

Workplace Preparation Checklist

Transmission Points

	Has the work area been evaluated to identify high-touch surfaces?
	Have high-touch surfaces been evaluated to identify if there are ways to substitute or eliminate that item to reduce frequency of touch?
	Are high-touch surfaces identified and logged or in some way labeled?
	Are disinfectant wipes available near high-touch surfaces?
	Have high-touch surfaces been placed on a frequent cleaning and disinfecting schedule?
	Are trash and recycling collected in no-touch receptacles in a central location?
So	cial Distancing
	Are desks and workstations spaced to maintain a 2 metre distance?
	Are there visual markings to identify a 2 metre radius around desks and workstations?
	Are there physical shields between desks or workstations, where practical?
	Are there procedures to maintain safe distance when walking through the building?
	Where possible, are workstations arranged so that individuals do not face each other directly?
	Are occupancy limits posted (restrooms, communal areas, conference rooms, break rooms)?
	Are extra seats removed from communal areas and rooms to avoid excess occupancy?
	Are seats arranged and marked to maintain a 2 metre radius?
Ну	giene
	Do all employees have access to places where they can wash their hands with soap and water?
	Are touchless hand sanitizer dispensers placed in prominent locations in the work area?
	Are hand sanitizing dispensers checked regularly and refilled as necessary?
	Are tissues available throughout the workplace?
	Are cloth/dust face masks available?
	Are gloves available?
Coı	ming to and leaving work
	Staggering arrival and departure times at work to reduce crowding into and out of the workplace, taking account of the impact on those with protected characteristics.
	Providing additional parking or facilities such as bike- racks to help people walk, run, or cycle to workwhere possible.
	Limiting passengers in corporate vehicles, for example, work minibuses. This could include leaving seats empty.

	Reducing congestion, for example, by having more entry points to the workplace.	
	Using markings and introducing one-way flow at entry and exit points.	
	Providing handwashing facilities, or hand sanitiser where not possible, at entry and exit points	
	Maintaining use of security access devices, such as keypads or passes, and adjusting processes at entry/exit points to reduce risk of transmission.	
	$See \ \underline{https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-safer-travel-guidance-for-passengers} \ on \ travelling \ to \ and \ from \ work.$	
Housekeeping		
	Is a frequent cleaning and disinfecting program in place?	
	Is a 'clean desk/workstation policy' in place to ensure desks can be cleaned thoroughly?	
	Are disinfectant wipes and disposable towels available for employees to clean their personal work areas?	
	Are employees discouraged from using other workers' phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment?	
	Are disposable covers and disinfecting wipes available for communal workstations, tools, and equipment (if they cannot be eliminated)?	
Communication		
	Is there signage promoting hand washing, especially in restrooms?	
	Is there signage promoting coughing and sneezing etiquette?	
	Is there signage that promotes symptom recognition, reporting procedures, and sick leave policy?	
Break Rooms/Communal Area		
	Are communal food, condiments, and utensils prohibited and removed from the area?	
	If food is provided, is it individually wrapped?	
	Are disposable placemats provided in eating areas?	
	Are unnecessary items like pens, brochures, and magazines removed from the area?	
Facilities/Engineering		
	Has ventilation system been reviewed to identify if outdoor air can be increased to increase effective dilution ventilation per person?	
	Central Air filters are MERV-13 or the highest compatible with the filter rack and edges sealed on filter to limit bypass.	
	System running has been increased (if possible 24/7) to maximize dilution and filtration.	