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Signature:

_____	_____
Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales	Date

Health Communications for Migrant Produce Workers in the U.S.

By

Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

Master of Public Health
Hubert Department of Global Health
Rollins School of Public Health
Emory University

_____

Juan S. Leon, PhD, MPH
Committee Chair

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By
CORALIS K. RODRIGUEZ MORALES

Master of Public Health
Hubert Department of Global Health
Rollins School of Public Health
Emory University

Bachelor of Science
Biomedical Sciences
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Puerto Rico
2019

Thesis Committee

Juan S. Leon, PhD, MPH
Committee Chair

An abstract submitted to the Faculty of the
Hubert Department of Global Health
Rollins School of Public Health of Emory University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Public Health
in Global Health
2021

Abstract

Health Communications for Migrant Produce Workers in the U.S.

In April 2020, produce workers were declared “essential workers” to protect America’s food supply chain. This meant that produce workers had to work during stay-at-home orders enacted nationwide. Workers were disproportionally impacted by COVID-19 outbreaks which created the need to inform this community on COVID-19 preventive measures. High prevalence of limited literacy, a monolingual Spanish population, and difficult to understand guidance, produced gaps in information among produce workers. The goal of this special studies project was to protect produce workers and their community by keeping them informed on COVID-19 protective measures through the development of a series of infographics with COVID-19 information using visuals and plain language. A total of 20 messages were developed based on information obtained from federal and non-federal resources. The messages covered topics related to direct and indirect transmission of COVID-19, face coverings, and symptoms. These messages were transformed into infographics with concise messaging and visuals that could deliver the message to workers with limited literacy. The English versions of these infographics were analyzed to determine the readability level and were later manually translated into Spanish. To ensure that the content and visuals were meeting the project’s goal, partners from Oregon State University and Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León assisted with providing important feedback during the development of infographics. With this feedback, several changes were made to improve the messages and general aesthetics of the infographics. A total of 42 infographics were developed with the English versions ranging from 3rd to 8th grade level of readability. A guiding document on how to use these infographics was also created describing original source content, usage, placement, grade level of the infographics, and descriptions of the images included in each infographic. This project produced new communications materials available to workers and growers to download for free, helping close some gaps in access to information. Lastly, it has provided one more tool to the food and agriculture industry to help keep produce workers informed on COVID-19.

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Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I would like to express my immense gratitude to Dr. Juan Leon for his guidance and precious feedback throughout the process of developing the infographics and drafting this thesis. I would also like to thank him for always welcoming me into the meetings with a big smile and a great attitude, regardless of how great or bad his day could've been. For always checking in to make sure I was doing well and allowing me to set the pace with this project. Thank you for also pushing me to do my best all the time, and most importantly, for letting me create something in my native language. I would also like to thank Stephanie Brown and Jovana Kovacevic from Oregon State University for their support in providing important feedback that made these infographics a much better product. For letting these infographics see the light and be made available to the public via their website and allowing me to leave my mark and contribute to the food and ag world.

Quiero también expresar mi agradecimiento al Dr. Jorge E. de Jesús Dávila Aviña por su colaboración con las versiones en español de las infografías. Por asegurarse de que el lenguaje concordara con el español hablado en México y proveer su conocimiento en el campo del procesamiento de alimentos. Por último quiero agradecer a mi familia en Puerto Rico, los cuales han sido mi inspiración y mayor apoyo, la razón por la cual me esfuerzo en dar lo major de mí todos los días. Gracias por siempre creer en mí y darme las fuerzas para alcanzar mis metas. Esto es para ustedes.

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Chapter 1: Literature Review

Essential Workers

Produce workers across the United States are at high risk of contracting COVID-19 during the pandemic. It is estimated that 2.1 million immigrants worked in jobs related to the agriculture industry as produce workers in the United Sates between 2014 and 2018 (Gelatt & Batalova, 2020). This accounted for 22% of all workers in the food and agriculture industry playing a key role in performing duties that included the process of growing, harvesting, and processing of produce commodities to feed Americans nationwide. In April 2020, the Department of Homeland Security passed a rule that allowed current H-2A visa holders to remain working in the United States beyond the usual three-year period, and for those who submitted a petition, could start working immediately (DHS, 2020). This rule allowed H-2A visa holders to work in the United States during stay-at-home orders as they were considered essential workers. This was done to protect the stability of America's food supply chain and reduce the impacts of COVID-19 on the already suffering food and agriculture industry.

Food and agriculture workers were declared as essential workers to ensure the continuity of critical operations nationwide (CISA, 2020). Before the H-2A rule was passed, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Christopher Krebs issued a memorandum in March 2020 identifying food and agriculture workers as part of the Essential Critical Infrastructure Workforce. This ensured the "continuity of functions critical to public health and safety, as well as economic and national security" (CISA, 2020). In addition, the list encompassed all workers who performed operations and services that were essential to continue critical infrastructure capabilities, and this included workers who supported crucial supply chains.

According to the National Conference of State Legislatures (2020), the term "essential worker" was coined when the first shelter-in-place and stay-at-home orders were put in place in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. U.S. states realized that some of their industries had to stay running due to the important role they played in maintaining critical infrastructure operating. These industries served different roles including energy, transportation, and agriculture. As a result, 42 states passed essential worker directives, with 20 states using the definitions developed by the U.S CISA (DHS, 2020; McNicholas & Poydock, 2020). Moreover, 22 states developed their own definitions and lists of what industries and sectors had to continue their work after stay-at-home orders were passed (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2020). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2020c) also recognized this need by stating in their COVID-19 guidance that "To ensure continuity of operations of essential functions, CDC advises that critical infrastructure workers may be permitted to continue work following potential exposure to COVID-19, provided they remain asymptomatic and additional precautions are implemented to protect them and the community". States in the U.S. also recognized that the food and agriculture industry was crucial to ensure that Americans had food on their table during stay-at-home orders therefore, food and agriculture workers were identified as essential workers (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2020; CISA, 2020).

Vulnerability of Produce Workers

The H-2A visa program allows U.S growers to satisfy their labor needs by hiring temporary workers from 84 eligible countries, most of whom are from Mexico and Latin America (H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program | U.S. Department of Labor, n.d.). Around 258,000 migrant workers received H-2A visas in 2019 alone. California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and

Washington were among the states with the highest numbers of H-2A visa workers (Moriarty, 2020). Migrant workers in the U.S. can legally work in the agriculture industry through the H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program. Through this program, farmers sponsor migrant workers for a temporary employment visa to meet the work demand not met by domestic workers (Moriarty, 2020). Farmers must demonstrate that they were not able to find American workers who are "able, willing, qualified and available to perform work at the place and time needed;" (H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program | U.S. Department of Labor, n.d.). Nevertheless, employment through this program is temporary and cannot exceed a year. Workers can renew their visa on a yearly basis, but they cannot stay in the United States under an H-2A visa for more than 3 years. At this time, the worker must leave the country and can only request a new visa after 3 months of returning to their home country, according to the U.S. Department of Labor. Further, the Department of Homeland Security releases a list of countries eligible to participate in the H-2A worker program every year, and for 2020 the list included 84 countries that could participate. Nonetheless, about 90% of migrant workers who obtain an H-2A visa come from Mexico, and other Latin American countries (Rodriguez, 2020).

Migrant workers who obtain an H-2A visa have certain protections that ensures safe working conditions but, in many cases, workers live and work in an unsafe environment. These protections include the following:

- legal documents for work authorization in the U.S.
- guaranteed hourly wage greater than the minimum wage
- a minimum of 35 hours of weekly work
- housing
- free tools, supplies, and equipment

- meals or adequate spaces to prepare meals
- coverage of transportation to and from their workplace
- health protection through the Workers Compensation System (*H-2A Guestworker Program – Farmworker Justice*, n.d.).

Despite the protections listed, a study conducted among H-2A workers in North Carolina found that most migrant workers worked between 40 to 48 hours per week, with a starting time before 7:00 AM (Arcury et al., 2015). Only 3 participants, out of 163, were paid hourly, and most were paid for each bucket filled with produce. The same study also found that few workers had health insurance or paid sick leave. Some workers also reported precarious conditions at work, feeling concerned about work safety, mistreatment, and discrimination. Lastly, limited access to water, sanitation facilities, and long hours of work, were also part of the often-unsafe working conditions these migrant workers endured.

Workers are regularly exposed to certain hazards that stem from the type of job they perform. In 2012, 509 deaths were reported in the agriculture industry, with dislocations, lacerations, cuts, and sprains being the most common injuries (Bail et. al., 2012; Arcury et al., 2015; Tonozzi & Layne, 2016). Workers have also been found to have high levels of pesticide exposure in the field and in their residencies which poses a threat to their occupational safety (Arcury et al., 2014). Although workers have reported receiving training on safe handling of pesticides and use of appropriate personal protective equipment, their occupational safety is further aggravated by long periods of sun exposure and risk of infectious diseases caused by the lack of adequate sanitation facilities.

For years, workers have reported living in housing that fails to provide them with their basic needs, often living in unsanitary conditions (Kearney et al., 2014; Centro de los Derechos

del Migrante, 2020). This is despite the fact that growers who provide housing for H-2A workers are required to meet certain standards that ensures a safe housing environment. According to the National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) report of 2019, migrant workers were almost 3 times more likely to live in housing provided by their employer, with 33% reporting living in crowded housing based on the one-person-per-room definition from the U.S Census Bureau (Hernandez & Gabbard, 2018). The Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA) is a federal regulation that mandates adequate housing standards for workers. It requires that all housing must contain adequate heat, running water, bathroom and kitchen facilities, and clean and safe buildings with adequate beds (Wiltz, 2016). Nonetheless, many authors agree that the conditions in which workers live are often substandard and unsanitary which threatens worker health and safety (Arcury & Quandt., 2009; Kearney et al., 2014; Centro de los Derechos del Migrante, 2020). These living conditions have led to marked health disparities for this population due to the constant exposure to environmental contaminants such as pesticides, unsanitary living conditions, and poor access to adequate food preparation facilities. Moreover, workers are at greater risk of suffering from respiratory illnesses such as asthma, but these are not the only threats that workers are exposed to. A study that evaluated cooking and eating facilities against existing regulations found that workers are at a high risk from food- and waterborne diseases due to pest infestation, inadequate kitchen equipment, and contaminated water supplies (Quandt et al., 2013). There is limited research surrounding the environment in which migrant workers live, but as stated above, those who have researched the topic have raised concerns regarding poor living conditions.

Although efforts are being put in place to provide workers with safe housing, lack of funding has made it difficult for states to conduct adequate inspections. This is because they have not been able to hire enough inspectors and even if concerns are raised, there are no follow-up

inspections or enforcement of the law (Wiltz, 2016). The same article reported that some states, including California, Oregon, and Washington, were making efforts to improve the living conditions of migrant workers. Oregon and Washington built apartment complexes for workers. In California, farmers in the Napa Valley region have self-imposed taxes to pay for housing, meals, and laundry facilities for their workers. It has been found that farmers who employ H-2A workers are more likely to comply with existing regulations, mostly because they need to pass an inspection prior to the start of the season (Quandt et al., 2013). Unfortunately, those farmers who employ undocumented workers are less likely to comply with safe housing standards, and due to lack of funding, these farms may also escape inspections from the pertinent state agencies (Quandt et al., 2013).

Most migrant workers coming from Mexico and Latin America possess limited education and Spanish is their primary language (Hernandez & Gabbard, 2018). According to the NAWS report of 2018, 77% of workers who responded to the survey reported that Spanish was the language they mainly spoke. 97% of those born in Mexico and Latin America reported Spanish as their primary language, 2% reported an indigenous language, and only 1% reported English. However, among those who reported Spanish as their primary language, 81% reported being able to read Spanish well, 10% reported being able to read some Spanish, 7% said they could only read a little, and 2% were not able to read Spanish. Of all workers surveyed who reported English as not being their primary language, 30% reported that they could not speak English at all, while 41% reported not being able to read English at all. In addition, the average grade level of formal education received was 8th grade, with (37%) completing education below 6th grade. Some reported not having any type of formal education, and only 10% completed some education after high school. As seen by these statistics, it is challenging to provide health safety information to this

population given their educational, linguistic, and literacy background. In conclusion, it is important to provide information that is tailored to migrant workers with this background to help inform them of COVID-19 safety measures and start closing the gaps in knowledge that currently exist within this population.

Vulnerability to COVID-19

Produce workers have been widely affected by COVID-19. COVID-19 is a respiratory infection with symptoms that range from mild to severe. Caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-Cov-2), it was first encountered in December of 2019 in Wuhan China, and has spread widely around the world gravely affecting U.S farms and their migrant workers (Flocks, 2020; Gee et al., 2020; Bottemiller et al., 2020; Reiley & Reinhard, 2020). More than 570,000 people have died from this disease and more than 31 million have been diagnosed with it in the United States alone, thousands of which were migrant produce workers (Rajal, 2020; New York Times, 2020; Reily & Reinhard, 2020). COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March of 2020, while the United States declared a national emergency (New York Times, 2020). Symptoms of produce workers infected with COVID-19 can range from mild to severe with the most common symptoms being fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath, loss of taste or smell, body aches, headache, and runny nose (CDC, 2020d). Some less common but severe symptoms include difficulty breathing, chest pain, hemoptysis (cough with blood), congestion, bluish lips or face, confusion, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting (Gee et al., 2020; CDC, 2020d). It has been found that some patients have reported suffering from gastrointestinal symptoms and that patients with a severe case of COVID-19 may get severe pneumonia with organ failure.

SARS-CoV-2 is spread through three different types of transmission mechanisms including person-to-person contact via respiratory droplets and particles, fomite contact and aerosol transmission. There has been a controversy with the term aerosol transmission, since many say that evidence of aerosol transmission existed since February 2020 but agencies failed to recognize it (Penn Medicne, 2020; Tanne, 2020). CDC states that the main source of transmission is through person-to-person contact via respiratory droplets and particles which puts produce workers at a higher risk of contracting COVID-19 due to their work and living environment (CDC, 2020e). The droplets are expelled by infected individuals when they cough, sneeze, speak, or breathe. Further, respiratory droplets travel short distances, increasing the risk of infection of produce workers who often work within 6 feet of distance. CDC has recognized that it is possible that a person standing more than 6 feet away from an infected individual can contract COVID-19 via aerosol transmission, which occurs when small droplets and particles are present in the air for minutes or hours after an infected individual has left the space (CDC, 2020e). This type of transmission has mostly occurred in closed spaces with limited ventilation where the infected person was either present at that moment or had just left (The Lancet, 2020). Workers who often live in close quarters with limited ventilation are at especial risk of this type of transmission (Arcury & Quandt, 2011; The Lancet Respiratory Medicine, 2020). Another type of transmission that has shown to be less common per CDC guidelines, is fomite transmission. Fomite transmission is an indirect transmission that occurs when a person such as a produce worker comes into contact with a surface contaminated with the virus, such as shared tools and break room tables, and then touches their mouth, eyes, or nose.

In the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, travelers who were asymptomatic, or were still in the early stages of the incubation period were mostly responsible for spreading the disease

to different countries (Yi et al., 2020). This presented challenges for health officials since many migrant workers move from farm to farm following the harvest season (Reiley & Reinhard, 2020). SARS-CoV-2 has an incubation period of 2 to 14 days from exposure to symptom onset, but most people start exhibiting symptoms after 5 days (Park, 2020). It is estimated that between 40% to 45% of individuals infected with COVID-19 do not develop any symptoms but they can spread the virus to others well after 14 days have passed (Oran & Topol, 2020). Transmission of the virus by asymptomatic individuals is what made the virus so difficult to detect in the beginning. It may also in part be the reason why the virus spread around the world. In time, it arrived to U.S farms often without being identified by health officials. In addition, there is increasing evidence that the antibodies developed by an infected person will decrease over time, increasing the possibilities of reinfection (Garcia de Jesus, 2020; Iwasaki, 2020; Schnirring, 2020). Nonetheless it's still unclear how long does the immunity created by these antibodies lasts.

Diagnosis of COVID-19 is made through three types of tests. A viral test identifies viral RNA from active infections using either nucleic acid or antigen (CDC, 2020a). After obtaining a sample from the respiratory system such as a nasal or oral swab, the sample is then analyzed to detect the virus genetic material (RT-PCR test) or specific proteins that the virus contains (antigen test) (CDC, 2020a). Both of these tests are recommended by the CDC to diagnose infection in both symptomatic and asymptomatic produce workers. More importantly, the availability of results varies and ranges from less than an hour to a few days. The last type of test, the antibody test, is used to detect previous infection with COVID-19 and is not currently recommended by the CDC to diagnose active infection. It is mostly used to detect the virus at later stages of the illness and is mostly used along with the viral test.

There are many pathways through which produce workers can become infected with COVID-19. It is important to note that here is no proof that a person can get infected with COVID-19 through food consumption (*COVID-19 and Food Safety FAQ*, 2020; Woodcock, 2021). However, produce workers may be exposed to the virus if they are in close contact with an infected individual during transportation, while managing crops, during planting, and harvesting activities, or sharing tools with infected individuals (Lewnard et al., n.d.; National Center for Farmworker Health, 2021). Further, produce workers inside packaging and processing facilities have limited opportunity to physically distance from others, increasing the opportunity for direct transmission. Indirect transmission is also possible due to contact with frequently touched surfaces and since many workers live in congregate housing, they are even more at risk of contracting COVID-19 (CDC, 2020e).

Although H-2A workers have continued to work during the COVID-19 pandemic, they have been disproportionally impacted by COVID-19 outbreaks in farms across the United States. Efforts to reach this population have been challenging due to existing barriers and lack of protocols to protect them (Reiley & Reinhard, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has brought to light the health disparities that exist in America, especially among H-2A workers (Reiley & Reinhard, 2020). Workers are the most vulnerable given the little to no control they have over their working and living environment (Bottemiller et. al., 2020; Gee et. al., 2020; Flocks, 2020) As highlighted previously, workers often live in dangerous conditions, and given the type of work they perform both in the field and inside packaging and processing facilities, protecting themselves from the virus can be difficult.

Since produce workers are deemed as essential, H-2A workers have continued to work in order to sustain the American food supply chain. Outbreaks among this population have been well

documented by the media since the beginning of the pandemic, especially in the west coast (Botemiller et. al., 2020.; Gee et. al., 2020.; Lazo, 2020). Counties with the highest rates of COVID-19 cases are some of the top producers of crops such as lettuce and apples (Bottemiller et al., 2020). In California specifically, 6 of the 7 counties with the most cases, are located in the Central Valley. The Central Valley is known as the most productive agricultural region in the state. High numbers of COVID-19 cases among H-2A workers have continued to date, affecting workers in all states often left unnoticed by public health officials due to limited reporting (Reiley & Reinhard, 2020).

States and employers have struggled to determine when to test workers and what safety procedures they should implement when a worker test positive (Reiley & Reinhard, 2020). Contact tracing has also shown to be challenging given the fact that workers often move between state lines following the harvest seasons. Existing language barriers have also complicated contact tracing and intervention efforts, fueled by workers mistrust in authorities (Reiley & Reinhard, 2020). In addition, workers sometimes refuse to get tested due to fears of being deported, high hospital bills or simply losing their jobs, and the fact that most lack healthcare coverage makes it even harder for them to seek care. Many workers are fearful of seeking care and health departments often don't have interpreters available or staff who can speak Spanish. The fact that there is no system in place to track outbreaks in farms, makes it almost impossible to grasp the real toll that COVID-19 has taken among farmworkers.

Effective Communication for Produce Workers

Guidelines on protective measures against COVID-19 have already been developed by many agencies and organizations such as the CDC (CDC, 2020b), Food and Drug Administration

(FDA) (Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 2020), the Produce Safety Alliance (PSA) (Institute for Food Safety, n.d.) among others. These guidelines cover different aspects such as self-protective measures, and indirect transmission prevention. The CDC has a dedicated website that is updated often which covers planning and protection strategies for different settings such as congregate living, traveling, workplaces, agriculture, among many others. Per CDC guidelines, the most communicated and encouraged protective measures are:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- If soap and water are not available, use a hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Stay at least 6ft away from individuals who are not part of your household.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a mask in public settings to protect other people in case you're infected.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with a tissue or the inside of your elbow.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily.
- Monitor your health daily by staying alert for COVID-19 related symptoms and checking your temperature.

These protective measures are repeatedly mentioned in multisectoral guidelines that have been developed and can be found in the CDC website (CDC, 2020b). Also joining the list of agencies with published guidelines, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released a list of disinfectants that have been proven to kill the SARS-CoV-2 virus (EPA, 2020). This list, which is often updated as new disinfectants are approved, contains information on product name, company, appropriate contact time, surface type, setting where it should be used (healthcare, laboratory,

residential, etc.), and active ingredients. Apart from the CDC and EPA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has developed a series of resources for employers and workers regarding standards to prevent COVID-19, workplace safety, and how to prepare workplaces to reduce exposure to COVID-19 (OSHA, 2020).

Although, the COVID-19 guidelines that have been published are crucial for the public to understand, a recent study by Dartmouth College has found that many federal and state agencies have used language that is too complex for the general audience (Mishra & Dexter, 2020; Scripps National, 2020). The same study stated that the information was communicated more than three grades higher (above 8th grade) than the reading level recommended by communication guidelines (5th grade) by employing the use of long sentences, difficult terms, and jargon. The complexity with which the information is presented could lead to people missing essential information they need to protect themselves from COVID-19.

Many organizations (Connecticut River Valley Farmworker Program, 2020; Cornell University, n.d.; UC Davis, 2020) have developed infographics and factsheets based on the above-mentioned guidelines to inform their specific audiences. These infographics and factsheets show essential COVID-19 information in a way that the message can be captured clearly without having the reader spend a long time reading the information. These materials compress the content in one page by employing the use of simple language. Some of the organizations that have taken on the initiative of developing these infographics and factsheets are called “Extensions” which stem from universities (Fishel, n.d.). Their objective is to connect with their communities by offering information, services, and programs to help keep their communities engaged and informed about relevant topics and research. For example, North Carolina State University Extension partnered with the Extension at the University of Georgia to develop a series of factsheets that informed

consumers about hand hygiene, virus transmission, cleaning and disinfection, food safety, and face coverings (Seymour, 2020). Moreover, they developed sector specific factsheets for retail, food, and farm workers. These factsheets covered topics surrounding employee health, face coverings, cleaning and disinfecting, and frequently asked questions. All these factsheets were translated into Spanish and Mandarin so that individuals who may have difficulties understanding the English language could be informed.

Infographics present information visually by utilizing bright colors, images, and bold text that grabs the attention of the reader; they can be created using websites or computer software (Sheikh, n.d.). The purpose of the infographics is to engage the reader by providing the information in a way that is easy to understand. Currently, there are many websites and software that are available to students, organizations, marketers, and content creators helping them explain difficult concepts in a short and creative way. Infographics can take many forms depending on the message that needs to be delivered. According to Sheikh (n.d.) infographics can be informational, statistical, process, timeline, among others. One of the most important things according to this source is that before starting to create the infographics it is essential to know who the audience is. This is to ensure that the correct tone, design, and information is used. Additionally, it's important to balance the use of text and images because if text is the only tool used to provide information it will result in the creation of a fact sheet instead of an infographic. The source states that using images is what differentiates an infographic from a fact sheet, since the latter can become too information heavy. Some best practices for an effective infographic include, using colors that create harmony and balance the infographic, avoiding too much text by using images, and organizing the information according to the level of importance (Keleher, 2020).

Significance of Informing Produce Workers

Produce workers have labored hard throughout the pandemic to keep the American food chain running and their work has only become more important than ever before. Their work and living environment have made it challenging to adhere to standards of prevention due to lack of access to resources such as protective equipment, health care, and information that is written in a language that they can understand (Flocks, 2020; Gee et al., 2020; Reiley & Reinhard, 2020). Because of this, there is a need to inform produce workers in the United States on the proper protocols and procedures to effectively contain the spread of COVID-19.

The goal of this project is to create infographics specifically tailored to produce workers with content that is easy to understand using images tied to the message being delivered. Despite the efforts made by Extension organizations to inform their communities using simple language, the factsheets and infographics that currently exist lack the use of images to deliver their message (Institute for Food Safety, n.d.; Seymour, 2020). These materials only employ the use of text making the document information-heavy which keeps people with low literacy levels from being able to understand the message. The infographics for this project will focus on informing workers on how to effectively contain the spread of COVID-19 in processing facilities across the United States.

Through these infographics, workers will stay informed about the measures they must take to protect themselves from COVID-19. By staying informed, workers will be empowered to take action to protect everyone around them regardless of their literacy level. This project will aid in creating a healthier population that will be able to keep America's food supply chain running. It will help to close existing gaps and language barriers and reach a population that is essential, but that given their condition as H-2A visa holders, is often forgotten.

Chapter 2: Methods

Developing the Infographics

Selecting sources of information

The process of developing the infographics was begun by making decisions regarding the sources of information to be used (international sources or national sources, organizations, agencies, etc.), and what type of approach (creating new guidelines, or following existing guidelines). It was decided to follow existing guidelines from the following national sources of information:

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- U.S Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- U.S Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- University of Georgia Extension
- University of North Carolina Extension
- Georgia Department of Agriculture

Federal sources were mostly used since it was understood that they would provide the most accurate and up to date information. The remaining sources also utilized federal guidelines but were tailored to the agriculture sector. Both federal, and non-federal guidelines were useful in the development of the infographics because they fit our intended audience which was migrant produce workers.

Selecting the Messages

After reading published guidelines from the above-mentioned sources, decisions were made on how to stratify and condense all the information into specific messages. The messages for the infographics were divided into 3 main categories: General COVID-19 information, Direct Transmission of COVID-19, and Indirect Transmission of COVID-19. These main categories were tailored to meet specific information needs such as mode of transmission, protection, and others, for our intended audience.

Selecting a Software

All the infographics were developed using Canva (Canva, Sydney, Australia) for macOS. Canva allowed full access to all its features for free when using a student account. This enhanced the capability of finding images that would fit a certain style and color palette for each message. Images that were not found on Canva, or did not fit the style of the infographic, were created by hand using Procreate® (Savage Interactive, Hobart, Australia) for Ipad Pro (Apple Inc., Cupertino, California). The use of images was key to the infographics since this was the element that set these infographics apart from already existing fact sheets.

Selecting Sizes and Fonts

The size initially used for the infographics was 24 x 18 inches which allowed more space for content. The font size varied depending on how much content the infographics contained and how many images were used, but it ranged from at least 24pts up to 105pts. Font styles also varied depending on the infographic but always employed the use of modern, serif or sans serif fonts

(Guest Blogger, 2017; Nediger, 2018). These fonts allowed for clear writing without being too distracting and are easier to read.

Selecting Color Palettes

In terms of color choices, dark colors were avoided for the backgrounds and were only used as accent colors and were always matched with lighter colors. This is because darker backgrounds tend to be more distracting (Vernons, 2016). They are also not feasible for printing because of how much ink dark backgrounds consume. This makes the infographics more expensive to print which would prevent organizations from using them (Gendelman, 2014). Each infographic had its own unique color palette that was never repeated in other infographics. Only those who were grouped (housing infographics, worker transportation infographics) had the same or similar color palettes. The unique color palettes were created with the purpose of providing a more diverse set of infographics and to distinguish those who are grouped together.

Selecting Text Colors

During the selection of in-text colors, the color "white" was avoided since light-colored backgrounds were used. Using light text against light backgrounds affects the readability of the infographics (Trevellyan, 2011). Some earlier versions did include white text but only when these were used against darker colors. Colored fonts were used as accent headings to distinguish sections within the infographics. Black was mainly used for the body text and the titles because it matches well against almost any light-colored background (Trevellyan, 2011).

Spanish Translation

The English versions of the infographics were developed first since most of the existing guidelines were in English. After these versions were done, the translation into Spanish was started. First, the English infographics were duplicated to ensure that all the formatting and design was not changed when translating the information. After that, the author of this thesis manually translated the English infographics to Spanish word by word. A more casual (informal) language was used to keep the readability level at 5th grade. This means that complex words and the pronoun of "usted" was avoided. Usually the pronoun "usted" is used in a formal way and was accompanied by more complex vocabulary (Tomasena, 2015). On the other hand, using "tu" as pronouns invokes a sense of familiarity and trust. Lastly, the Real Academia Española (Madrid, Spain) dictionary was used to ensure correct spelling and word use.

Readability

The English infographics went through a process where the readability level of each one was obtained. This process consisted in pasting the information from each infographic into a tool that used the Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level scale which is equivalent to U.S. grade levels. Since Microsoft Word (Microsoft, Redmond, Washington, United States) has limited abilities to determine the readability level due to it requiring a minimum word count, an internet tool called Readable.com (Readable, Horsham, New York, United States) was used instead. Unfortunately, the readability level for the Spanish infographics was not determined because a reliable tool to determine the grade level was not found.

Obtaining Feedback

Once all the infographics were developed, feedback was obtained from the thesis advisor and partners at Oregon State University Extension Service including Drs. Jovana Kovacevic, Assistant Professor and Food Safety Specialist, and Stephanie Brown, Food Safety Specialist. Virtual meetings were held monthly and obtained feedback on improvements related to grammar, design, colors, and content. The feedback received was documented on hand-written notes, and electronically via a form developed for feedback purposes. Feedback was applied by making improvements to the infographics. These meetings were valuable and allowed for improvements to the infographics. In addition, meetings were held with partners at Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León who provided feedback on the Spanish versions to ensure that the translations could be understood by Mexican workers.

Incorporating Feedback

After feedback was received, the following changes were made:

- Size- The size was changed from its initial 24 x 18 in. to 11 x 8.5 in. This is because the standard printing size is 11 x 8.5 in. and having a larger size would require additional formatting before printing.
- Colors- Some color palettes were changed into lighter tones to improve the readability of the infographics. Better color matches and contrasts were also done for the purpose of readability. In addition, darker palettes may look different when printed, affecting its appeal, and lighter colors use less ink making the infographics more affordable to print.
- Content- The amount of content per infographic was decreased to ensure that the messages were more specific. This was also done to decrease the amount of time the audience spent

reading them. Decreasing the content per infographic caused an increase in the number of infographics with more specific and simple messages.

- Images- Decreasing the amount of text in each infographic allowed for the incorporation of more images. Images served the purpose of explaining the message visually.
- Grammar- Spelling errors were corrected and modifications to the language used were done to ensure that the language stayed within the 5th grade level using the readability tool "Readable.com" (Readable, Horsham, New York, United States).
- Design- Design adjustments were done to ensure that the content flowed better such as realigning text, images, and headers to deliver a more concise and structured message.

Chapter 3: Infographics

Messages and Categories

With the goal of creating infographics aimed at produce workers using content that was easy to understand, a total of 20 messages were developed covering topics surrounding direct transmission, indirect transmission, face coverings, and symptoms. The messages and infographics had a 1:1 ratio, except for the Cleaning and Disinfecting infographics for the field and the facility (See **Appendix 1**). These 2 infographics carry the same message but were made into two different infographics to better fit the examples according to work area. In total, the 21 infographics were placed into three main categories based on area of placement: workplace, housing, and transportation. The workplace category was further divided based on the type of audience: managers, workers, and maintenance personnel. **Table 1** shows the distribution of the infographics in each category. As seen on **Table 1** the workplace category included 14 infographics with four belonging to the management subcategory, six to the produce workers subcategory, and the remaining 4 to the maintenance personnel subcategory. The next category is housing infographics which included a total of 9 infographics, all aimed at produce workers who live in congregate housing. The last category shown on **Table 1** is the transportation infographics. This category comprised a total of 3 infographics, each one aimed at passengers who also were produce workers, drivers of shared transportation, or managers.

Table 1. Distribution of infographics by placement area

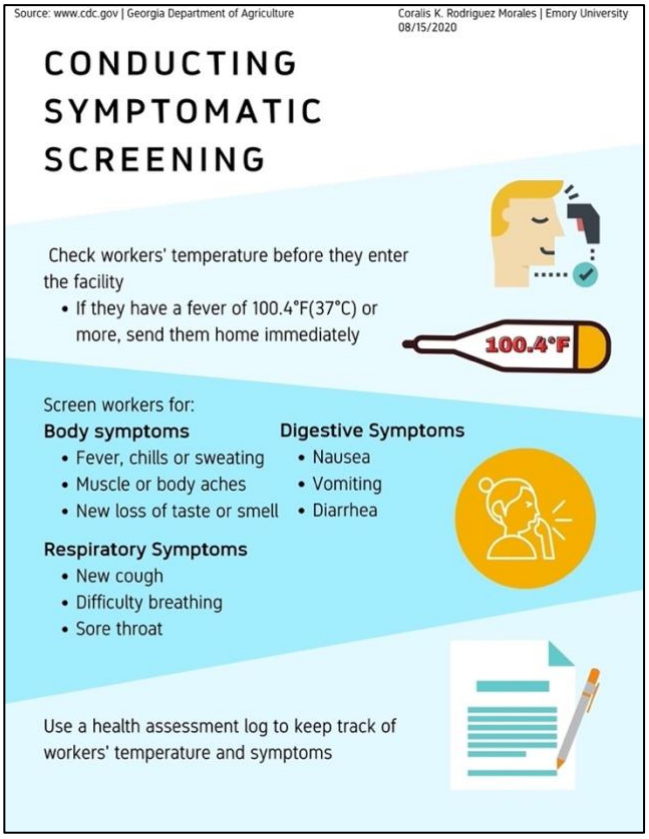
TITLE OF WORKPLACE INFOGRAPHICS	
INFOGRAPHICS FOR MANAGEMENT	Cleaning and Disinfecting: in the facility
	Cleaning and Disinfecting: in the field
	If a worker has been exposed to COVID-19
	Conducting symptomatic screening
INFOGRAPHICS FOR PRODUCE WORKERS	Stop the spread of COVID-19 (Direct transmission)
	Stop the spread of COVID-19 (In-direct transmission)
	Types of face coverings
	Wearing a mask appropriately
	If you have symptoms of COVID-19 at work
	Recognize the symptoms of COVID-19
INFOGRAPHICS FOR MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL	How to disinfect
	Cleaning and disinfecting, don't forget
	Cleaning and Disinfecting: in the facility
	Cleaning and Disinfecting: in the field
TITLE OF HOUSING INFOGRAPHICS	
Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing shared spaces	
Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing protect yourself	
Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing in the kitchen and living area	
Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing in the bedroom	
Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing in the bathroom	
Types of face coverings	
Wearing a mask appropriately	
If you have symptoms of COVID-19 at home	
Recognize the symptoms of COVID-19	
TITLE OF TRANSPORTATION INFOGRAPHICS	
Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Recommendations for passengers	
Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Recommendations for drivers of worker transportation	
Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Recommendations for managers	

The following infographics were chosen among the 21 English versions because they represented the different types of COVID-19 prevention strategies, such as screening of symptoms, indirect transmission prevention, direct transmission prevention, cleaning and disinfecting, and physical distancing. The following sections are aimed at providing an overview of how these infographics informed the audience on COVID-19 prevention, including the sources used, the reading level, the structure of the infographics, and the information that was provided.

Workplace Infographics

The following infographics were chosen among the 14 English infographics for workplace because they each belonged to one of the three subcategories and show an overview of the content that was included in these subcategories.

Figure 1. Conducting symptomatic screening

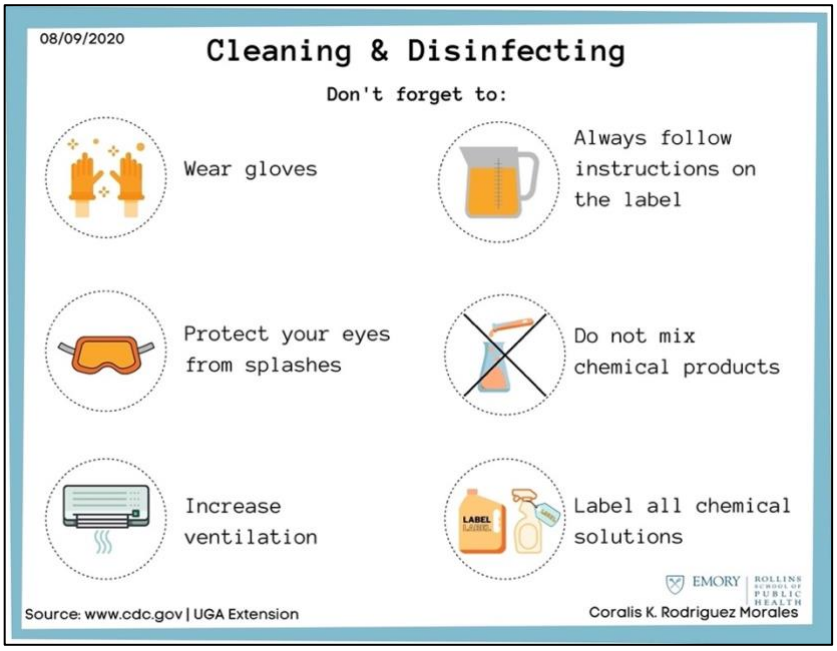


The purpose of this infographic was to inform managers about the process of conducting screening of symptoms related to COVID-19. The key messages were obtained from CDC and the Georgia Department of Agriculture sources. It instructed managers to perform temperature checks to every worker upon entering the facility, what symptoms to screen for, and to create a health assessment log to keep track of workers' health status. The sources used were placed on the top left corner with the author's name and date created on the top right corner. The title was placed just below in a bigger font size followed by the main text. Images in the infographic represented messages specific to the text on the left of each image. This infographic was at a 5th grade level and was aimed at managers of packaging facilities. Places where this infographic could be placed included administrative offices.

Figure 2. Stop the spread of COVID-19

The purpose of this infographic was to inform produce workers on the actions they can take to prevent indirect transmission of COVID-19. The key messages were taken from OSHA and CDC sources. It encouraged workers to wash their hands often, not share tools and/ or equipment, not touch their face, and disinfect high touch areas. The title was placed at the top of the infographic followed by the main text. Images to the right of each section of text represented specific actions. Some contained black cross marks indicating that an action should not be performed. The sources used and date created were placed on the bottom left corner. The Emory logo and author's name were placed at the bottom right corner of the infographic. The infographic was at a 4th grade level and was aimed at all produce workers in packaging facilities. This infographic was meant to be placed across packaging facilities near entries to shared spaces such as break rooms, or bathrooms.

Figure 3. Cleaning & disinfecting



The purpose of this infographic was to provide maintenance workers important tips to keep in mind when handling cleaning and disinfecting products. The key messages for this infographic were obtained from the CDC source on how to clean and disinfect (July 2020) and informed

maintenance workers on ventilation, PPE, and safe handling of chemical products. The date this infographic was developed was placed on the top left corner, with the title next to it on the center in bolded font. Each image was directly related to the text located next to each one. Cross marks indicated an action that should not be performed. The sources used were stated on the bottom left corner next to the Emory logo and author's name on the bottom right. The infographic was at an 8th grade level and aimed at maintenance workers. This infographic could be displayed in places where the maintenance crew had their supplies, where chemicals were being handled, or provided directly to maintenance workers.

Housing Infographics

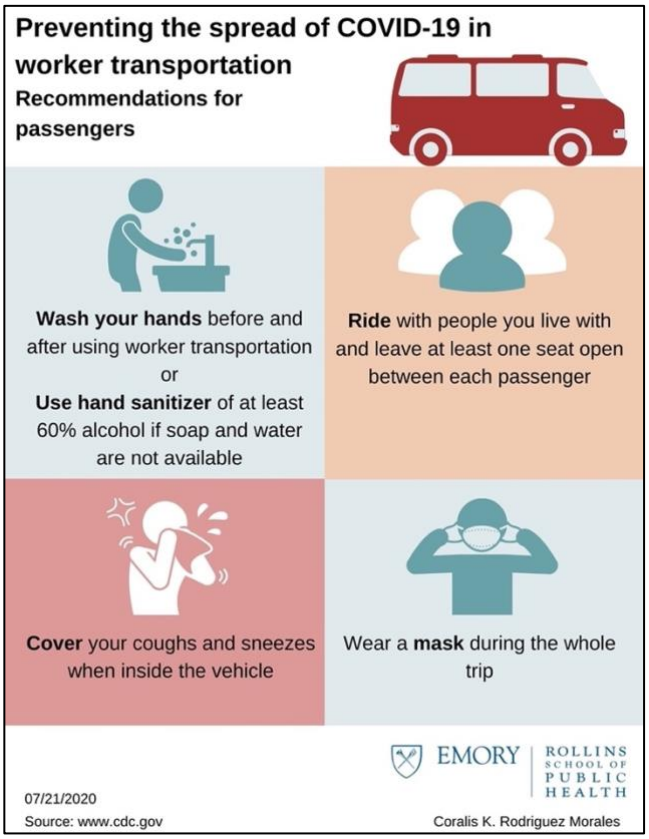
The following infographic was chosen among the 9 English infographics for housing because it showed an overview of the content that was included in this category and how they were broken down by room.

Figure 4. Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing in the bedroom

The purpose of this infographic was to inform workers on measures they should take to protect themselves from COVID-19 inside shared bedrooms. The key messages were taken from CDC sources and told workers to place beds at least 6 feet apart, create barriers with curtains or other materials, sleep in a head- to- toe arrangement, and increase ventilation. The date this infographic was created was placed in the top left corner with the title located directly below in bolded text. The housing area for this infographic was specified in green text. The main text was placed below the subtitle. Each section of information was accompanied by an image to the left of the text indicating specific actions. The infographic was at a 6th grade level and aimed at all workers who lived in congregate housing. This infographic could be placed inside shared bedrooms of worker housing.

Transportation Infographics

Figure 5. Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Recommendations for passengers



The purpose of this infographic was to encourage workers to take important steps to prevent the spread of COVID-19 inside worker transportation. The key messages were taken from CDC sources and reminded workers to wash their hands or use hand sanitizer before and after using shared transportation, to ride in vehicles with only their crew or those sharing housing with, to cover their nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing, and to wear a face covering at all times. The title of this infographic was placed in the top left corner in bolded text. Each colored box contained the main text along with an image specific to the information in the box. The date of creation and source used was placed in the bottom left corner. The Emory logo was placed in the bottom right corner with the author's name below it. The infographic was at a 6th grade level and aimed at all workers who used employer-provided transportation or shared transportation. This

infographic was developed to be placed inside the transportation, in waiting areas or exits in the facility.

Guiding Document

A guiding document was developed in conjunction with the infographics to serve as a starting point for users. This document detailed all the necessary information users needed to know in order to effectively use and understand each infographic. **Table 2** describes each component of the guiding document and the purpose each one serves. As seen in **Appendix 3** the document contained a table for each of the 21 infographics and each table was divided into the components described in **Table 2.** The tables were designed with two columns for better fit and the infographics at the top left box.

Table 2. Sections of the guiding document and their purpose

COMPONENT TYPE	PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION
INFOGRAPHIC	This box was always located at the top left of the table and included an image of the infographic being described in the table.
TITLE	Located at the top right box, it provided the title of the infographic
AUDIENCE	Located below the title box, it provided information on who was the audience intended for the infographic being described.
PURPOSE	Located below the Audience box, it provided the goal of the infographic being described. It also often described what type of preventive measures were contained in the infographic such as indirect transmission, mask use, etc.
WHERE TO BE USED	Located below the Purpose box, it provided ideas on potential places where the infographics could be placed.
HOW TO USE	Located below the Where to be used box, it described how the infographic should be used in terms of facility wide dissemination, or manager use only.
READABILITY LEVEL	Located below the How to use box, it provided the reading grade level of the infographic.
SOURCES OF INFORMATION	Located below the Readability level box, it provided direct links to the sources where the information for the infographic was obtained. It also provided the specific sentences within these sources where the information for the infographic was located.
DESCRIPTION OF IMAGES	Its location varied depending on the length of information. This box served the purpose of describing each image being used in the infographic. This helped with the efforts of improving accessibility to these infographics for individuals with disabilities.
TAGS	Its location varied depending on length of information. This box served the purpose of providing potential tags that could be used in social media or to make it easier for potential users to locate the infographics in the OSU website.

Chapter 4: Discussion & Public Health Implications

Discussion

The goal of this project was to create infographics specifically tailored for produce workers with content that was easy to understand using images tied to the message being delivered. Twenty one infographics were developed in the English language and 21 in the Spanish language totaling 42 infographics. Spanish versions were created because more than 75% of produce workers in the U.S. speak Spanish as a first language, and all the infographics created in English needed a Spanish counterpart (Hernandez & Gabbard, 2018). A document was also created describing the audience, placement, use, images, and sources of information for each of the infographics (See **Appendix 3**). This document was crucial in guiding growers on how to use the infographics created.

Infographics

The infographics created for this project included messages for three main areas: housing, transportation, and workplace, always incorporating images in all of them to better convey the intended message. The inclusion of images to describe actions contained in the information being provided was crucial to close gaps in those who had limited literacy in either English or Spanish (Arcury et al., 2010; Seymour, 2020). With these infographics, workers were better informed on how to protect themselves from COVID-19 at work, in shared housing, in shared transportation, and when around others (Costa & Martin, n.d.; Willingham & Mathema, 2020).

These infographics have been made available for growers and workers to download for free including the guiding document. Growers in the west coast obtained access to the infographics via the Oregon State University Extension Service Website at no cost to them (Oregon State University, n.d.). Additionally, the infographics were published in the Food Safety Resource

Clearinghouse, which allowed growers from across the nation to have access to these resources for their own use in their packaging facilities and farms. By being posted to these websites, growers can download and print these infographics and display in their facilities. The Spanish versions will be made available for growers and workers in Mexico through the collaboration with partners at Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León. Conversations are still ongoing and the process of the infographics being made publicly available in Mexico will not be finished until after this thesis is finalized.

Because of the ever-evolving situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was challenging to include the most up to date information in the infographics and there was not a clear framework of how these infographics needed to be developed. This is because as scientists learned more about how COVID-19 spreads and how it can be prevented, existing guidance kept changing and being updated. At the time these infographics were created, information regarding how to create COVID-19 specific infographics was almost non-existent. Additionally, produce worker-specific guidance was limited (Cummins, 2020; National Center for Farmworker Health, 2021).

Guiding Document

The guiding document for how to use the infographics was developed to serve as a starting point for users and to help them determine the appropriate usage of the infographics. Additionally, listing the resources used will allow users to seek more information regarding the content being presented in the infographics and help them determine if the information is still up to date (Butler Snow LLP, 2020). One of the important aspects of this document was adding a section that described in detail the meaning of the images used in each of the infographics. These detailed descriptions helped make the infographics accessible for individuals with disabilities (University

of Washington, 2019). This document also lists the reading level in which the infographic is written which will help to inform users about the reading level of the infographics (Scripps National, 2020). A limitation of this document is the fact that the Spanish versions do not have a determined reading grade level because a reliable tool for analyzing the readability level was not found. For future projects, it is recommended that a similar guiding document is created to go along with the infographics to help guide users in accomplishing the established goals of informing the audience.

Overall Strengths and Limitations

This project had many strengths and some limitations. One of the strengths is the fact that some images are original, meaning that they were created specifically for these infographics and will not be seen in any other materials. Some of these images can be found in the "How to wear a Mask Appropriately" and "Symptoms of COVID-19" infographics. In addition, the fact that the author's native language is Spanish resulted in the ability to quickly translate the infographics and proofread the infographics in a timely manner. An automated translator was never used in this project, and instead English to Spanish, and Spanish dictionaries where consulted. Lastly, another strength of this project is the feedback and clear communication between partners at Oregon State University and Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León which allowed for great improvements to the language and looks of the infographics.

As with every project, this one came with some limitations. the biggest limitation is that COVID-19 guidelines are constantly changing (Cummins, 2020). This resulted in the unavailability to create an infographic for vaccines because this guidance was only made available in 2021. With these and other updates, some infographics may soon become obsolete. The time it took to make the infographics and finalize them took almost an entire year, and because of the

previously mentioned limitations, a stop date had to be put in place so that the infographics would no longer have to be updated constantly. Lastly, due to time constraints and limited budget, pre-testing the infographics was not a feasible option, and instead the project relied on obtaining constant and reliable feedback from partners.

Public Health Implications

The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged Public Health strategies developed throughout the years, one of them being health communications (Igoe, 2020). In a time like today, where almost everyone has access to technology and social media, effectively communicating to individuals on how to protect themselves from this disease has been critical (Nguyen et al., 2020; Rogers, 2019). This is because communicating effectively to the public not only protects them but also helps in mitigating the spread of misinformation. Many gaps in effective communication have been uncovered because of this pandemic, and this project focused on closing some gaps in information (Mishra & Dexter, 2020; Scripps National, 2020).

The gaps that this project aimed at closing are closely related to the literacy level of many workers in the Agriculture industry. One of the gaps this project helped in closing was the level at which information is being shared to the public (Scripps National, 2020). This project effectively communicated information at a grade level no higher than 8th grade and tried to keep it at a 5th grade level as often as possible (Mishra & Dexter, 2020). It also closed gaps in information by delivering messages tailored specific to agriculture workers and in a language that they can understand. This was done by creating infographics in both English and Spanish allowing the project to reach workers who speak either one of these languages (Hernandez & Gabbard, 2018).

Lastly, reaching those with limited literacy was also possible through the extensive use of images in each infographic.

Future Research

Research should be conducted in the future to determine the impact of these materials in preventing the spread of COVID-19 among produce workers. There are still many existing barriers affecting the establishment of successful prevention methods such as crowded working environments, crowded living spaces, and lack of access to healthcare (Kearney et al., 2014, Reiley & Reinhard, 2020). But the fact that workers have been provided with essential information is already an advancement towards creating a safe living and working environment free of disease. Health communications is only a small part of a bigger effort to try and prevent the spread of COVID-19 among produce workers and other industries, and there is still a lot of work to be done with this population to help them achieve a full state of health (Callahan, 1973).

Takeaways

The uniqueness of this project allowed for the successful achievement of the established goal and for professional growth. This project started with the main goal of developing infographics to inform workers on how to effectively contain the spread of COVID-19 in processing facilities across the United States. This goal was accomplished by creating a total of 42 unique infographics in both English and Spanish with clear messaging on how to protect against COVID-19. Relying on the use of images to go along with the content of each infographic allowed for this project to be unique, diverse, and different from already existing materials. Some of the skills obtained through this project include content development, pandemic communications,

identifying audience needs, flexibility, and adaptability. This set of skills prepared the author to effectively perform in a health communications role.

Before this project, there was a need to inform produce workers in the United States on proper protocols and procedures to effectively contain the spread of COVID-19. Thanks to the efforts of this project, and the collaboration with partners at Oregon State University and Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, the food and agriculture industry will be greatly benefited by having materials with reliable information provided to their workers. This will support growers in their goal to stop the spread of COVID-19 in their facilities across the United States (Gee et al., 2020; Lazo, 2020). Informing produce workers and their employers on COVID-19 protective measures could help in not only closing gaps in access to information but to contribute to keeping the food and agriculture industry from halting operations due to the spread of COVID-19 in their facilities (CISA, 2020; Flocks, 2020).

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Appendix 1: English Infographics

If a worker has been exposed to COVID-19

If the worker has NO symptoms:

- Workers should:
  - Self-monitor for COVID-19 symptoms.
  - Use cloth masks if they don't need a specific mask to do their job.
  - Stay at least 6 ft away from others.

6FT
2M

- Check their temperature before they enter the facility.
- Increase the frequency of cleaning commonly touched surfaces.

If the worker HAS symptoms:

- Send them home immediately.
- Clean and disinfect the employee's work station.

- Collect the contact information of workers who had contact with the sick employee.
- An employee should be considered exposed if they come in contact with a sick employee within 6ft.

06/29/2020
Fuente: www.cdc.gov
Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

EMORY ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Oregon State University

08/15/2020

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Oregon State University

CONDUCTING SYMPTOMATIC SCREENING

Check workers' temperature before they enter the facility

- If they have a fever of 100.4°F(37°C) or more, send them home immediately

Screen workers for:

Body symptoms

- Fever, chills or sweating
- Muscle or body aches
- New loss of taste or smell

Digestive Symptoms

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea

Respiratory Symptoms

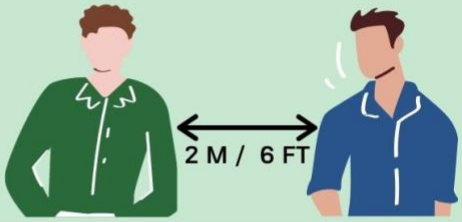
- New cough
- Difficulty breathing
- Sore throat

Use a health assessment log to keep track of workers' temperature and symptoms

Source: www.cdc.gov | Georgia Department of Agriculture
Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

STOP THE SPREAD OF COVID-19

Stay at least 6 feet away from others while working or inside break rooms



Do NOT shake hands with others

Wear a face covering while at work to protect others

Cover your coughs and sneezes with a tissue or your elbow

Check your temperature every morning before leaving for work
If you have a fever or other symptoms, **stay home** and notify your employer

07/14/2020

Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

Source: www.cdc.gov | www.osha.gov

EMORY ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Oregon State University

STOP the spread of COVID-19

Wash your hands OFTEN using soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after:

- Using the bathroom
- Coughing or sneezing
- Before touching food
- When you first enter the facility

If soap and water are not available use hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol

Do NOT share any tools or equipment. When sharing tools make sure to clean the tool before using it

Do NOT touch your eyes, nose, and mouth

DISINFECT high touch areas in shared spaces before touching them such as:

- Time clocks
- Vending machines
- Break room tables

07/19/2020

Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

Source: www.cdc.gov | www.osha.gov

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Oregon State University

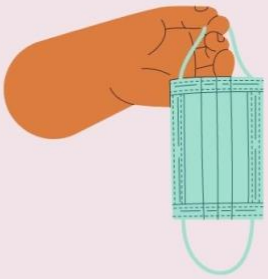
TYPES OF FACE COVERINGS

CLOTH FACE COVERINGS

Slow the spread of COVID-19

Protect you and others from respiratory droplets or from people who don't know they have COVID-19

Wear them if your job does not require respirators or disposable masks



DISPOSABLE FACE MASKS

Prevent splashes and droplets from entering your mouth and nose

Stop you from spreading respiratory droplets to others

RESPIRATORS

Protect you from breathing in contaminants in the air

Use them if they're required to do your job

07/12/2020

Source www.fda.gov

Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

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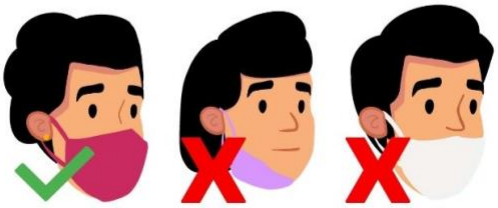
WEARING A MASK APPROPRIATELY

Putting on your mask

1

Wash your hands before putting on your mask

2



Make sure it:

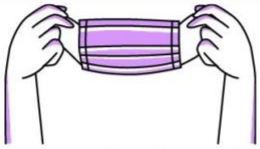
- covers your nose and mouth
- is secured under your chin
- rests comfortably on the sides of your face

3

The mask should allow you to breathe easily

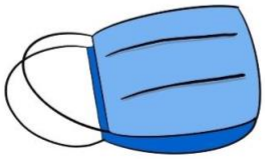
Taking off your mask

1



Do not touch the cloth part of your mask
Handle only by its strings

2



Fold it so that the outside corners are touching

3

Put the mask with your laundry to be washed, or throw it away if it's not reusable

4

Wash your hands after removing

08/ 11/2020
Source: www.cdc.gov
Coralis K. Rodriguez morales

Oregon State University | EMORY ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IF YOU HAVE SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19

AT WORK

Notify your employer immediately

- If you're at work, go home as soon as you can

Check your symptoms and see a doctor if your symptoms worsen

- See a doctor or health provider and let them know that you may have COVID-19
- If you have an emergency, **call 9-1-1**

Don't forget to:

- **Cover** your coughs and sneezes with a tissue
- **Wear a face covering** when you're around others
- **Wash your hands** with soap and water for 20 seconds:
  - after blowing your nose or using the bathroom
  - before holding food
- **Use hand sanitizer** with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available

07/04/2020
Source: www.cdc.gov
Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

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RECOGNIZE THE SYMPTOMS OF

COVID-19

fever

difficulty breathing

cough

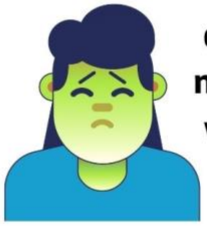
muscle or body aches

headache

fatigue

sore throat

congestion or runny nose



diarrhea, nausea or vomiting

loss of taste or smell

The symptoms can range from mild to severe and take between 2 and 14 days to develop

WHEN TO SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION

You should seek medical attention if you experience the following warning signs:

- trouble breathing
- confusion
- persistent chest pain or pressure
- are unable to stay awake
- your lips or face are turning blue

Source: www.cdc.gov
Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

Oregon State University

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HOW TO DISINFECT

Clean the surfaces with soap and water before disinfecting

Hard Surfaces (Non-Porous)

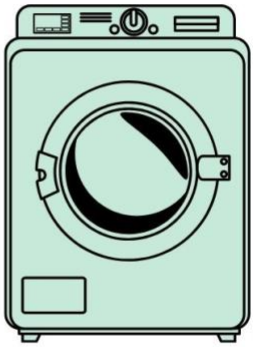
Glass, metal, or plastic

- Use disinfectants approved by EPA if available
- Use a solution of at least 70% alcohol
- Always follow the instructions for use and contact time on the label

Soft Surfaces (Porous)

Cardboard or fabric such as rugs, carpet floors, and drapes

- Use disinfectants approved by EPA if available
- Wash items following the instructions on the label
- Use hot water whenever possible



08/09/2020

Fuente: www.cdc.gov | UGA Extension

Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

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Oregon State University

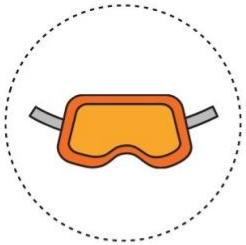
08/09/2020

Cleaning & Disinfecting

Don't forget to:

Wear gloves

Always follow instructions on the label



Protect your eyes from splashes

Do not mix chemical products

Increase ventilation

Label all chemical solutions

Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales
Source: www.cdc.gov | UGA Extension

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Cleaning & Disinfecting: in the facility

How are cleaning and disinfecting different?

Cleaning with soap and water removes some germs and dirt from surfaces

It lowers the risk of spreading COVID-19

Always clean before disinfecting

Disinfecting kills the germs after cleaning

It further lowers the risk of spreading of COVID-19

First clean and then disinfect

Clean and disinfect areas not commonly disinfected:

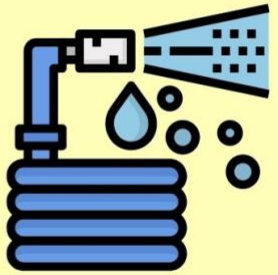
- Break rooms
- Offices

Clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces often:

- Doorknobs
- Light switches
- Electronics
- Handles
- Faucets
- Tables

Clean and disinfect shared tools after each use:

- Reusable gloves
- Packaging items
- Hoses
- Packing scales



Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

Source: www.cdc.gov | UGA Extension

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Cleaning & Sanitizing: in the field

How are cleaning and sanitizing different?

Cleaning with soap and water removes some germs and dirt from surfaces

It lowers the risk of spreading COVID-19

Always clean before sanitizing

Sanitizing kills the germs, but only after cleaning

It further lowers the risk of spreading COVID-19

First clean and then sanitize

Clean and sanitize areas not commonly sanitized:

- Break rooms
- Field trucks

Clean and sanitize commonly touched surfaces often:

- Doorknobs
- Handles
- Faucets
- Tables

Clean and sanitize shared tools after each use:

- Knives
- Aprons
- Harvest Baskets
- Bags

Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

Source: www.cdc.gov | UGA Extension

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06/12/2020

Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing

Shared Spaces

Improve the airflow inside the house by **turning on an air conditioner** or **opening windows**

Clean and disinfect high touch surfaces at least once a day. High touch surfaces include:

- countertops
- door knobs
- tables
- desks
- handrails
- light switches
- toilets
- faucets
- sinks

Source: www.cdc.gov

Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

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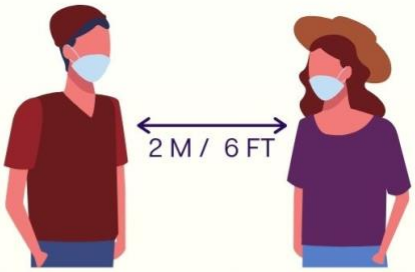
EMORY ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

06/12/2020

Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing

PROTECT YOURSELF

Only 1 or 2 people should shop for the entire housing unit



Meet and talk **outside** if the weather permits

Stay at least **6 feet** away from others

ALWAYS wear a face covering when you're around other people except when going to sleep

Source: www.cdc.gov

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EMORY ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

06/12/2020

Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing

In the kitchen

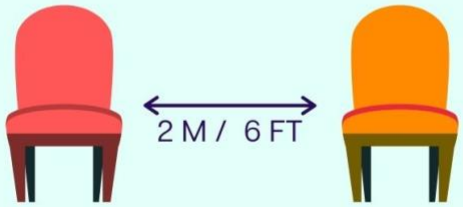
DO NOT SHARE plates, cups or eating utensils

DO NOT SHARE any food or drinks

USE DISPOSABLE GLOVES for all shared kitchen items. Wash them with dish soap and hot water. Wash your hands when you're done

Living area

Arrange seating furniture at least **6 feet** apart



No more than **5 people** should be in the living area at the same time

Source: www.cdc.gov

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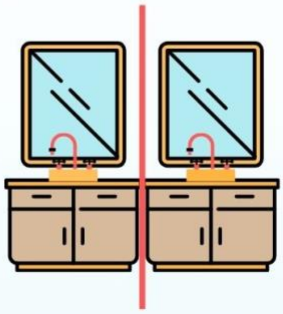
06/12/2020

Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing

In the Bathroom

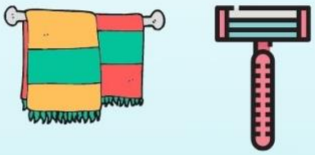
If the bathroom has multiple sinks, **put barriers** between each sink



Do not put personal items such as your toothbrush on counter surfaces

Do not share personal items such as:

- towels
- toothbrushes
- razors



Clean and disinfect when you're done using the bathroom

Source: www.cdc.gov

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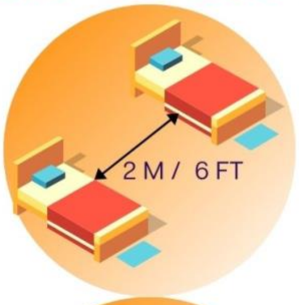
06/12/2020

Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing

In the Bedroom



Place beds at least **6 feet** apart

If you can't split the beds, create a barrier with curtains or any other materials

Sleep in a **head to toe** set up

Turn on an air conditioner or open windows

Source: www.cdc.gov

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IF YOU HAVE SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19

AT HOME

If living at shared worker housing:

- Isolate yourself in a room
- Avoid sharing the bathroom with others

Get rest and drink a lot of water

DO NOT share any household items such as:

- plates
- cups
- eating utensils
- towels

Wash items with soap and water after every use

When to return to work:

- 10 days have passed since your symptoms showed up **and**
- The symptoms have improved **and**
- After 3 consecutive days with no fever without taking any fever reducing medications

07/04/2020
Source: www.cdc.gov
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Preventing the spread of COVID-19 in worker transportation

Recommendations for passengers

Wash your hands before and after using worker transportation
or
Use hand sanitizer of at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available

Ride with people you live with and leave at at least one seat open between each passenger

Cover your coughs and sneezes when inside the vehicle

Wear a **mask** during the whole trip

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Souce: www.cdc.gov

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Preventing the spread of COVID-19

Recommendations for drivers of worker transportation

Wash your hands often or **Use hand sanitizer** of at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available

Clean and disinfect the inside of the vehicle and door handles before and after each trip

Open windows or set the air conditioner on non-recirculation mode to increase ventilation inside the vehicle

Wear a **mask** at all times and cover yourself when coughing or sneezing

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Source: www.cdc.gov

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Preventing the spread of COVID-19 in worker transportation

Recommendations for Managers

Group workers together in the same crews or those sharing housing

Limit the number of people inside the vehicles by increasing the frequency of trips or the number of vehicles

Install hand washing or hand sanitizing stations in waiting areas for workers to use before and after using transportation

Require passengers to **leave at least one seat** in between each person

Require drivers and passengers to **wear a face covering** at all times

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Source: www.cdc.gov

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Appendix 2: Spanish Infographics

Si un trabajador ha sido expuesto al COVID-19

Si el trabajador NO tiene síntomas:

- Los trabajadores deben:
  - Monitorearse para síntomas del COVID-19.
  - Usar cubrebocas de tela si no requieren un tipo de cubrebocas específico para hacer su trabajo.
  - Mantener por lo menos 6 pies (2 metros) de distancia de otros.

6FT
2M

- Toma la temperatura de cada trabajador antes de que entren al lugar de trabajo.
- Aumenta la frecuencia de limpieza de superficies que se tocan comúnmente.

Si el trabajador TIENE síntomas:

- Envíalos a casa de inmediato.
- Limpia y desinfecta la estación de trabajo del empleado.

- Recolecta información de contacto de los trabajadores que hayan estado cerca del trabajador enfermo.
- Un trabajador se debe considerar expuesto si ha estado a menos de 6 pies del trabajador enfermo.

06/29/2020
Fuente: www.cdc.gov
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Fuente: www.cdc.gov | Departmento de Agricultura de Georgia
08/15/2020

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DETECTANDO SÍNTOMAS DEL COVID-19

Revisa la temperatura de los trabajadores antes de que entren a la facilidad

- Si tienen fiebre de 100.4°F (37°C) o más, envíalos a casa de inmediato

Revisa a los trabajadores por:

Síntomas del cuerpo

- Fiebre, escalofríos o sudoración
- Dolores musculares o del cuerpo
- Pérdida del gusto u olfato

Síntomas Digestivos

- Náuseas
- Vómitos
- Diarrea

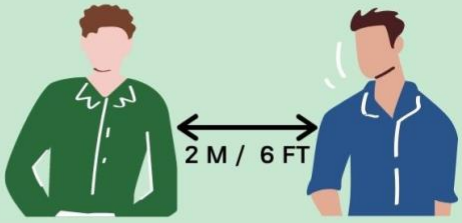
Síntomas Respiratorios

- Tos
- Dificultad para respirar
- Dolor de garganta

Los empleadores deben registrar las temperaturas y los síntomas de sus trabajadores para que siempre estén al tanto de la salud de los mismos

DETÉN LA PROPAGACIÓN DEL COVID-19

Quédate a por lo menos 6 pies (2 metros) de distancia de otros mientras trabajes o durante el descanso



NO saludes de mano a otros

Usa siempre cubrebocas mientras trabajes para proteger a los demás

Cubre tu tos y estornudos con un pañuelo o el codo

Toma tu temperatura cada mañana antes de irte a trabajar

Si tienes fiebre u otros síntomas **quédate en casa** y avísale a tu supervisor

07/14/2020

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Funete: www.cdc.gov | www.osha.gov

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Detén la propagación del COVID-19

Lava tus manos FRECUENTEMENTE usando agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos, especialmente luego de:

- Usar el baño
- Toser o estornudar
- Antes de tocar comida
- Cuando entres al sitio de trabajo

Usa alcohol en gel de por lo menos 60% alcohol si no tienes disponible agua y jabón

NO compartas herramientas ni equipo
Si compartes herramientas asegúrate de limpiarlas antes de usarlas

NO toques tus ojos, nariz, o boca

DESINFECTA superficies de uso común antes de tocarlas, tales como:

- Relojes de registro
- Máquinas dispensadoras
- Mesas en las áreas de descanso

07/19/2020
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Funete: www.cdc.gov | www.osha.gov

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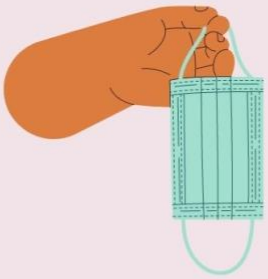
TIPOS DE CUBREBOCAS

CUBREBOCAS DE TELA

Ayudan a reducir la propagación del COVID-19

Te protegen a ti y a otros de gotas respiratorias o de personas que no saben que tienen COVID-19

Úsalas si tu trabajo no requiere respiradores ni mascarillas desechables



CUBREBOCAS DESECHABLES

Evitan que salpicaduras y gotas entren en tu boca y tu nariz

Evitan que propagues gotas respiratorias a otros

RESPIRADORES

Te protegen de respirar contaminantes que hay en el aire

Úsalos si son requeridos en tu trabajo

07/12/2020

Fuente: www.fda.gov

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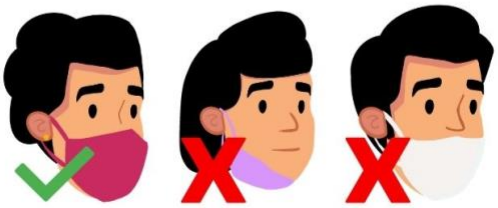
USO APROPIADO DEL CUBREBOCAS

Colocándote el cubrebocas

1

Lávate las manos antes de colocarte el cubrebocas

2



Asegúrate de que:

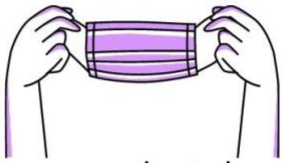
- Cubra tu boca y tu nariz
- Esté asegurado debajo de tu barbilla
- Quede cómodo a los lados de tu cara

3

El cubrebocas debe permitir que respires fácilmente

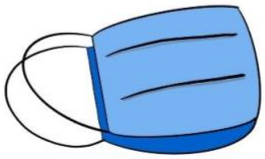
Retirando el cubrebocas

1



No toques la tela del cubrebocas
Sujétalo solo por los elásticos

2



Dóblalo de manera que las esquinas de afuera se toquen

3

Coloca el cubrebocas con la ropa para lavar, o deséchalo si no es reusable

4

Lávate las manos luego de retirarlo

08/ 11/2020
Fuente: www.cdc.gov
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SI TIENES SÍNTOMAS DE COVID-19
EN EL TRABAJO

Notifica a tu supervisor inmediatamente

- Si estás en el trabajo ve a casa tan pronto como puedas

Vigila tus síntomas y ve a un médico si estos empeoran

- Ve a un médico o proveedor de salud y déjales saber que pudieras tener COVID-19
- Si tienes una emergenia **llama al 9-1-1**

No olvides:

- **Cubrir** tu nariz y boca con un pañuelo al toser o estornudar
- **Usar un cubrebocas** cuando estés alrededor de otros
- **Lavarte las manos** con agua y jabón por 20 segundos:
  - Luego de limpiarte la nariz o usar el baño
  - Antes de tocar alimentos
- **Usar un desinfectante para manos** de al menos 60% alcohol si no tienes disponible agua y jabón

07/04/2020
Fuente: www.cdc.gov
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RECONOCE LOS SÍNTOMAS DEL

COVID-19

fiebre

dificultad para respirar

tos

dolores musculares o del cuerpo

dolor de cabeza

fatiga

dolor de garganta

congestión o goteo nasal

diarrea, náuseas o vómitos

pérdida del gusto o del olfato

Los síntomas pueden variar de leves a severos y tomar de 2 a 14 días en desarrollarse

CUANDO BUSCAR ATENCIÓN MÉDICA

Busca atención médica inmediatamente si experimentas alguno de los siguientes síntomas de emergencia:

- dificultad para respirar
- confusión
- dolor o presión en el pecho persistente
- dificultad para despertar o mantenerse despierto
- labios o cara se vuelven azules

Fuente: www.cdc.gov
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COMO DESINFECTAR

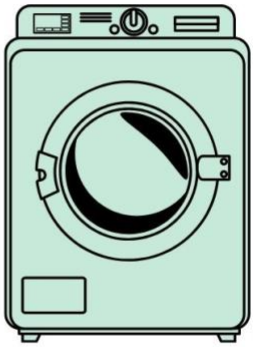
Limpia las superficies con agua y jabón antes de desinfectar

Superficies Duras (No porosas)

Cristal, metal, o plástico
- Usa desinfectantes aprobados por la EPA si están disponibles
- Usa una solución de al menos 70% alcohol
- Siempre sigue las instrucciones de uso y tiempo de contacto que están en la etiqueta

Superficies Suaves (Porosas)

Cartón o tela tales como alfombras y cortinas
- Usa desinfectantes aprobados por la EPA si están disponibles
- Lava los artículos siguiendo las instrucciones de cuidado que están en la etiqueta
- Usa agua caliente cuando sea posible



08/09/2020

Fuente: www.cdc.gov | UGA Extension

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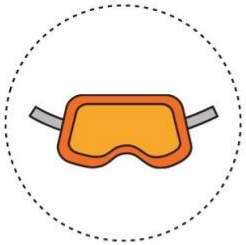
08/09/2020

Limpiando & Desinfectando

No olvides siempre:

Usar guantes

Seguir las intrucciones que están en la etiqueta



Proteger tus ojos de salpicaduras

No mezclar productos químicos

Aumentar la ventilación

Etiquetar todas las soluciones químicas

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Fuente: www.cdc.gov | UGA Extension

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Limpiando y Desinfectando: en la facilidad

¿Cuál es la diferencia entre limpiar y desinfectar?

Limpiar con jabón y agua
remueve algunos gérmenes y
suciedad de las superficies
Reduce el riesgo de
propagar el COVID-19
Siempre limpia antes de desinfectar

Desinfectar mata los
gérmenes en las superficies
pero solo después de limpiar
Reduce aún más el riesgo
de propagar el COVID-19
Limpia primero y luego desinfecta

Limpia y desinfecta áreas que no se desinfectan comúnmente:

- Áreas de descanso
- Oficinas

Limpia y desinfecta áreas de uso frecuente:

- Cerraduras
- Interruptores
- Electrónicos
- Pasamanos
- Grifos
- Mesas

Limpia y desinfecta herramientas de uso común después de cada uso:

- Guantes reusables
- Objetos de empaque
- Mangueras
- Balanzas

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Fuente: www.cdc.gov | UGA Extension

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Limpiando y Sanitizando: en el campo

¿Cuál es la diferencia entre limpiar y sanitizar?

Limpiar con jabón y agua remueve algunos gérmenes y suciedad de las superficies

Reduce el riesgo de propagar el COVID-19

Siempre limpia antes de sanitizar

Sanitizar mata los gérmenes en las superficies pero solo después de limpiar

Reduce aún más el riesgo de propagar el COVID-19

Limpia primero y luego sanitiza

Limpia y sanitiza áreas que no se sanitizan comúnmente:

- Áreas de descanso
- Camiones

Limpia y sanitiza áreas que se tocan con frecuencia:

- Cerraduras
- Pasamanos
- Mesas
- Grifos

Limpia y sanitiza herramientas que se comparten después de cada uso:

- Cuchillos
- Delantales
- Canastas
- Bolsas

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Fuente: www.cdc.gov | UGA Extension

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06/12/2020

Evitando la propagación del COVID-19 dentro de la vivienda

Espacios compartidos

Enciende un **aire acondicionado** o **abre ventanas** para que el aire circule mejor.

Limpia y desinfecta por lo menos una vez al día las superficies que se tocan frecuentemente. Estas incluyen:

- gabinetes
- cerraduras
- mesas
- escritorios
- pasamanos
- interruptores de luz
- sanitario
- grifos
- fregaderos
- lavamanos

Fuente: www.cdc.gov

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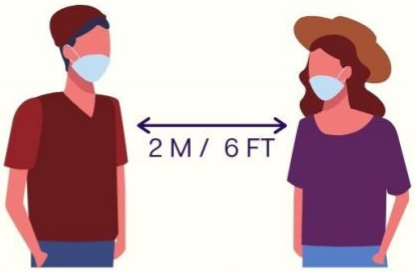
06/12/2020

Evitando la propagación del COVID-19 dentro de la vivienda

PROTÉGETE

Solo 1 o 2 personas deben hacer las compras para toda la casa

Haz reuniones y conversa **al aire libre** si el clima lo permite



Quédate a **6 pies (2 metros)** de distancia de otras personas

Siempre usa un cubrebocas cuando estés alrededor de otras personas

Fuente: www.cdc.gov

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06/12/2020

Evitando la propagación del COVID-19 dentro de la vivienda

En la cocina

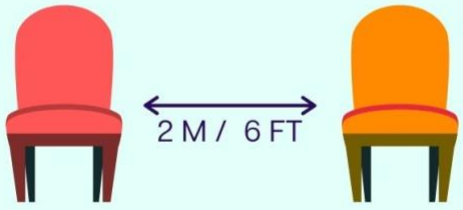
NO COMPARTAS platos, vasos ni utensilios de comer

NO COMPARTAS comidas ni bebidas

USA GUANTES DESECHABLES para todos los objetos de cocina que se comparten. Lávalos con jabón y agua caliente. Lávate las manos cuando termines

En la sala

Arregla los muebles al menos **6 pies (2 metros)** de distancia



No más de **5 personas** deben estar en la sala al mismo tiempo

Fuente: www.cdc.gov

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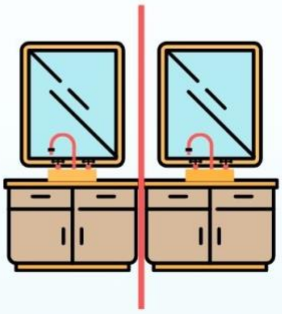
06/12/2020

Evitando la propagación del COVID-19 dentro de la vivienda

En el baño

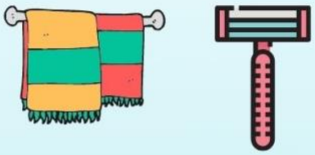
Si el baño tiene varios lavamanos, **coloca barreras** entre cada uno de ellos



No coloques objetos personales tales como el cepillo de dientes encima del lavamanos

No compartas objetos personales tales como:

- toallas
- cepillo de dientes
- rasuradoras



Limpia y desinfecta cuando termines de usar el baño

Source: www.cdc.gov

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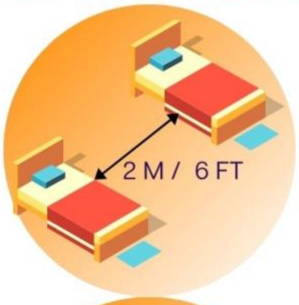
Evitando la propagación del COVID-19 dentro de la vivienda

En la habitación.....



Separa las camas de manera que queden a 6 pies (2 metros) de distancia

Si no se pueden separar las camas, haz una barrera con cortinas u otros materiales

Duerme en un arreglo de pies a cabeza

Enciende el aire acondicionado o abre las ventanas

Fuente: www.cdc.gov

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SI TIENES SÍNTOMAS DE COVID-19

EN CASA

Si vives en vivienda compartida:

- Aíslate en una habitación
- Evita compartir el baño con otros

Descansa y toma mucha agua

NO compartas objetos tales como:

- platos
- vasos
- utensilios de comer
- toallas

Lava todo con agua y jabón después de usarlos

Cuando regresar al trabajo:

- Cuando hayan pasado 10 días desde que los síntomas aparecieran **y**
- Los síntomas hayan mejorado **y**
- Después de 3 días consecutivos sin fiebre sin tomar medicamentos que reduzcan la fiebre

07/04/2020
Fuente: www.cdc.gov
Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales

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Evitando la propagación del COVID-19 en la transportación para trabajadores

Recomendaciones para pasajeros

Lávate las manos antes y después de usar el transporte
o
Usa limpiador de manos de al menos 60% alcohol si no tienes disponible agua y jabón

Viaja solo con personas **que vivan contigo** y deja por lo menos un asiento vacío en medio de cada pasajero

Cubre tu boca y nariz al estornudar o toser dentro del vehículo

Usa un **cubrebocas** durante todo el viaje

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Coralis K. Rodriguez Morales
Fuente: www.cdc.gov

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Oregon State University

Evitando la propagación del COVID-19

Recomendaciones para conductores de transportación para trabajadores

Lava tus manos con frecuencia o **Usa limpiador de manos** de al menos 60% alcohol si no tienes disponible agua y jabón

Limpia y desinfecta dentro del vehículo y las manijas de las puertas antes y después de cada viaje

Abre las ventanas o pon el aire acondicionado en modo de no recircular para aumentar la ventilación dentro del vehículo

Usa un **cubrebocas** en todo momento y cubre to tos y estornudos

07/21/2020

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Fuente: www.cdc.gov

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Evitando la propagación del COVID-19 en la transportación para trabajadores

Recomendaciones para supervisores

Agrupa los trabajadores en los mismos grupos en que trabajan o los que comparten vivienda

Limita el número de personas dentro del vehículo aumentando la frecuencia de viajes o el número de vehículos

Instala estaciones de lavado de manos o limpiador de manos en áreas de espera para que los trabajadores las usen antes y después de usar el transporte

Requiere que los pasajeros **dejen por lo menos un asiento abierto** entre cada persona

Requiere a los conductores y pasajeros **usar un cubrebocas** en todo momento

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Fuente: www.cdc.gov

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Appendix 3: Guiding Document

Description of images:

- First image represents two hands washing creating foam.
- Second image represents two hands getting hand sanitizer.
- Third image is showing a hand giving a tool to another hand with an X on top which indicates that this action is not allowed.
- Fourth image shows a face with a hand touching it. It has an X on top which indicates that this is not allowed.
- Fifth image shows a hand with a disinfectant wipe.

Title: Stop the spread of COVID-19

Audience: All workers in the facility.

Purpose: To inform workers on the actions they can take to prevent in-direct spread of COVID-19.

Where to be used: Can be posted around the facility near entries to shared spaces such as break rooms or bathrooms.

How to use: For dissemination across the facility to encourage employees to take action.

Readability level: 4

**The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **

Sources of Information:

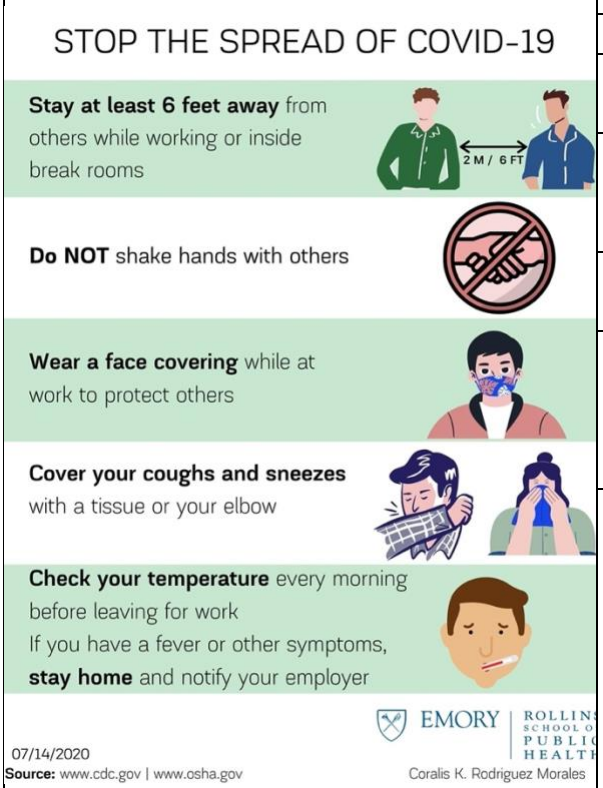
OSHA Guidance on preparing workplaces for COVID-19 (March 2020)

https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf

- Wash hands and scrub with soap for at least 20 seconds:
  - When employees arrive and before they leave work.
  - Before and after eating or using the toilet.
  - After close interaction with other persons.
  - After contacting shared surfaces or tools.
  - Before and after wearing a mask or gloves.
  - After blowing nose, coughing, or sneezing.

CDC protect yourself (Updated May 2020)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html

<table>
<tr>
<td>Tags:
• Stopthespread
• COVID-19
• COVID19
• Washhands
• Handsanitizer
• Protectyourself
• indirecttransmission</td>
<td>• If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
• Where possible, do not share tools. If tools are used by multiple employees, they should be cleaned and disinfected between each employee use, if possible.
• Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
• Provide disposable disinfecting wipes so that employees can wipe down commonly used surfaces (e.g., doorknobs, keyboards, remote controls, desks, other work tools and equipment) before each use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="6"> 
</td>
<td>Title: Stop the spread of COVID-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audience: All workers in the facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose: To inform workers on the actions they can take to prevent direct spread of COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where to be used: Can be posted around the facility near entries to shared spaces such as break rooms or bathrooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to use: For dissemination across the facility to encourage employees to take action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readability level: 5
*The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of Information:
CDC Guidance for businesses and employers (Updated May 2020)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html
• Practice social distancing by avoiding large gatherings and maintaining distance (at least 6 feet) from others when possible.
• Prohibit handshaking.
• Encourage social distancing and the use of cloth face coverings (if appropriate) in the workplace
• Cover their mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of their elbow.</td>
</tr>
</table>

	• Employers should inform and **encourage employees to self-monitor for signs and symptoms of COVID-19** if they suspect possible exposure. • **Encourage sick workers to report symptoms, stay home,** and follow CDC guidance
Tags: • Stopthespread • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Protectyourself • Socialdistance • Facecovering • Wearing a mask • Checkingtemperature • Directtransmission	**Description of images:** • First image shows two men with an arrow indicating the distance they have in between 2 meters/ 6 feet. • Second image shows two hands shaking inside a prohibition sign. • Third image shows a man wearing a cloth face covering • Fourth image shows a man covering a cough or sneeze with his elbow and a woman covering a cough or sneeze with a tissue. • Fifth image shows a man with a thermometer in his mouth checking his temperature.

Title: Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing shared spaces
Audience: All workers living in congregate housing.
Purpose: To inform and encourage workers to take action towards preventing the spread of COVID-19 in shared spaces.
Where to be used: Can be placed in the hallway or entrance where the workers can easily see it.
How to use: To be disseminated in worker housing to inform about actions workers can take.
Readability level: 4 **The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **
Sources of Information: **CDC Guidance for agriculture workers and employers (Updated June 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-agricultural-workers.html#cleaning • Ensure shared rooms have good air flow: Use an air conditioner or open windows, if possible. **CDC Guidance for how to clean and disinfect (Updated April 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html • Practice routine cleaning of frequently touched surfaces. • High touch surfaces include: Tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, sinks, etc. **CDC Guidance for protect yourself (Updated June 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html • Clean AND disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Tags:
Stopthespread
Preventthespread
COVID-19
COVID19
Protectyourself
Workerhousing
Sharedhousing
Cleandanddisinfect
Disinfect</td>
<td>Description of images:
Image on the top right corner represents 3 houses.
First image below the title shows an opened window looking outside.
Second image shows a woman wearing a face covering and gloves wiping a surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="9"> 
</td>
<td>Title: Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing protect yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audience: All workers living in congregate housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose: To inform and encourage workers to protect themselves of COVID-19 in worker housing and whenever they go out for groceries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where to be used: Can be placed in the hallway or entrance where the workers can easily see it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to use: To be disseminated in worker housing to inform about actions workers can take to protect themselves from COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readability level: 5
*The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of Information:
CDC Guidance for agriculture workers and employers (Updated June 2020)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-agricultural-workers.html#cleaning
Social distance by staying at least 6 feet apart from others that you do not live with.
If possible and environmental conditions allow, conduct meetings and conversations outdoors to minimize congregating in close quarters.
Encourage residents to wear cloth face coverings in shared spaces.</td>
</tr>
</table>

	CDC Guidance for living in close quarters (Updated May 2020) https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/living-in-close-quarters.html • If you must leave the house, please do the following: **Choose one or two family members who are not at a higher risk to run the essential errands**.
Tags: • Stopthespread • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Protectyourself • Workerhousing • Sharedbedroom • Sharedhousing • Socialdistance	**Description of images:** • Image on the top right corner represents 3 houses. • First image below the title shows a man and a woman wearing a face covering. The woman is holding a paper bag with groceries and the man is holding a basket with groceries. • The second image shows a man and a woman wearing a face covering with an arrow showing the distance between them 2 meters/ 6 feet. • The third image shows a woman wearing a face covering.

<table>
<tr>
<td> 
</td>
<td>Title: Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing in the kitchen and living area

Audience: All workers living in congregate housing.

Purpose: To inform about steps workers should take to protect themselves and others from COVID-19 in the kitchen and living areas.

Where to be used: Should be placed in the entrance to the kitchen and living areas.

How to use: To be disseminated in worker housing to inform about actions workers can take to protect themselves and others from COVID-19.

Readability level: 3
*The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. *

Sources of Information:
CDC Guidance for agriculture workers and employers (Updated June 2020)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-agricultural-workers.html#cleaning
• Do not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, or eating utensils. Non-disposable food service items used should be handled with gloves and washed with dish soap and hot water or in a dishwasher.
• Modify communal areas to encourage social distancing, if feasible, including furniture removal or spacing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tags:
• Stopthespread
• Preventthespread
• COVID-19
• COVID19
• Protectyourself
• Workerhousing
• Sharedhousing
• Socialdistance
• Donotshare</td>
<td>Description of images:
• Image on the top right corner represents 3 houses.
• First image below the title “in the kitchen” shows a stack of dishes with two cups on top of them. Right next to the stack of dishes there are two glasses.
• Second image shows a man and a woman sharing a drink. There is an X on top indicating that it’s prohibited.</td>
</tr>
</table>

	• Third image shows a plate being washed with a sponge and two hands wearing gloves. • First image below the title "living area" shows two seats with an arrow indicating how much distance there is in between 2 meters/ 6 feet. • Second image shows a group of six people with an X on top indicating that is prohibited.
	**Title:** Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing in the bedroom **Audience:** All workers living in congregate housing. **Purpose:** To inform workers on things they should do to protect themselves from COVID-19 inside shared bedrooms. **Where to be used:** To be placed inside bedrooms. **How to use:** To be disseminated in worker housing to inform about actions workers can take to protect themselves from COVID-19 when sharing a bedroom. **Readability level: 6** **The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. ** **Sources of Information:** **CDC Guidance for agriculture workers and employers (Updated June 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-agricultural-workers.html#cleaning • Consider modifications to bed configurations to maximize social distancing in sleeping quarters, to the extent feasible. This may be accomplished through: ○ Head-to-toe sleeping arrangements with at least 6 feet of distance between beds. ○ Adding physical barriers, such as plastic flexible screens when beds cannot be 6 feet apart.

	• Ensure shared rooms have good air flow: **Use an air conditioner or open windows, if possible.**
Tags: • Stopthespread • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Protectyourself • Workerhousing • Sharedbedroom • Sharedhousing • Socialdistance	**Description of images:** • Image on the top right corner represents 3 houses. • First image below the title shows two beds with an arrow indicating the distance needed between beds 2m or 6ft. • Second image shows two beds divided by a curtain. • Third image shows two people sleeping in a head-to-toe arrangement. • Fourth picture is showing an open window.
	**Title:** Preventing the spread of COVID-19 inside worker housing in the bathroom **Audience:** All workers living in congregate housing **Purpose:** To inform workers on things they should do to protect themselves from COVID-19 while in the bathroom. **Where to be used:** Should be placed inside or at the entrance of bathrooms. **How to use:** To be disseminated in worker housing to inform about actions workers can take to protect themselves from COVID-19 while in the bathroom. **Readability level: 5** **The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. ** **Sources of Information:** **CDC Guidance for agriculture workers and employers (Updated June 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/shared-housing/index.html • Consider if possible, **adding physical barriers, such as plastic flexible screens,**

Description of images:

- Image on the top right corner represents 3 houses.
- The first image after the title shows two sinks with their mirror. Each sink is divided by a barrier.
- The second image shows a toothbrush laying on a countertop. It has an X on top indicating that it's prohibited.
- The third image shows two towels on a rack and a razor.
- The fourth image shows a hand holding a wipe or rag, making a wiping motion suggesting it's cleaning a surface.

Tags:

- Stopthespread
- Preventthespread
- COVID-19
- COVID19
- Cleansurface
- Disinfect
- Workerhouseing
- Sharedhousing
- Congregateliving

between bathroom sinks when there are multiple sinks.

CDC Guidance for living in shared housing
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/shared-congregate-house/index.html

- Sinks could be an infection source and should avoid placing toothbrushes directly on counter surfaces.

CDC Guidance for infection control measures to prevent the spread of respiratory diseases
https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/disease/respiratoryic.html

- Do not share other personal articles such as toothbrushes or towels with anyone else.

CDC Guidance for how to clean and disinfect (Updated April 2020)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html

- Practice routine cleaning of frequently touched surfaces.
- High touch surfaces include: Tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, sinks, etc.

Description of images:

- The first image shows a woman wearing a cloth face covering.
- The first image on the bottom left square shows a hand holding a disposable face covering
- The first image on the bottom right square shows a person wearing a N-95 mask.
- The second image on the bottom right square shows a person wearing a respirator.

Title: Types of face coverings

Audience: All workers in the facility

Purpose: To inform workers on the different types of face coverings and how they function.

Where to be used: Can be placed in worker stations, locker rooms, entrances and even housing.

How to use: For dissemination across the facility to inform all employees.

Readability level: 5

**The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **

Sources of information:

FDA Use of Respirators, Facemasks, and Cloth Face Coverings in the Food and Agriculture Sector During Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic (Updated April 2020)

https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-during-emergencies/use-respirators-facemasks-and-cloth-face-coverings-food-and-agriculture-sector-during-coronavirus

- Respirators protect wearers from breathing in hazardous contaminants in the air.
- Respirators are **required equipment for workers performing some jobs** in the Food and Agriculture Sector.
- **If you are required to use a respirator for your job, you should continue to do so.**
- **Disposable facemasks act as a protective barrier to prevent splashes**, sprays, large droplets, or splatter **from entering the wearer's mouth and nose**.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Tags:
• Facecovering
• Clothmask
• Surgicalmask
• Respirators
• COVID-19
• COVID19
• Wearamask</td>
<td>• Disposable facemasks also help prevent the wearer from spreading respiratory droplets.
• Cloth face coverings are only intended to help contain the wearer’s respiratory droplets from being spread.
• Used in this way, CDC has recommended cloth face coverings to slow the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.
  ○ Wearing them may help people who unknowingly have the virus from spreading it to others.
• Workers can wear a cloth face covering if the employer has determined that a respirator or a disposable facemask is NOT required based on the workplace hazard assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="2"> 
</td>
<td>Title: Wearing a mask appropriately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audience: All workers and personnel in the facility
Purpose: To inform everyone about how to correctly use and handle a face covering.
Where to be used: Can be displayed at entrances, break rooms, worker stations and housing.
How to use: To be disseminated across the facility or housing to inform everyone about the correct use and handling of face coverings.
Readability level: 3
*The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. *
Sources of Information:
CDC How to Select, Wear, and Clean Your Mask (Updated August 2020)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-face-coverings.html
• Be sure to wash your hands before putting on a mask
• Do wear a mask that covers your nose and mouth and secure it under your chin, fits snugly against the sides of your face,</td>
</tr>
</table>

	and have two or more layers of washable, breathable fabric. • How to take off your mask: Handle only by the loops or ties, Fold outside corners together, Wash hands immediately after removing.
Tags: • Stopthespread. •Washyourhands • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Protectyourself • Facecovering • Wearingamask • Howtowearamask	**Description of images:** Images on the left column: • Image on first box shows two hands washing creating foam. • Second box: o First image shows a woman wearing a face covering appropriately covering her nose and mouth. There is a green checkmark to the left indicating it's correct. o Second image shows a woman with a face covering on her chin. Her nose and mouth are exposed. There is a red X on her left indicating it's wrong. o Third image shows a man wearing a face covering placed right below his nose. The nose is exposed. There is a red X to the left indicating it's wrong. • Image on the third box shows a man wearing a mask that covers his nose and mouth. There are three wavy lines next to his face indicating that the man is easily breathing through the mask. Images on the right column: o Image of the first box shows two hands holding a face covering by the strings. o Image on second box shows a folded face covering. o Image on third box shows a washer and a trash can o Image on fourth box shows two hands washing creating foam.

Description of images:

- First image shows a man lying in bed sick.
- Second picture shows a woman washing a dish.

Tags:

- Stopthespread
- Preventthespread
- COVID-19
- COVID19
- Protectyourself
- Getrest
- Isolate
- Ifyouhavesymptoms
- Ifyouhavecovid19
- Stayhome

Title: If you have symptoms at home

Audience: All workers living in congregate housing.

Purpose: To inform workers on the actions they can take when they start showing symptoms of COVID-19.

Where to be used: To be displayed inside worker housing.

How to use: To be disseminated in worker housing for workers' use.

Readability level: 5

**The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **

Sources of Information:

CDC What to do if you are sick (Updated May 2020)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html

- Take care of yourself. Get rest and stay hydrated. Take over-the-counter medicines, such as acetaminophen, to help you feel better.
- As much as possible, stay in a specific room and away from other people and pets in your home. If possible, you should use a separate bathroom.
- **Do not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels**, or bedding with other people in your home.
- **Wash these items thoroughly after using them** with soap and water or put in the dishwasher.

When you can be around others after you had or likely had COVID-19 (Updated May 2020) (New guidance has been updated)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/end-home-isolation.html

- You can be with others after 3 days with no fever, and symptoms improved, and 10 days since symptoms first appeared.

Description of images:

- First image shows a megaphone.
- Second image shows a wired phone.
- Third image shows a woman covering her sneeze or cough with a tissue
- Fourth image shows a man wearing a face covering
- Fifth image shows a pair of hands washing under a faucet with running water.

Title: If you have symptoms at work

Audience: All workers and personnel in the facility

Purpose To inform workers on the actions they can take when they start showing symptoms of COVID-19.

Where to be used: To be displayed inside the facility at worker stations, break rooms and entrances,

How to use: To be disseminated across the facility and worker housing to inform about steps that workers can take when presenting symptoms.

Readability level: 4

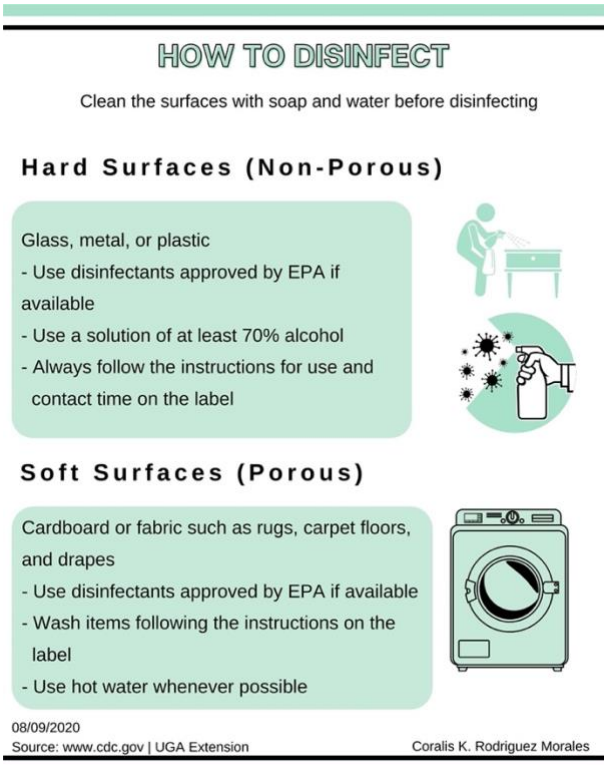
**The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **

CDC What to do if you are sick (Updated May 2020)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html

- Monitor your symptoms
- Please call your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.
- Call 911 or call ahead to your local emergency facility: Notify the operator that you are seeking care for someone who has or may have COVID-19.
- If you have a medical appointment that cannot be postponed, call your doctor's office, and tell them you have or may have COVID-19. This will help the office protect themselves and other patients.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.

Tags: • Stopthespread • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Protectyourself • Facecovering • Wearingamask • Washyourhands • Stayhome • Coveryoursneeze • If you have symptoms • Ifyouhavecovid19	• **Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. This is especially important after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing; going to the bathroom; and before eating or preparing food**. • **Use hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol,** covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. • **You should wear a mask over your nose and mouth** if you must be around other people or animals, including pets (even at home). **CDC Guidance for businesses and employers (Updated May 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html • **Encourage sick workers to report symptoms, stay home**, and follow CDC guidance.



Description of images:

- First image shows a person spraying disinfectant onto a table.
- Second image shows a hand holding a spray bottle with viruses lingering on a surface.
- Third image shows a washing machine.

Tags:

- Stopthespread
- Preventthespread
- COVID-19
- COVID19
- Howtodisinfect
- Disinfecting
- Softsurfaces
- Hardsurfaces

Title: How to Disinfect

Audience: Maintenance personnel

Purpose: To inform all maintenance personnel on how they can clean and disinfect different types of surfaces.

Where to be used: To be displayed in areas where the maintenance crew have their supplies.

How to use: To be used internally by maintenance workers in the facility.

Readability level: 6

**The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **

Sources of Information:

CDC guidance on how to clean and disinfect (Updated July 2020)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html

- Follow the instructions on the label to ensure safe and effective use of the product.
- Alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol may also be used.
- For soft surfaces such as carpeted floor, rugs, and drapes
- Launder items (if possible) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Use the warmest appropriate water setting and dry items completely.

UGA Extension handling covid-19 produce farms and packinghouses (April 2020)

https://foodsafety.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Packinghouse_COVID-19_Flyer-2.pdf?fwd=no

- CDC is recommending use of disinfectants on the EPA list

	CDC Reopening America Guidance (April 2020) https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/pdf/Reopening_America_Guidance.pdf • Are you cleaning or disinfecting a hard and non-porous material or item like glass, metal, or plastic.
	**Title:** Cleaning & Disinfecting **Audience:** Maintenance personnel **Purpose:** To provide maintenance workers important tips to keep in mind when handling cleaning and disinfecting products. **Where to be used:** Can be displayed in places where the maintenance crew has their supplies. **How to use:** To be disseminated across the facility or provided directly to maintenance workers. **Readability level: 8** **The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. ** **Sources of Information:** **CDC guidance on how to clean and disinfect (Updated July 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html • Wear skin protection and consider eye protection for potential splash hazards • Ensure adequate ventilation • Use no more than the amount recommended on the label • Avoid mixing chemical products • Label diluted cleaning solutions

Tags:

- Stopthespread
- Preventthespread
- COVID-19
- COVID19
- Cleaninganddisinfectting
- Disinfecting
- Cleaning
- Weargloves
- Labelsolutions

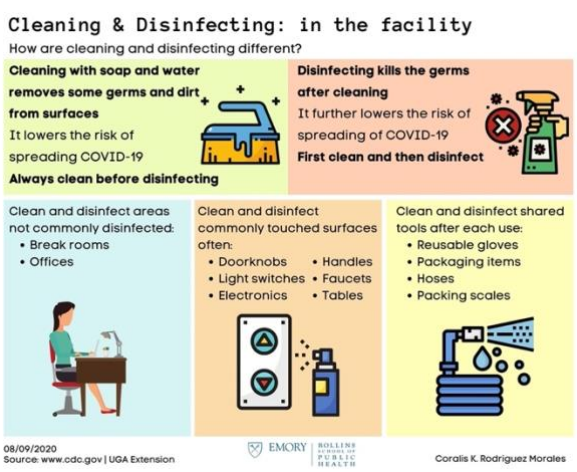
Description of images:

Images on the left column:

- First image shows a pair of hands wearing gloves.
- Second image shows a pair of eye protectors.
- Third image shows an air conditioner turned on.

Images on the right column:

- First image shows a measuring cup containing a liquid
- Second image shows a flask with liquid and a test tube pouring a liquid on the flask. There is an X on top signaling that it mixing liquids is prohibited.
- The third picture shows a container with its label and a spray bottle with its label.



Description of images:

- Image on the top left box shows a scrubbing brush that is used for cleaning.
- Image on the top right box shows a hand holding a disinfectant spray with germs on the air surrounding an X indicating that the germs will be killed by the spray.
- Image on the bottom left box shows a woman sitting on an office desk.
- Middle bottom box shows a spray bottle spraying disinfectant on elevator buttons.
- Image on the bottom right box shows a hose spraying water.

Title: Cleaning & Disinfecting: in the facility/ in the field

Audience: Maintenance personnel and managers

Purpose: To inform all maintenance personnel on the difference between cleaning and disinfecting, and areas they should take into consideration when disinfecting.

Where to be used: Can be displayed in places where the maintenance crew has their supplies and be kept internally for managers.

How to use: To be used internally by maintenance workers in the facility and managers when preparing cleaning and disinfection plans.

Readability level: 5

**The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **

Sources of Information:

CDC guidance on how to clean and disinfect (Updated July 2020)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html

Description of images:

- Image on the top left box shows a scrubbing brush that is used for cleaning.
- Image on the top right box shows a hand holding a disinfectant spray with germs on the air surrounding an X indicating that the germs will be killed by the spray.
- Image on the bottom left box shows a truck being disinfected by two people wearing ppe.
- Middle bottom box shows a spray bottle spraying disinfectant on a door handle.
- Image on the bottom right box shows an apron next to a basket.

Tags:

- Stopthespread
- Preventthespread
- COVID-19
- COVID19
- Cleaninganddisinfecting

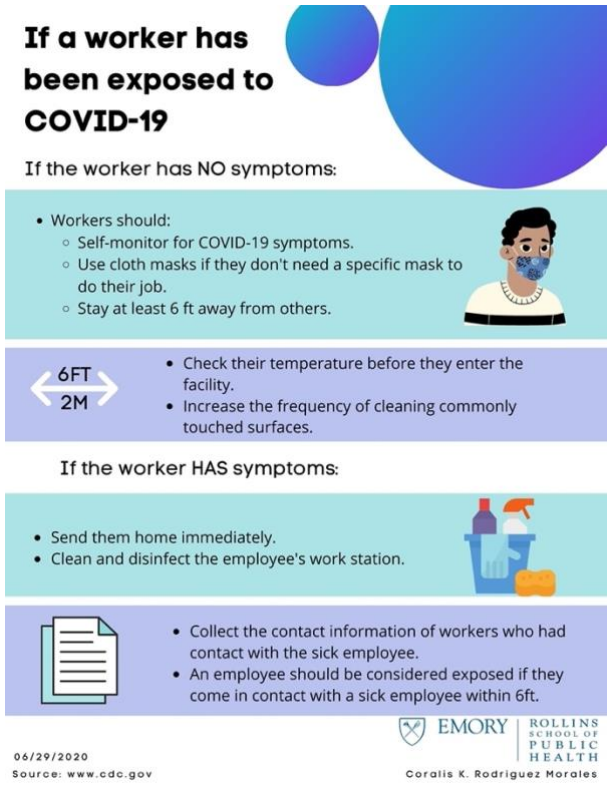
- Cleaning refers to the removal of dirt and impurities, including germs, from surfaces. Cleaning alone does not kill germs. But by removing the germs, it decreases their number and therefore any risk of spreading infection.
- Disinfecting works by using chemicals, for example EPA-registered disinfectants, to kill germs on surfaces. This process does not necessarily clean dirty surfaces or remove germs. But killing germs remaining on a surface after cleaning further reduces any risk of spreading infection.

UGA Extension handling covid-19 produce farms and packinghouses (April 2020)
https://foodsafety.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Packinghouse_COVID-19_Flyer-2.pdf?fwd=no

- Clean harvest baskets, bags, aprons, knives, etc. after each use.
- Disinfecting routines also need to include administrative offices, field trucks and break areas that not generally included in day-to-day cleaning

CDC Reopening America Guidance (April 2020)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/pdf/Reopening_America_Guidance.pdf

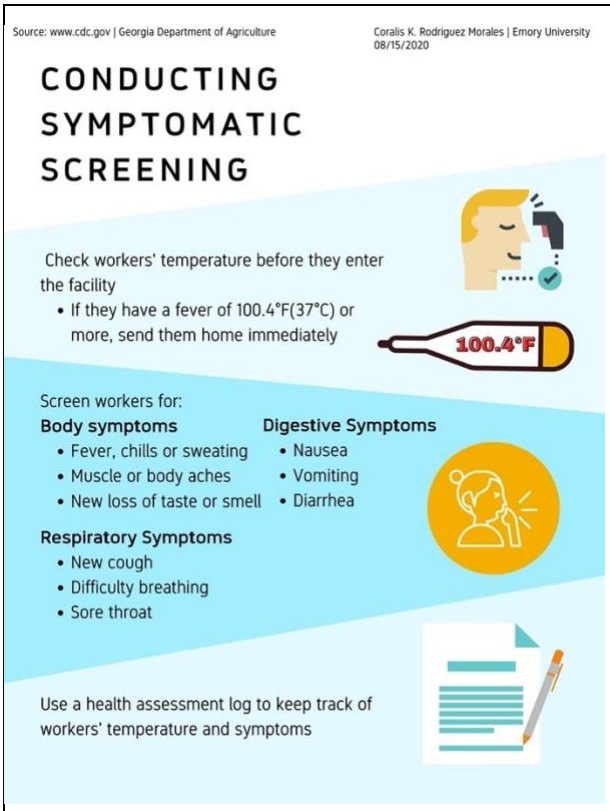
- Examples of frequently touched surfaces and objects that will need routine disinfection following reopening are:
  - tables
  - doorknobs
  - light switches
  - countertops
  - handles
  - desks
  - phones
  - keyboards
  - toilets
  - faucets and sinks



Title: If a worker has been exposed to COVID-19
Audience: Employers and managers
Purpose: To allow managers and employers to quickly look at the steps they need to take if they learn that a worker has been exposed to COVID-19.
Where to be used: Can be displayed in managers/ supervisors' offices.
How to use: Should be used internally within supervisors.
Readability level: 6 **The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **

Description of images:	**Sources of Information:**
• First image on the right shows a man wearing a face covering. • Second image on the lift shows an arrow with the measurement 6 feet on top and the measurement 2 meters below. • Third image on the right shows a bucket with cleaning gloves, a disinfectant spray, and a cleaning container inside. There is a cleaning sponge next to the bucket. Fourth image in the left shows two pieces of paper with writing on it.	**Agriculture Workers & Employers Interim Guidance from CDC and the U.S. Department of Labor (Updated May 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-agricultural-workers.html • Consider screening farmworkers for COVID-19 signs and symptoms (e.g., temperature checks) • CDC recommends wearing cloth face coverings as a protective measure in addition to social distancing. They are not appropriate substitutes for PPE such as respirators (like N95 respirators) or medical facemasks (like surgical masks) in workplaces where respirators or facemasks are recommended or required to protect the wearer. • Conduct targeted and more frequent cleaning and disinfecting of high-touch areas of shared spaces. • If a worker becomes or reports being sick, clean and disinfect the work area, equipment, common areas used (break areas, bathrooms, vehicles, etc.), and any tools handled by the symptomatic worker. • Workers who appear to have symptoms including a fever, cough, shortness of breath, or a two-or-more of the following symptoms including chills, repeated shaking with chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell, upon arrival at work, or who develop these symptoms during the day should immediately be separated

Tags: • Stopthespread • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Disinfect • Ifaworkerisexposed • Exposed • Symptoms • Socialdistance	from others at the workplace, sent to their permanent or temporary housing arrangements **CDC Critical Workers Interim Guidance (Updated April 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/critical-workers/implementing-safety-practices.html • The employee should maintain 6 feet and practice social distancing as work duties permit in the workplace. • Information on persons who had contact with the ill employee during the time the employee had symptoms and 2 days prior to symptoms should be compiled. Others at the facility with close contact within 6 feet of the employee during this time would be considered exposed. **Employers should inform and encourage employees to self-monitor for signs and symptoms of COVID-19 if they suspect possible exposure.**



Description of images:

- First image shows a man getting his temperature checked with a digital thermometer.
- Second image shows a thermometer displaying a temperature reading of 100.4° F
- Third image shows a woman coughing.
- Fourth image shows a written paper with a pen next to it.

Tags:

- Stopthespread
- Preventthespread
- COVID-19
- COVID19
- Symptomsofcovid19
- Covid19symptoms
- Covid19workplace
- Symptomaticscreening

Title: Conducting Symptomatic Screening

Audience: Managers and employers of the facility.

Purpose: To inform managers about the process of conducting screening of symptoms related to COVID-19.

Where to be used: Can be displayed or kept in administrative offices.

How to use: To be used and disseminated between managers of the packaging facility.

Readability level: 5
**The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **

Sources of Information:

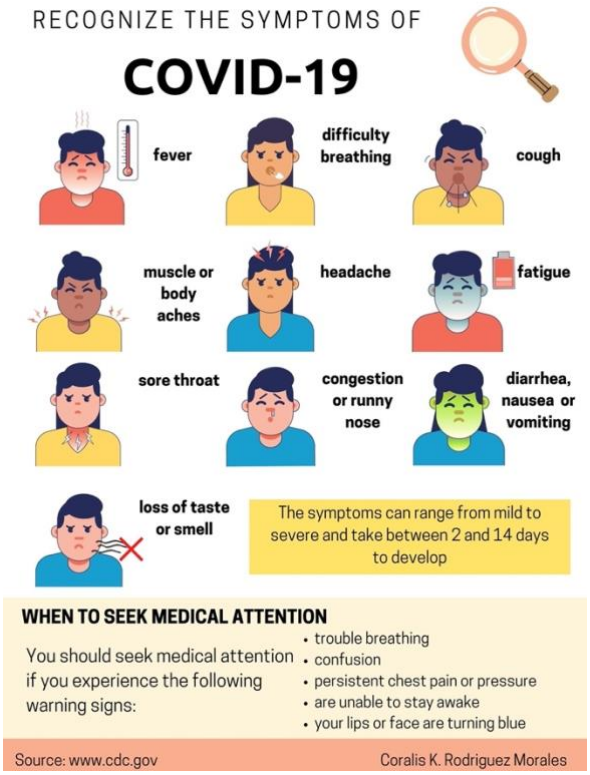
CDC general business FAQs, Reducing the spread of COVID-19 in workplaces
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/general-business-faq.html
Consider encouraging individuals planning to enter the workplace to self-screen prior to coming onsite and **not to attempt to enter the workplace if any of the following are present:**

- Fever equal to or higher than 100.4ºF*****

Consider focusing the screening questions on "new" or "unexpected" symptoms (e.g., a chronic cough would not be a positive screen). Consider including these symptoms:

- **Fever or feeling feverish (chills, sweating)**
- **New cough**
- **Difficulty breathing**
- **Sore throat**
- **Muscle aches or body aches**
- **Vomiting or diarrhea**
- **New loss of taste or smell**

Georgia Department of Agriculture Best practices to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among migrant workers
https://www.gfb.org/skins/userfiles/files/advocacy/PPD%20COVID

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%20PAGE%20-%20COVID-19%20Best%20Practices%20for%20Migrant%20Workers.pdf
• Utilize the Migrant Worker Health Assessment Log found at the back of this packet to document the existence of any of the three symptoms (cough, fever, shortness of breath/hard to breath) as well as the worker's current temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="2"> 
</td>
<td>Title: Recognize the symptoms of COVID-19
Audience: All workers and personnel in the facility.
Purpose: To inform everyone about the symptoms caused by COVID-19.
Where to be used: Can be displayed at entrances, break rooms, worker stations, and housing.
How to use: To be disseminated across the facility to inform everyone about the symptoms of COVID-19
Readability level: 5
*The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. *
Sources of Information:
CDC Guidance for symptoms of COVID-19
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html
People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:
• Fever or chills
• Cough
• Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
• Fatigue
• Muscle or body aches
• Headache
• New loss of taste or smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of images:
Images on the first row
• First image on the left shows a man experiencing fever which is denoted by his reddish skin indicating a high temperature. There is a thermometer next to him indicating a high temperature.</td>
</tr>
</table>

• Second image shows a woman having trouble breathing. • Third image shows a woman coughing. Images on second row • First image on the left shows a woman experiencing body aches. The pain is denoted by three streaks on each shoulder. • Second image shows a woman experiencing a headache. The headache is denoted by three streaks on her head. • Third image shows a man experiencing fatigue. The fatigue is denoted by his bluish skin and a low battery representing low energy. Images on third row • First image on the left shows a woman experiencing a sore throat which is denoted by three streaks on her neck and a reddish tone on her neck. • Second image shows a man with a runny nose. • Third image shows a woman with nausea denoted by her greenish skin tone. Fourth row • First image on the left denotes a man who can't smell. The lack of smell is denoted by three undulated lines with an X on top.	• **Sore throat** • **Congestion or runny nose** • **Nausea or vomiting** • **Diarrhea** **Look for emergency warning signs for COVID-19**. If someone is showing any of these signs, **seek emergency medical care immediately:** • **Trouble breathing** • **Persistent pain or pressure in the chest** • **New confusion** • **Inability to wake or stay awake** • **Bluish lips or face**
Tags: • Stopthespread • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Symptomsofcovid19 • Covid19symptoms • Protectyourself	

Description of images:

- Image on the upper left box shows a person washing their hands.
- Image on the upper right box shows a small group of three people.
- Image on the lower left box shows a person covering their nose with a tissue while coughing or sneezing.
- Image on the lower right box shows a person putting on a face covering.

Title: Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Recommendations for passengers

Audience: Workers using employer-provided transportation or shared transportation.

Purpose: To encourage workers to take important steps to prevent the spread of COVID-19 inside worker transportation.

Where to be used: Can be placed inside the transportation, in waiting areas or exits in the facility.

How to use: To be disseminated around the facility for worker use. It can serve as an important reminder of steps workers should take when using shared transportation.

Readability level: 6

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Sources of Information:

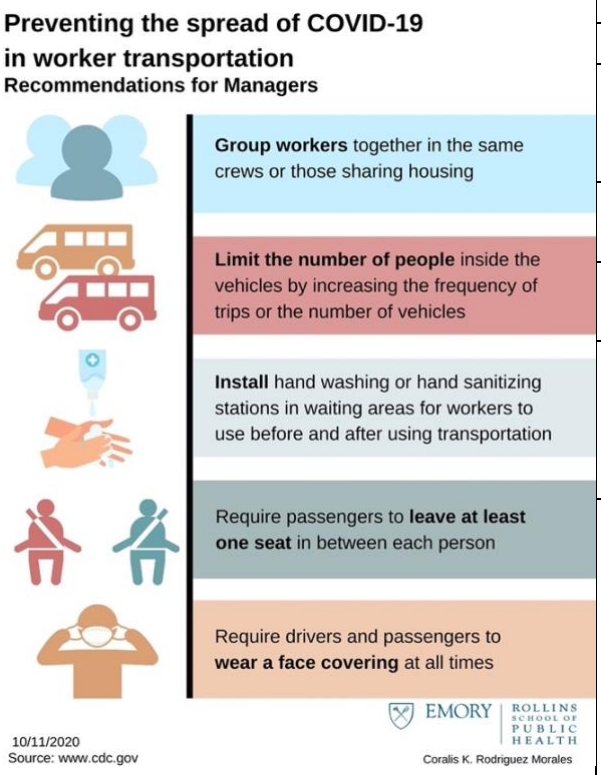
CDC Guidance for agriculture workers and employers (Updated June 2020)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-agricultural-workers.html#cleaning

- Group (or cohort) workers in the same crews and/or those sharing living quarters together when transporting.
- Make hand hygiene (hand washing/hand sanitizer) available and encourage riders to use hand hygiene before entering the vehicle and when arriving at destination.
- Instruct riders to follow coughing and sneezing etiquette when in the vehicle.

Tags: • Stopthespread • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Protectyourself • Washyourhands • Workertransportation • Wearamask • Socialdistancing • Sharedtransportation	• Highly encourage **all passengers and drivers to wear cloth face coverings when in the vehicle.**

	**Title:** Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Recommendations for drivers of worker transportation **Audience:** All drivers who transport workers. **Purpose:** To inform drivers on steps they should take to prevent the spread of COVID-19 inside the vehicles. **Where to be used:** Should be displayed inside the vehicles or provided directly to drivers. **How to use:** To be given to all drivers who transport workers in order to inform and encourage action. **Readability level: 8** **The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. ** **Sources of Information:** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-agricultural-workers.html#cleaning • Make hand hygiene (hand washing/hand sanitizer) available and encourage riders to use hand hygiene before entering the vehicle and when arriving at destination. • Highly encourage all passengers and drivers to wear cloth face coverings when in the vehicle. • Transportation vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected in accordance

	with CDC guidelines for non-emergency transport vehicles before and after each trip, or daily at minimum. • Provide as much space between riders as possible. **CDC Guidance for using transportation (Updated August 2020)** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/using-transportation.html#RideShare • Improve the ventilation in the vehicle if possible — for example, by opening the windows or setting the air ventilation/air conditioning on non-recirculation mode.
Tags: • Stopthespread • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Protectyourself • Washyourhands • Workertransportation • Wearamask • Socialdistancing • Sharedtransportation	**Description of images:** • Image on the upper left box shows a person washing their hands. • Image on the upper right box shows a set of cleaning supplies including gloves, a sponge, and a bucket. • Image on the lower left box shows a vehicle door with the window lowered to allow fresh air inside. • Image on the lower right box shows a person putting on a face covering.



Title: Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Recommendations for managers

Audience: Managers of the facility

Purpose: To inform managers on steps they should take to prevent the spread of COVID-19 inside worker transportation.

Where to be used: Can be displayed or kept in administrative offices.

How to use: To be used and disseminated between managers of the packaging facility.

Readability level: 8
**The readability level indicates the level of education required to understand the information contained in the document. **

Sources of Information:
CDC Guidance for agriculture workers and employers (Updated June 2020)
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-agricultural-workers.html#cleaning

- Provide as much space between riders as possible.
- **Group (or cohort) workers in the same crews and/or those sharing living quarters** together when transporting.
- **Increase the number of vehicles and the frequency of trips to limit the number of people in a vehicle.**
- **Make hand hygiene (hand washing/hand sanitizer) available** and encourage riders to use hand hygiene before entering the vehicle and when arriving at destination.
- Effective February 2, 2021**, masks are required on planes, buses, trains, and other forms of public transportation** traveling into, within, or out of the United States and in U.S. transportation hubs such as airports and stations.

Tags:	**Description of images:**
• Stopthespread • Preventthespread • COVID-19 • COVID19 • Protectyourself • Washyourhands • Workertransportation • Wearamask • Socialdistancing • Sharedtransportation • Protectyourself	• First image shows a small group of three people. • Second image shows two vans. • Third image shows two hands getting hand sanitizer from a dispenser. • Fourth image shows two passengers seating away from each other with their seatbelts fastened. • Fifth image shows a person putting on a face covering.