Protecting Yourself and Preventing the Spread of COVID-19

Things You Need to Know about the Virus

• SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, is predominantly spread person-to-person through respiratory droplets.
• Every time an infected person exhales, talks, sneezes, or coughs, they release viral particles in their respiratory droplets.
• People do not have to feel ill to be spreading viral particles.
• Typical symptoms of COVID-19 include a persistent cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle aches, headache, sore throat, and loss of taste and smell.

Staying Safe at Work and in the Community

• Avoid gatherings and playing sports with people outside your immediate cohort (i.e., family, housemates, work crew).
• Limit trips to the grocery store, laundromat, and other public places.
• Wear a cloth face covering to limit the spread of respiratory droplets.
  • Face coverings offer some protection to the wearer, but the main reason is to protect others.
• Stay 6 feet (or 2 meters) away from others, even when wearing a cloth face covering.
• Practice good hand hygiene by washing your hands often.
  • Proper handwashing = Wet hands with potable water, apply soap, scrub for 20 seconds, rinse hands thoroughly, and dry with a single-use clean towel. Turn off faucet and open door with towel, then dispose in garbage can.
• Avoid touching your face, especially your eyes, nose, and mouth.

Staying Safe in the House

• Socializing with housemates is acceptable, but do not invite others into the house, especially if they are new to the area. New people should quarantine for 14 days.
• Clean and disinfect high touch surfaces (e.g., sinks, kitchen appliances, tables, and door knobs).
• If possible, keep heads of beds 6 feet apart to limit the spread of the virus while sleeping.
  • Divide the room into sections with physical barriers such as sheets strung between beds.
  • Bunk beds are not recommended for sleeping arrangements; Respiratory droplets dropping from the individual in the top bunk to the individual in the lower bunk is a contamination concern.

Staying Safe While Traveling in a Shared Vehicle

• Limit passengers in vehicles to your immediate cohort (i.e. family, housemates, work crew).
• If it is necessary to travel with others, wear a cloth face covering while in the vehicle and sit as far away from other passengers as possible. Increase air flow by opening windows.

What to Do If You or a Housemate Get Sick

• Limit contact with others in the house, wear a cloth face covering, and maintain a 6 foot distance.
  • Only use one bathroom.
  • Clean and disinfect common surfaces often to prevent spread from surfaces.
  • If possible, sleep in a separate room from others.
• If the ill person has been going to work, they should notify their supervisor. Then, the supervisor can assess the risk of other employees having had contact with the ill person.