazard Communications Program.

Employee Wellness

- Have your human resources engage health and wellness programs.
- Implement and inform employees of supportive workplace policies as applicable:
 - Flexible sick leave policies consistent with public health guidance. Providing paid sick leave is an important way to encourage employees to stay home when sick.
 - Consider not requiring a COVID-19 test result or a healthcare provider’s note for employees



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who are sick to validate their illness in order to qualify for sick leave. If you do require a doctor's note from your employees to verify that they are healthy and able to return to work, be aware that healthcare provider offices and medical facilities may be extremely busy and not able to provide such documentation in a timely manner. Get more information related to the [Americans with Disabilities Act during the COVID-19 pandemic](#).

- Flexibility to stay home to care for a sick family member.
- Human resources policies consistent with public health guidance, and state and federal workplace laws. For more information on employer responsibilities, visit the [Department of Labor's](#) and the [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's](#) websites.
- Employee assistance program and community resources to help employees manage stress and receive support.
- Encourage employees at increased risk for severe illness to request special accommodations to allow them to perform their job duties safely while also protecting sensitive employee health information.
- Post signs and reminders at entrances and in strategic places providing instruction on hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene, and cough etiquette. This should include signs with images for non-English readers, as needed.
- Health checks and reporting requirements of individuals infected with COVID-19 should be explained to employees prior to reopening and again once operations have resumed.
- Communicate to employees the importance of being vigilant when monitoring symptoms and staying in touch with their employer or manager if or when they start to feel sick.
- Revisit your leave or sick program to allow for time off and follow all HR Policies and HIPAA/other regulatory requirements.
- Employers should educate employees to recognize the [symptoms of COVID-19](#) and provide instructions on what to do if they develop symptoms. At a minimum, any worker should immediately notify their supervisor, their health care provider, and the local health department, who will provide guidance on what actions need to be taken.
- Conduct employee temperature screening and wellness checks before each shift. **(NOTE: be sure to comply with OSHA's Access to Employee Exposure Medical Records standard for confidentiality.)**
 - Temperature screening methods can include manual (use non-contact infrared thermometers) or thermal camera meeting [FDA recommendations](#). Additional screening information/guidance can be found on the [CDC website](#).
 - Assign an employee to manage and conduct the temperature screenings while following CDC guidelines in the above link. If this is not possible, employees can self-check their own temperature.
 - Screening should be done in a manner such that the privacy of employees is respected.
 - Perform a visual inspection for other signs of illness (e.g., flushed cheeks, rapid or difficulty breathing without recent physical activity, fatigue, extreme fussiness, cough).
 - Employees who have a fever of 100.4° F (38° C) or above, or other signs of illness should not be admitted to the facility.
- Employers can consider incorporating a wellness questionnaire with questions such as:
 - Have you, or a person you have been in close contact with, been diagnosed with COVID-19 within the last 14 days? (close contact is 6 feet or less for more than 10 minutes.)



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- Have you experienced any cold or flu-like symptoms in the last 72 hours (to include fever, shortness of breath, cough, sore throat, difficulty breathing, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea)?
- Have you traveled to an international or domestic “hot spot” in the last 14 days?
- There are a number of examples available for wellness questionnaires (see Resources below).
- Require employees who have symptoms or signs (i.e., fever, cough, or shortness of breath) or who have a sick family member at home with COVID-19 to notify their supervisor and stay home.
- Sick employees should follow the CDC-recommended steps. Employees should not return to work until the criteria to discontinue home isolation are met in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments. Consider waiving requirements for medical documentation during the pandemic, as CDC has advised people with mild illness NOT to go to the doctor’s office or emergency room.
- If employee is sick or receives positive COVID-19 test results, results should be reported to employer. In the case of a positive COVID-19 test result, the employee must stay home until cleared for physical return to the workplace by their medical provider, following the CDC’s [Discontinuation of Isolation for Persons with COVID -19 Not in Healthcare Settings](#).
- If an employee tests positive:
 - Follow federal, state, and local recommendations for reporting and communicating cases, while remaining compliant with regulations and guidelines pertaining to protecting private health information such as confidentiality required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). See OSHA for guidance on reporting workplace exposures to COVID-19.
 - Engage HR immediately and enforce all applicable HR rules and regulations.
- The employee shall be isolated to the area they are in currently and removed from the work site for a minimum of 14 days.
- Any individuals having “close contact” (within approximately 6 feet) with the sick employee should also be isolated from the work site for 14 days; and all other employees should continue to follow physical distancing rules. Communicate and reinforce with employees, while maintaining PII and HIPAA requirements, that they may have been exposed and to closely monitor their health, temperature, and current symptoms as identified by the CDC. Contact tracing and sharing of employee information should be done under the guidance of Human Resources due to privacy requirements of HIPAA, ADA, and EEOC. See the CDC’s [“Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) General Business Frequently Asked Questions”](#).
- Enhanced cleaning and disinfecting should be done immediately by trained personnel, who should wear face coverings and gloves, dispose of gloves after use, and wash hands and face when complete. Visibly dirty surfaces shall be cleaned using a detergent or soap and water PRIOR to disinfection.
- For disinfection, use only EPA-registered disinfectants on [List-N](#).

Enhanced Cleaning and Disinfecting Practices

- Select appropriate disinfectants – consider effectiveness and safety.
 - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a [list of products](#) that meet EPA’s criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2.
 - Do not mix different EPA registered chemicals together. The combination could be toxic by inhalation. Be particularly careful when using any products containing ammonia, sodium hypochlorite (bleach), or hydrogen peroxide.



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- Review product labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and follow manufacturer specifications for cleaning/disinfecting.
- Consider consulting an Occupational and Environmental Health and Safety (OEHS) Science Professional or Industrial Hygiene expert if additional advice is needed. AIHA has a [consultants list](#) of such qualified professionals.
- Establish a disinfection routine.
 - Ensure disinfection protocols follow product instructions for application and contact time. All items should be allowed to dry thoroughly after cleaning.
 - Use disposable wipes or rags when available. If not available, ensure rags are maintained, handled, and cleaned per product instructions.
- Consider developing a standard operating procedure, a checklist, or audit system to consistently train employees on enhanced cleaning practices or to track when and how cleaning is conducted. Note that this may be a requirement in some states or local jurisdictions.
- Promote these practices to customers – make this visible on a sign.

Ventilation

- Weather permitting, provide natural ventilation by opening truck bays to increase air flow to the warehouse and properly utilize ventilation system. Some ways to provide good indoor air quality are by:
 - Keeping HVAC system operational to maintain thermal comfort and maximize outdoor air based on system design.
 - Maintaining the relative humidity at 40-60%.
 - Limiting the use of portable pedestal or overhead ceiling fans.
 - If fans such as pedestal fans or hard mounted fans are used, take steps to minimize air from

fans blowing from one person directly at another individual. If fans are disabled or removed, employers should remain aware of, and take steps to prevent, [heat hazards](#).

- Consider using portable HEPA filtration units for localized control.
- If you need assistance on HVAC issues, ask an HVAC professional and see the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers' (ASHRAE) [COVID-19 \(Coronavirus\) Preparedness Resources](#) updates for more information.
 - AIHA Occupational and Environmental Health and Safety (OEHS) Science Professionals and industrial hygienists are also well versed in general dilution ventilation. AIHA has a [consultants list](#) of such qualified professionals.

NOTE: Contact an occupational health and safety professional or ventilation specialist for advice on how to best utilize ventilation systems.

Restrooms

- Post signage limiting restroom occupancy to allow for proper physical distancing and to remind employees and customers to wash hands before and after using the restroom.
- Minimize touchpoints entering and existing restrooms, if possible.
- If the door cannot be opened without touching the handle, provide paper towels and a trash can by the door so a paper towel can be used when touching the handle and then discarded.
 - Consider controlling access to bathrooms with a key so disinfection measures can be better managed. If a key is used, consider disinfecting it after each use.
- Doors to multi-stall restrooms should be able to be opened and closed without touching handles if possible.



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- Place signs indicating that toilet lids (if present) should be closed before and after flushing.
- Use no-touch faucets, towel dispensers, soap dispensers, and waste receptacles when possible.
- Hand soap should be readily available for use by occupants.
- Provide paper towels and air dryers in restrooms.¹
 - The WHO and CDC currently state that hands can be dried using a paper towel or hand dryer.
 - Due to current uncertainties surrounding the transmission of SARS-CoV-2, care should be taken when using a hand dryer or paper towel.
 - The use of touch or push hand dryers is discouraged due to possible surface contamination. If hand dryers are used, consider touchless devices.
- Businesses and employers should work with HVAC professionals to ensure that bathrooms are well ventilated, and if filtration is used, that proper filtration practices are being followed.
- Increase frequency and efforts to keep bathrooms clean and properly disinfected and maintain a record of sanitary work practices.
- If advice is needed, industrial hygienists have expertise in selecting PPE and training.

Waste and Laundering

- Single-use items and used disinfection materials can be treated as regular waste, following regular safety guidelines.
- Company supplied uniforms should be washed and dried on the highest temperature setting allowable for the fabric. If outside laundry service is used please work closely with them to ensure minimization of any spread of the virus.

- Deeper cleaning and disinfecting protocols should be developed and implemented in cases where confirmed cases of COVID-19 are discovered. Refer to AIHA's [Workplace Cleaning for COVID-19](#).

Customer Communications

- Communicate to customers what the establishment is doing to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 (e.g., disinfection routine, health policies for employees, and health and safety measures in place).
- Communicate that the establishment has the right to refuse service to anyone exhibiting symptoms or not following guidelines (e.g., physical distancing).
- Platforms for communication could include websites and indoor/outdoor signage, etc.

What should an Employee do to protect themselves and the customers?

- Evaluate your [health constantly](#), if you are sick, stay home. If you have a temperature, stay home. If someone at home is sick, stay home. If you have allergies and sneezing, stay home. **NOTE: Employer HR Policies, HIPAA guidelines and other laws should be followed at all times.**
- Maintain physical distancing. Depending on local requirements, in alignment with CDC recommendations, wear a cloth or disposable (or better if you have it) face covering whenever physical distancing cannot be maintained (indoors or outdoors). Ensure the face covering is properly maintained and cleaned. Additional information on cloth face coverings can be found on [CDC's website](#). **(NOTE: Cloth or disposable face coverings primarily protect other people. A cloth or disposable face covering is not a substitute for physical distancing.)**

¹NOTE VERSION CHANGE: In version 4 of this guidance document, in the section titled "Restrooms" it stated to disconnect or tape off the hand dryer.



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- Non-medical cloth or disposable face coverings or cloth or disposable face coverings are NOT Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), but they do offer some protection to others and should be worn while near other people in common spaces or shared workspaces. They are not a substitute for physical distancing, engineering controls, cleaning, proper hygiene, or staying home while sick.
- With the exception of children less than two, and individuals who have difficulty breathing, are unconscious, or otherwise unable to remove a face covering without assistance, CDC recommends that all people wear a cloth or disposable face covering in public settings and when around people who don't live in their household, especially when other physical distancing measures are difficult to maintain.
- Remove cloth or disposable face coverings correctly and wash hands after handling or touching a used face covering.
- Wash cloth face coverings after each use. Cloth face coverings can be included with regular laundry. Use regular laundry detergent and the warmest appropriate water setting for the cloth used to make the face covering. Use the highest heat setting and leave in the dryer until completely dry. If air drying, lay flat and allow to completely dry. If possible, place in direct sunlight.
- Maintain good hygiene practices (washing hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or a hand sanitizer with at least 60% ethanol or 70% isopropyl alcohol). For more information, refer to [CDC's handwashing guidelines](#).
- At minimum, employees should wash their hands after they have been in a public place, after touching their face covering, after blowing their nose, coughing, or sneezing, after using the restroom, after touching any common contact surfaces, and before eating. **Avoid touching eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.**
- Employees should wash hands with clean, running water, apply soap, lather and scrub for at least 20 seconds, then rinse. Dry hands using a clean paper towel or air dry. When soap and water can't be used, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% ethanol or 70% isopropyl alcohol. Any use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers should follow local and State guidelines.
- Let your employer know if you have concerns about personal protective equipment (PPE) that may be provided to you and that you are properly instructed on how to use it. [The CDC has recommended sequences for donning and doffing PPE](#).
- Follow all company safety requirements and ask questions when unclear on any of the requirements.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze and throw used tissues in the trash. If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your elbow, not your hands. Immediately wash your hands after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing. Learn more about [coughing and sneezing](#) etiquette.

Worker Rights

AIHA believes that basic protections are worker rights, as well as an essential ingredient of occupational health and safety systems, and that employers must provide a safe and healthful work environment.

Resources

- [National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors COVID-19 Resources](#)
- [American Logistics Aid Network](#) (Supply Chain Intelligence Center)
- CDC Guidelines:
 - [What Grocery and Food Pick-Up and Delivery Drivers Need to Know about COVID-19](#).



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- [What Mail and Parcel Delivery Drivers Need to Know about COVID-19.](#)
- [“Should we be screening employees for COVID-19 symptoms?”](#) section of General Business Frequently Asked Questions
- Numerous wellness questionnaire examples are available online (e.g., https://doh.sd.gov/documents/COVID19/BusinessScreening_Q&A.pdf)
- The EPA has developed a [list of disinfectants](#) for use against SARS-CoV-2.
- ASHRAE has a [list of COVID resources for commercial buildings](#).
- AIHA's Indoor Environmental Quality Committee developed these guidance documents about reopening and cleaning buildings after closures due to COVID-19: [Recovering from COVID-19 Building Closures](#) and [Workplace Cleaning for COVID-19](#).
- AIHA's [Considerations on the Safe Use of UVC Radiation](#)
- AIHA's [Focus on Construction Health: COVID-19](#)
- AIHA's [Effective and Safe Practices: Guidance for Custodians, Cleaning and Maintenance Staff](#)
- AIHA's [Employers Guide to COVID-19 Cleaning & Disinfection in Non-Healthcare Workplaces](#)
- AIHA's [Reducing Risk of COVID-19 Using Engineering Controls](#)
- AIHA's [PPE for SARS-CoV-2](#)
- AIHA's [Use of Real Time Detection Systems](#)
- AIHA's [Proper Use of Respirators for Healthcare Workers & First Responders](#)
- AIHA's [Workers Rights White Paper](#)

Disclaimer

AIHA is not legally responsible and shall be held harmless from all claims, causes of action, and demands, whatsoever, any third party may incur on account of damage, loss or injury resulting from adhering to these guidelines.

These guidance documents were primarily developed for those smaller business that don't have readily available occupational health and safety resources, and designed to help business owners, employers, employees and consumers implement science-backed procedures for limiting the spread of the coronavirus. They are subject to any local, state, or federal directives, laws, or orders about operating a business and should only be used if they do not conflict with any such orders.

These documents are subject to revision and shall be updated accordingly.

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AIHA is the association for scientists and professionals committed to preserving and ensuring occupational and environmental health and safety (OEHS) in the workplace and community. Founded in 1939 as the American Industrial Hygiene Association® (AIHA®), we support our members with our expertise, networks, comprehensive education programs and other products and services that help them maintain the highest professional and competency standards. More than half of AIHA's nearly 8,500 members are Certified Industrial Hygienists (CIH), and many hold other professional designations. AIHA serves as a resource for those employed across the public and private sectors, as well as to the communities in which they work. For more information, visit [AIHA.org](https://www.aiha.org).

About Occupational and Environmental Health and Safety Professionals

Occupational and environmental health and safety (OEHS) professionals (also known as industrial hygienists) practice the science of anticipating, recognizing, evaluating, controlling and confirming workplace conditions that may cause workers' injury or illness. Through a continuous improvement cycle of planning, doing, checking and acting, OEHS professionals make sure workplaces are healthy and safe.

- Get additional resources at AIHA's [Coronavirus Outbreak Resource Center](#).
- Find a qualified industrial hygiene and OEHS professionals near you in our [Consultants Listing](#).



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