

**OAR 437-001-0744**  
**Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks**  
**Appendix A**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance for**  
**INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC AND ACTIVITY-SPECIFIC SITUATIONS**

A-1: Restaurants, Bars, Brewpubs, and Public Tasting Rooms at Breweries, Wineries, and Distilleries

A-2: Retail Stores

A-3: Personal Services Providers

A-4: Construction Operations

A-5: Transit Agencies

A-6: Professional, Division 1, Pac-12, West Coast Conference and Big Sky Conference Sports

A-7: Employers Operating Fitness-Related Organizations

A-8: K-12 Educational Institutions (Public or Private)

A-9: Employers Operating Child Care and Early Education Programs

A-10: Veterinary Care

A-11: Emergency Medical Services: First Responders, Firefighters, Emergency Medical Services  
and Non-Emergency Medical Transport

A-12: Law Enforcement Activities

A-13: Jails, Prisons, and Other Custodial Institutions

**Appendix A-1**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**

**for Restaurants, Bars, Brewpubs, and Public Tasting Rooms at Breweries, Wineries, and Distilleries**

**Application:** This appendix applies to restaurants, bars, breweries, brewpubs, wineries, tasting rooms and distilleries. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supplements, but does not replace, the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744).

**Note:** This appendix is consistent with existing Oregon Health Authority statewide guidance as it relates to the protection of workers in such establishments. However, Oregon Health Authority guidance may also contain public health provisions that are not reflected by this document. Employers engaged in such activity need to be aware of and comply with those public health requirements as well as with this appendix.

- A. Physical Distancing Measures.** In addition to ensuring that workers can maintain appropriate physical distancing, as described in OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a), employers operating such facilities must abide by any applicable gathering size or capacity limitations (including dining area closures or other operational restrictions) imposed by the Oregon Health Authority.
- B. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, employers operating such facilities must do the following:
1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees and visitors with symptoms to stay home and telling them whom to contact if they need assistance;
  2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing;
  3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face covering, or face shield requirements; and
  4. For drive-through operations, post signs at the drive-through entrance advising customers to wear masks, face shields, or face coverings when interacting with employees during any transactions and delivery of product (beyond such required posting, employers need not take additional steps to enforce requirements that customers wear masks, face coverings, or face shields while using the drive-through).

**Appendix A-2**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Retail Stores**

**Application:** This appendix applies to retail stores, including all stores where customers enter to purchase items. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supplements, but does not replace, the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744).

**Note:** This appendix is consistent with existing Oregon Health Authority statewide guidance as it relates to the protection of workers in such establishments. However, Oregon Health Authority guidance may also contain public health provisions that are not reflected by this document. Employers engaged in such activity need to be aware of and comply with those public health requirements as well as with this appendix.

- A. Physical Distancing Measures.** As part of the requirement to ensure that workers can maintain appropriate physical distancing, as described in OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a), employers operating retail stores must determine maximum occupancy and thereby limit the number of customers in the retail store as necessary to allow workers to maintain such distancing.
- B. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, employers operating retail stores must do the following:
1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees and visitors with symptoms to stay home and telling them whom to contact if they need assistance;
  2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing; and
  3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face covering, or face shield requirements.

**Appendix A-3**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Personal Services Providers**

**Application:** This appendix applies to employers operating barber shops, hair salons, esthetician practices, medical spas, facial spas and day spas, non-medical massage therapy services, nail salons, tanning salons, and tattoo/piercing parlors. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744); to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

**Note:** This appendix is consistent with existing Oregon Health Authority statewide guidance as it relates to the protection of workers in such establishments. However, Oregon Health Authority guidance may also contain public health provisions that are not reflected by this document. Employers engaged in such activity need to be aware of and comply with those public health requirements as well as with this appendix.

- A. General Operations – Advance Screening.** Employers of personal services providers must screen employees and those visiting the establishment for COVID-19 exposures or symptoms and reschedule the appointment if the screening indicates a heightened risk of exposure.
- B. Physical Distancing Measures.** As part of the requirement to ensure that workers can maintain appropriate physical distancing, as described in OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a), employers of personal service providers must take the following specific steps:
1. Determine maximum occupancy and thereby limit the number of customers in the retail store as necessary to allow workers to maintain such distancing;
  2. Limit visits to scheduled appointments when possible; and
  3. Ensure that providers minimize face-to-face contact within six feet of clients to those situations where it is necessary.
- C. Masks, Face Coverings, and Face Shields.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers of personal services providers must implement the requirements of OAR 437-001-0744(3)(b), except as otherwise provided by this appendix.
1. Allow clients to remove the face covering when appropriate to or necessary for certain services; for example, a client does not need to wear a face covering when face-down on a massage table. And some services, such as mustache or beard trims, may require the cloth, paper or disposable face covering to be temporarily removed; and
  2. Allow employees to wear medical grade masks if they choose to do so when providing services.
- D. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, employers of personal services providers must do the following:
1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees and visitors with symptoms to stay home and telling them whom to contact if they need assistance;
  2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing; and
  3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face covering, or face shield requirements.

**Appendix A-4**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Construction Operations**

**Application:** This appendix applies to employers engaged in construction activities. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supplements, but does not replace, the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744).

**Note:** This appendix is consistent with existing Oregon Health Authority statewide guidance as it relates to the protection of workers in such establishments. However, Oregon Health Authority guidance may also contain public health provisions that are not reflected by this document. Employers engaged in such activity need to be aware of and comply with those public health requirements as well as with this appendix.

**A. Physical Distancing Measures.** As part of the requirement to ensure that workers can maintain appropriate physical distancing, as described in OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a), construction employers must take the following specific steps:

1. Ensure that the work is planned as necessary to allow workers to maintain appropriate physical distancing;
2. Limit work in occupied areas of a home or other structure to only those tasks that are strictly necessary; and
3. When it is not practical to maintain a physical distance of at least six feet, ensure that workers remain separated to the largest degree practical and that the duration of such activity is kept as short as possible.

**Appendix A-5**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Transit Agencies**

**Application:** This appendix applies to public transit agencies and providers statewide. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supplements, but does not replace, the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744).

**Note:** This appendix is consistent with existing Oregon Health Authority statewide guidance as it relates to the protection of workers in such establishments. However, Oregon Health Authority guidance may also contain public health provisions that are not reflected by this document. Employers engaged in such activity need to be aware of and comply with those public health requirements as well as with this appendix.

- A. Physical Distancing Measures.** As part of the requirement to ensure that workers can maintain appropriate physical distancing, as described in OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a), transit agencies must take the following specific steps:
1. Require at least six feet of physical distance between the driver and passengers (except during boarding and when assisting those with mobility devices), cordoning off seats as necessary to reinforce this requirement;
  2. Use physical partitions or visual cues (for example, floor decals, colored tape, or signs) to discourage passengers from standing or sitting within six feet of drivers and other transit employees on the bus or train;
  3. Determine and post maximum occupancy for each bus; and
  4. For rail systems, make verbal announcements about maximum occupancy before and after each stop.
- B. Masks, Face Coverings, and Face Shields.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers of transit agencies must implement the requirements of OAR 437-001-0744(3)(b), except that transit employers must also ensure that any employees exposed to individuals without facial coverings are provided appropriate NIOSH-approved respiratory protection (including N95 respirators or better) in accordance with the rule.
- C. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, transit agencies must do the following:
1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees and visitors with symptoms to stay home and telling them whom to contact if they need assistance;
  2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing; and
  3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face covering, or face shield requirements; and
  4. For rail systems, post maximum occupancy for each train car using clear, prominently placed signs.
- Note:** Transit agencies are encouraged, but not required, to use signs at high-traffic stops to encourage physical distancing while riders are waiting for a bus or train.

**Appendix A-6**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Professional, Division 1, Pac-12, West Coast Conference and Big Sky Conference Sports**

**Application:** This appendix applies to professional and Division 1, Pac-12, West Coast Conference and Big Sky Conference sports practice, training and play for specified sports statewide. Professional and Pac-12 conference athletes and teams based outside of Oregon that travel to Oregon for play must follow the guidance laid out in this document.

**General Operations.** Professional and Pac-12 sports teams wishing to play in the State of Oregon must submit protocols to Oregon Health Authority (OHA) and the Governor's office to ensure training, competition and play is in alignment with all public and workplace health guidance and county phase requirements. Training, competition and play cannot resume until protocols are reviewed and approved by OHA and the Governor's office.

To the degree such protocols have been approved and address the issues covered by the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744), those protocols will represent compliance with the provisions of this rule.

**Appendix A-7**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Employers Operating Fitness-Related Organizations**

**Application:** This appendix applies to fitness-related organizations including but not limited to gyms, fitness centers, personal training, dance studios, and martial arts centers. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supplements, but does not replace, the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744).

**Note:** This appendix is consistent with existing Oregon Health Authority statewide guidance as it relates to the protection of workers in such establishments. However, Oregon Health Authority guidance may also contain public health provisions that are not reflected by this document. Employers engaged in such activity need to be aware of and comply with those public health requirements as well as with this appendix.

- A. Physical Distancing Measures.** In addition to ensuring that workers can maintain appropriate physical distancing, as described in OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a), employers operating such facilities must abide by any applicable gathering size or capacity limitations imposed by the Oregon Health Authority.
- B. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, such employers must do the following:
1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees and visitors with symptoms to stay home and telling them whom to contact if they need assistance;
  2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing; and
  3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face covering, or face shield requirements.

**Appendix A-8**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for K-12 Educational Institutions (Public or Private)**

**Application:** This appendix applies to employers who operate schools or other educational institutions for children from kindergarten through the 12<sup>th</sup> grade (or any portion thereof). To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744); to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

**Note:** This appendix is consistent with existing Oregon Health Authority and Oregon Department of Education (ODE) statewide guidance. However, [Ready Schools, Safe Learners](#) also contains public health provisions that are not reflected by this document. Employers engaged in such activity need to be aware of and comply with those public health requirements as well as with this appendix.

- A. Masks, Face Coverings, and Face Shields.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, K-12 educational institutions must implement the requirements of OAR 437-001-0744(3)(b), except that children may remove face coverings as provided for by Ready Schools, Safe Learners guidance from ODE and OHA.
- B. Signage.** To reinforce the need to minimize COVID-19 risks, K-12 educational institutions must do the following:
1. Post [clear signs](#) listing COVID-19 symptoms, asking employees, volunteers, students, and other visitors with symptoms to stay home and telling them whom to contact if they need assistance;
  2. Use [clear signs](#) to encourage physical distancing; and
  3. Post [clear signs](#) about the mask, face covering, or face shield requirements.

**Appendix A-9**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Employers Operating Child Care and Early Education Programs**

**Application:** This appendix applies to employers who operate any of the following types of child care and early education programs:

- ✓ All licensed programs, including Certified Center (CC), Certified Family (CF), and Registered Family (RF).
- ✓ All child care and preschool provided in public school settings.
- ✓ All Recorded Programs, including school-age.
- ✓ Oregon Pre-Kindergarten (Prenatal to Kindergarten), Preschool Promise, and Baby Promise.
- ✓ Oregon Relief Nurseries.
- ✓ Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education (EI/ECSE) provided in a child care or early education setting.

To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744); to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

**Note:** This appendix is consistent with existing Oregon Health Authority and Oregon Department of Education Early Learning Division statewide guidance as it relates to the protection of workers in such establishments. However, [Health & Safety Guidelines for Child Care and Early Education Operating During COVID-19](#) also contains public health provisions that are not reflected by this document. Employers engaged in such activity need to be aware of and comply with those public health requirements as well as with this appendix.

- A. Masks, Face Coverings, and Face Shields.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, employers of child care providers must implement the requirements of OAR 437-001-0744(3)(b), except as otherwise provided by this appendix.
1. If a child removes a mask, face covering or face shield, or demonstrates a need to remove the mask, face covering or face shield for a short-period of time, staff must supervise the child to maintain six feet or more of physical distancing from all adults and children while the mask, face covering or face shield is removed. If needed, show the child how to effectively wear a mask, face covering or face shield. Guide the child to re-engage in safely wearing a mask, face covering, or face shield. Children should not be disciplined for their inability to safely wear a mask, face covering, or face shield;
  2. Allow children in grades Kindergarten and up to not wear a mask, face covering, or face shield:
    - ✓ If they have a medical condition that makes it difficult for them to breathe with a mask, face covering, or face shield as documented by their doctor's order.
    - ✓ If they experience a disability that prevents them from wearing a mask, face covering, or face shield, as documented by their doctor's order.
    - ✓ If they are unable to remove the mask, face covering, or face shield independently.
    - ✓ While sleeping.

**Appendix A-10**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Veterinary Care**

**Application:** This appendix applies to veterinarians licensed under ORS 686, and to their assistants and other employees. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supplements, but does not replace, the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744).

**Note:** This appendix is consistent with existing Oregon Health Authority statewide guidance as it relates to the protection of workers in such establishments. However, Oregon Health Authority guidance may also contain public health provisions that are not reflected by this document. Employers engaged in such activity need to be aware of and comply with those public health requirements as well as with this appendix.

**A. Physical Distancing Measures.** As part of the requirement to ensure that workers can maintain appropriate physical distancing, as described in OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a), veterinary employers must also take the following specific steps:

1. Adopt a curbside model, bringing the animal patient into the facility while the owner remains in the vehicle, strictly enforce six-foot physical distancing in the waiting area, *or* employ a combination of the two.
2. Do not allow owners or caretakers into the facility exam room without appropriate source control and only when visit involves one of the following:
  - a. Euthanasia;
  - b. Receiving instruction as to providing home care for pets including, but not limited to, giving medication, providing fluids, or managing feeding tubes or catheters; or
  - c. Veterinary workers are examining or treating animals that may pose a threat to the veterinary worker.
3. Limit situations where any veterinarian workers are within six feet of other individuals to those necessary to safely handle and treat the animal patient.

**B. Masks, Face Coverings, and Face Shields and Personal Protective Equipment.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, veterinary employers must implement the requirements of OAR 437-001-0744(3)(b). In addition, veterinary employers must provide and ensure the use of personal protective equipment in accordance with the table at the end of this appendix.

Reproduced from  
[“Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance for Veterinary Clinics Treating Companion Animals During the COVID-19 Response,”](#) published by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (last updated August 12, 2020)

<b>Animal History</b>	<b>Mask</b>	<b>Eye Protection (face shield or goggles)</b>	<b>Gloves</b>	<b>Gown or Coveralls</b>	<b>N95 respirator or suitable alternative</b>
Healthy companion animal without exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	No	No	No	No	No
Companion animal with an illness that is not suspicious of SARS-CoV-2 infection AND without exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	No	No	No	No	No
Companion animal that is not suspicious for SARS-CoV-2 infection BUT has exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Companion animal with an illness that is suspicious for SARS-CoV-2 infection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Aerosol-generating procedure for any animal without an exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Aerosol-generating procedure for any animal with an exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Any procedure on an animal that is known to be currently infected with SARS-CoV-2 through detection by a validated RT-PCR assay	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Any procedure where a person with known or suspected of being infected with COVID-19 will be present	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Appendix A-11**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Emergency Medical Services: First Responders, Firefighters, Emergency Medical Services**  
**and Non-Emergency Medical Transport**

**Application:** This appendix applies to first responders, firefighters, emergency medical services, and non-emergency medical transport employers. It also provides direction specific to Emergency Communication Centers. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744); to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

**Note:** Although this appendix is based upon the workplace health portions of [Quarantine Guidance for Fire and EMS Responders](#) and [Information Bulletin 2020-02 on Personal Protective Equipment Advisory](#), published by the Office of the Oregon State Fire Marshal, it does not address many other issues included in that document. Employers of first responders, firefighters, EMS, and non-emergency medical transport should therefore be familiar with that guidance as well.

**Definitions.** For purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

**Emergency Communication Centers** means 911 Public Safety Answering Points/Emergence Communication Centers (PSAP/ECCs)

**Emergency Medical Services Provider (EMS Provider)** means a person who has received formal training in prehospital and emergency care, and is licensed to attend to any person who is ill or injured or who has a disability. Police officers, fire fighters, funeral home employees and other persons serving in a dual capacity, one of which meets the definition of "emergency medical services provider" are "emergency medical services providers" within the meaning of ORS chapter 682.

**Fire Department** means public and private employers who engage in structural fire service activities, including emergency first response, who are covered under OAR 437-002-0182.

- A. General Operations Screening, Isolation and Quarantine.** In order to reduce the risks of outbreaks within the workplace and the broader community, EMS employers must take the following steps:
1. Instruct employees to self-monitor for symptoms consistent with COVID-19;
  2. Screen employees for fever and symptoms prior to each shift, excluding them from the workplace as appropriate based on guidance from the Oregon Health Authority; and
  3. Exclude any employees from the workplace if they test positive via a COVID-19 diagnostic test.

**Note:** [Quarantine Guidance for Fire and EMS Responders](#) provides detailed information on monitoring, quarantine, isolation, and subsequent return to work.

- B. General Operations – Emergency Communication Centers.** Emergency Communication Centers (ECC) must comply with the provisions of the rule, with the following specific provisions and exceptions:
1. To the degree work stations cannot be separated by at least six feet, supplemental measures such as shields or barriers must be considered and installed, if feasible;

2. Whether shields or barriers have been installed, ECC communications personnel are not required to wear face coverings while handling emergency calls, but must be allowed to do so at their discretion;
3. PSAPs should implement an EIDS or screen for fever, cough, difficulty breathing, and diarrhea for ALL calls, when feasible, if local triggers determined by the PSAP director have been met. Additionally, PSAPs should ask:
  - ✓ Is anyone in the call location a known or suspected COVID-positive individual undergoing either quarantine or isolation?
  - ✓ Is the call location a long-term care facility known to have COVID-19 cases?
4. The query process should never supersede the provision of pre-arrival instructions to the caller when immediate lifesaving interventions (for example, CPR) are indicated.
5. If the patient meets the above criteria, then PSAPs should:
  - a. Provide medical care per protocol.
  - b. Alert responding agencies of the possibility of a respiratory pathogen as soon as possible.
  - c. Follow LPHA policies for reporting and follow up of healthcare workers with contact to suspected cases.
  - d. For ill travelers at US international airports or other ports of entry to the United States (maritime ports or border crossings) should be in contact with the CDC quarantine station of jurisdiction for the port of entry CDC Quarantine Station Contact List for planning guidance.
6. If the patient does not meet criteria, discontinue questioning and follow appropriate case entry.
7. If call volumes increase to the point that screening is interfering with the timely processing of calls, consider suspending EIDS screening.

**C. General Operations – Fire Departments and Ambulance Agencies.** Fire Departments and Ambulance Agencies must comply with the provisions of the rule, with the following specific provisions and exceptions:

1. Spacing requirements do not need to be followed on any Agency apparatus when responding to or returning from a call, although respiratory protection must be worn as necessary;
2. To the degree six-foot distancing cannot be reliably maintained in common living areas in a fire station or ambulance agency facility, the personnel residing there are not required to wear masks, face coverings or face shields (this exception applies only to shared living areas; it does not apply to break rooms, shared toilet facilities, or other common areas used by other employees or individuals other than those residing in the living areas). Although facial coverings are not required in such living areas, personnel should be encouraged to use them whenever not sleeping, eating, or drinking to reduce the risk of transmitting COVID-19 between employees.
3. The driver of an emergency response vehicle may adjust or remove a mask or face covering that impedes their vision or otherwise detracts from the safe operation of the vehicle.

**D. Personal Protective Equipment, Masks, Face Coverings, Face Shields.** EMS providers must apply the following procedures when engaged in emergency medical services or other patient care on all calls:

1. All patients are initially assessed from a distance of six feet to reduce potential for exposure of workers to COVID-19 or other infectious illness. There will be situations in which this option will be automatically excluded by the acuity of the call;
2. Patients and family members must be asked to wear their own mask, face covering, or face shield (if tolerated) prior to the arrival of EMS personnel and throughout the duration of the encounter, including during transport. If they do not have a mask or face covering, they should be offered a mask or face covering, as supplies allow. Bystanders and family will be asked to maintain the minimum of six-foot physical separation from EMS workers;
3. Masks or face coverings should not be placed on: children under the age of two-years old, anyone who has trouble breathing, or anyone who is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask or face covering without assistance;
4. When circumstances permit, only one provider will directly assess the patient;
5. If circumstances allow, interview the patient outside the residence in open air;
6. The interview should be done from the maximal distance that still allows for clear communication;
8. Avoid standing directly in front of the patient;
9. If a nasal cannula is used, a mask should (ideally) be worn over the cannula. Alternatively, an oxygen mask can be used if clinically indicated. If the patient requires intubation, see below for additional precautions for aerosol-generating procedures;
10. Masks or respirators must be worn by EMS providers while they are engaged in emergency medical services or other patient care. Face coverings must not be used as a substitute for a mask or respirator when respiratory protection (droplet precautions for a mask, airborne precautions for a respirator) is required;
11. During direct patient care in the EMS setting, use of respirators without exhalation valves is preferred but not required; and
12. When dealing with an individual known or suspected of being infected with COVID-19, EMS providers must wear a NIOSH-approved N95 or equivalent or a higher-level respirator, a gown, gloves, and eye protection (face shield or goggles).

Note: The use of respirators must comply with the Respiratory Protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

**E. Special Provisions for the Transport of Patients (Emergency and Non-Emergency) with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19.** For any patient meeting any of following criteria:

- Symptoms of lower respiratory infection, such as fever, cough, or shortness of breath;
- Recent contact with someone with known COVID-19; or
- Call location is a long-term care facility known to have COVID-19 cases.

EMS providers must apply the following procedures when engaging in transporting, whether emergency or non-emergency:

1. Involve the fewest EMS personnel required to minimize possible exposures; others riding in the ambulance must be limited to those essential for the patient's physical or emotional well-being or care (for example, care partner or parent);
2. Ensure that the patient is masked. The patient mask must not have an exhalation valve, as it would allow unfiltered, exhaled breath to escape;
3. Provide medical care per protocol;
4. Ensure that personnel use contact, droplet, and airborne precautions, as follows:
  - a. Wear a single pair of disposable patient examination gloves.
  - b. Wear disposable isolation gown. If there are shortages of gowns, they should be prioritized for aerosol-generating procedures, and care activities where splashes and sprays are anticipated.
  - c. Use respiratory protection (an N-95 or higher-level respirator). If respirator supplies have been depleted, facemasks are an acceptable alternative. Respirators should be prioritized for procedures that are likely to generate respiratory aerosols.
  - d. Wear eye protection (goggles or a disposable face shield that fully covers the front and sides of the face).
5. Use caution with aerosol-generating procedures and ventilate ambulance if possible;
6. Notify the receiving hospital (according to local protocols) of potential infection as soon as possible;
7. Disinfect using EPA registered Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2; and
8. Drivers, if they provide direct patient care (for example, moving patients onto stretchers), must wear the PPE listed above.
  - a. After completing patient care and before entering an isolated driver's compartment, the driver must remove and dispose of PPE and perform hand hygiene to avoid soiling the compartment.
  - b. If the transport vehicle does not have an isolated driver's compartment, the driver must remove the face shield or goggles, gown, and gloves and perform hand hygiene, but continue to wear a respirator, mask, or face covering during transport.

Patients who do not meet the criteria listed above can be cared for using standard precautions, with use of transmission-based precautions determined by clinical presentation.

**Appendix A-12**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Law Enforcement Activities**

**Application:** This appendix applies to the activities of law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744); to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

**Definitions.** For purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

**Law enforcement agency** means the Oregon State Police, a county sheriff's office, a municipal police department, a police department established by a university under ORS 352.121 or 353.125, or an agency that employs one or more parole and probation officers as defined in ORS 181A.355.

**Law enforcement officer** means a member of the Oregon State Police, a sheriff or deputy sheriff, a municipal police officer, an authorized police officer of a police department established by a university under ORS 352.121 or 353.125, or a parole or probation officer as defined in ORS 181A.355.

- A. Physical Distancing Measures.** To ensure appropriate physical distancing, law enforcement agencies must implement appropriate physical distancing as required OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a) in locations under their control and must do so to the extent their duties allow in other locations. However, based on the nature of the law enforcement officer's duties, the physical distancing requirements of the rule do not apply to emergency situations or other situations where the safety of law enforcement officers or others involved make contact within six feet necessary.
- B. Masks, Face Coverings, and Face Shields.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, law enforcement agencies must require masks, face coverings, or face shields in spaces under their control and when employees interact with other individuals, as required by OAR 437-001-0744(3)(b). However, the following specific modifications apply to certain law enforcement activities:
1. Law enforcement agencies must ensure that all employees, visitors, and persons in custody wear a mask, face covering, or face shield as required in this rule unless enforcing this requirement would require the use of physical force or place an employee or member of the public at greater risk of COVID-19 exposure;
  2. Law enforcement agencies must provide masks and face shield to law enforcement officers to wear in combination in situations when a person in custody refuses to wear a face covering;
  3. Law enforcement officers are permitted adjust or remove the face mask, face covering, or face shield while interviewing a member of the public when necessary to establish sufficient rapport with the interviewee;
  4. Law enforcement officers driving during an emergency response or pursuit may adjust or remove a mask, face covering, or face shield that impedes their vision or distracts from the safe operation of the vehicle;

5. Law enforcement officers are permitted to remove their mask, face covering, or face shield when the officer's ability to clearly communicate is impaired by the mask, face covering, or face shield; and
6. Law enforcement employees transporting a person in custody or a member of the public must ensure that that person wears a mask, face covering, or face shield unless compliance would require the use of force or place law enforcement employees or a member of the public at greater risk for COVID-19 exposure or physical jeopardy.

**Appendix A-13**  
**Mandatory Workplace Guidance**  
**for Jails, Prisons, and Other Custodial Institutions**

**Application:** This appendix applies to jails, prisons, and other custodial institutions. To the degree this appendix provides specific guidance, it supersedes the requirements of the Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks (OAR 437-001-0744); to the degree a situation is not addressed by the specific language of this appendix, the requirements of the rule apply.

- A. Physical Distancing Measures.** To ensure appropriate physical distancing, correctional facilities must implement appropriate physical distancing as required as required by OAR 437-001-0744(3)(a) in locations under their control and must do so to the extent their duties allow in other locations. However, based on the nature of correctional duties, the physical distancing requirements of the rule do not apply to emergency situations or other situations where the safety of involved individuals make closer contact necessary.
- B. Masks, Face Coverings, and Face Shields.** To reduce the risk of transmission from potentially infected individuals, jails, prisons, and other custodial institutions must require masks, face coverings or face shields within the premises. However, the following specific modifications to the requirements to OAR 437-001-0744(3)(b) apply within the secure perimeter of the jail, prison, or other custodial institution:
1. Jails, prisons, and other custodial institutions must require all person entering the secure perimeter of the jail to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering when within six feet of other individuals, if there are no physical barriers between them, with the following exceptions:
    - ✓ During scheduled mealtimes when eating or drinking;
    - ✓ If a physical or mental condition or disability limits the ability to wear a mask, face covering, or face shield;
    - ✓ When an order from the Oregon Judicial Department, presiding judge, or local health authority provides an exception to the wearing of masks, face coverings or face shields;
    - ✓ In a housing unit where all adults in custody have been in quarantine for a minimum period of time established by the local health authority after considering CDC and OHA guidelines, provided that all staff members wear a mask or face covering at all times while in the unit;
    - ✓ In youth correctional facility common areas when all youth in custody have been in quarantine for a minimum period of time established by the Oregon Health Authority, provided that all non-youth-in-custody individuals wear a face covering and the Oregon Health Authority has authorized such practice; or
    - ✓ During an emergency, such as when responding to a spontaneous use of force event, a medical emergency, or a suicide attempt in a housing unit.
  2. The jail, prison, or other custodial institution must not charge individuals in custody for masks, face coverings or face shields, except in the case of knowing damage or destruction to the mask, face covering, or face shield in violation of institution rules.

3. The jail, prison, or other custodial institution must not charge employees for masks, face coverings or face shields.
  4. Custodial institution employees transporting a person in custody or a member of the public must ensure that that person wears a mask, face covering, or face shield unless compliance would require the use of force or place law enforcement employees or a member of the public at greater risk for COVID-19 exposure or physical jeopardy.
- C. Meal Times.** To allow for eating and drinking without a facial covering, provide adults in custody meals in their cell if possible. If in-cell meals are not possible, use appropriate physical distancing for mealtimes within the constraints of the facility.