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**COVID-19
Infection control measures for the
seafood processing industry
Rev.1**

*COVID-19
Smittevern for sjømatindustrien
Rev.1*

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COVID-19 – Infection control measures for the seafood processing industry – Rev.1

1 Background

1.1 General

This document specifies infection control measures for the proper operation of production facilities in the seafood processing industry during the COVID-19 pandemic in Norway.

The document has been prepared on the basis of the *Regulations relating to infection control measures etc. in connection with the coronavirus outbreak (the COVID-19 Regulations)*.

The municipal health services are responsible for contact tracing and to notify businesses in the event that visitors or employees are confirmed to have COVID-19. The municipal health services are also responsible for determining any actions that are necessary, such as defining the close contacts of infected persons, who shall therefore go into quarantine.

National and local requirements and recommendations are revised as more experience is gained and infection rates change. This means that the applicable requirements and recommendations may vary from one municipality to the next. Individual enterprises are responsible for following up and incorporating changes in the requirements and recommendations, as well as implementing the infection control measures that are specified in this document. The seafood processing industry is regarded as a “critical social function” in the context of the provisions of *the COVID-19 Regulations*.

This document has been prepared by Standards Norway in cooperation with Norsk Villfisk, the Norwegian Food and Allied Workers Union (NNN), the Norwegian Seafood Federation and the Norwegian Seafood Association. The document will be revised by Standards Norway as needed.

1.2 Purpose

Awareness of infection control measures helps to reduce the risk of infection spreading. The purpose of this document is to provide the management and employees of enterprises with a knowledge of infection control and measures to promote safe daily operations, including:

- reducing the spread of infection;
- describing and safeguarding quality in infection control procedures;
- helping the enterprise to maintain daily operations;
- ensuring infection protection for employees and visitors;
- creating awareness and understanding of infection control measures;
- ensuring continual improvement of infection control measures.

Cooperation between employees, elected representatives, employee representatives and management is essential to the success of the implementation of and compliance with infection control. In addition, it

is important to ensure that visitors have a good understanding of, and follow, the applicable infection control measures at all times.

1.3 Scope

The document sets out infection control measures and procedures for enterprises in the seafood processing industry.

The measures are based on the currently available knowledge of the spreading of infection and an assessment of working conditions and tasks relating to the processing of seafood.

The specification covers the following areas:

- the management's responsibilities, including planning, training and information, quality control, nonconformity management, and evaluation;
- infection prevention measures to ensure that operations at production facilities in the seafood processing industry can be maintained;
- infection prevention measures linked to visitors to production facilities.

2 Management responsibilities

2.1 Planning

When planning infection control measures, the management shall carry out a special risk assessment of all aspects linked to the operation relating to infection control. This can be done in the same way as ordinary HSE work, including identification and mapping of risks and the preparation of measures. Safety delegates and elected representatives shall be involved in the risk assessment.

The management shall:

- ensure proper operation through the preparation of procedures for good hygiene and cleaning;
- ensure good training relating to infection control, and that all new procedures are made known to all employees. Particular attention shall be given to the use of temporary assistants, seasonal workers and inexperienced workers who are not familiar with the enterprise;
- consider the appointment of infection control officers at the workplace to ensure compliance with infection control measures in accordance with Chapter 3;
- consider dividing employees into groups (work teams, cohorts);
- consider reducing the number of employees on each shift;
- consider the introduction of a scheme where groups of employees have different start, break and finish times;
- consider the need to adapt accommodation for seasonal workers to ensure that it satisfies the stricter requirements regarding social distancing between persons;
- consider the need for accommodation where seasonal workers who become infected can go into isolation;
- ensure continual improvement to infection control measures.

2.2 Training, information, and promoting greater awareness

Training shall be offered either by the enterprise itself or in cooperation with others. Employees shall be obliged to participate in infection control training and necessary infection control measures.

The management shall establish a system to document that information and training have been provided.

Good information is key to ensuring good infection control at all levels. The management has overarching responsibility for educational work relating to infection control. The aim is to ensure a common understanding of, and compliance with, infection control procedures. Active efforts shall therefore be made to create a safe working environment where employees can share experiences and give each other feedback with regard to whether procedures are unclear or being practised to different extents.

At many workplaces, information may have to be provided in several languages. This also applies to training concerning infection control. It may be appropriate to include information about rights and obligations in the event of illness, especially for foreign workers.

2.3 Quality control of infection control measures

The implementation of infection control measures shall be checked, documented, and reported to the responsible manager. The documentation shall be kept in the organisation's internal control system.

The following shall be clarified:

- the areas which are at risk, and which must be subject to controls;
- timing and frequency of controls;
- who shall perform the controls.

2.4 Nonconformity management

Nonconformities with respect to the infection control measures shall be managed via existing quality assurance systems. In the event of a nonconformity within infection control, the management shall:

- carry out an assessment of the nonconformity,
- implement measures to correct the nonconformity,
- follow up and document measures, and
- notify the authorities in the event of wilful or grossly negligent non-compliance.

Employees shall be encouraged to report nonconformities.

Notification of the authorities in the case of wilful or gross negligence shall take place in accordance with *the COVID-19 Regulations*.

2.5 Evaluation

The management is responsible for assessing whether the level of infection control that has been achieved is satisfactory and in accordance with national and local requirements and recommendations. The effect of measures shall be evaluated, and procedures shall be revised as and when necessary. The management shall also assess the possible need for additional infection control measures. Further developments in the outbreak, updates to the knowledge base and experience from the industry may lead to a need for revision.

3 Infection control measures for the seafood processing industry

3.1 General measures

3.1.1 Increased distance and reduced contact

- To reduce the risk of infection, keep at least 1 metre away from others, and 2 metres wherever possible.
- Avoid shaking hands, hugging and other physical contact.
- Avoid face-to-face close contact. Persons may pass each other and be present in the same area for a short period of time without any great risk of infection.
- Wear a face mask when recommended or required by the national or local authorities.
- A visor may be worn as a supplement to, but not instead of, a face mask or maintaining a good distance from other persons.
- Where appropriate, create partitions, e.g. using plexiglass. Such barriers shall be sufficiently large to ensure that they extend at least 20 cm beyond the body in every direction.

In areas with low humidity, low temperature and poor ventilation, it is especially important to maintain a good distance from other persons or to establish partitions or other measures to limit contact between people.

3.1.2 Hand hygiene

Avoid touching your face with dirty hands. This will prevent infection being passed via the hands to the eyes, mouth, and respiratory tract. Keep your hands clean and infection-free by touching the fewest possible points of contact. Remember that the hygiene rules must also be observed outside working hours and in your own home, not only on the production line.

- Practise hand hygiene upon arrival, preferably in the form of hand washing. Hand sanitising is an acceptable alternative where hand washing facilities are not available.
- Practise hand washing at least after every visit to the toilet, before and after working in the kitchen and eating, and otherwise as and when necessary.
- Hand washing with lukewarm water and liquid soap is effective in preventing infection. The washing process itself should take at least 40–60 seconds. Wipe your hands, preferably with disposable paper towels.
- Air dryers can become contaminated and blow microorganisms back to the persons concerned and out into the surroundings. It is particularly important that any air dryers that are used are kept very clean.

3.1.3 Sneezing and cough etiquette

- Sneeze and cough either into the crook of your elbow or into a paper towel which is then discarded. Wash or sanitise your hands afterwards.
- Avoid touching your face, especially the eyes, mouth, and nose.

3.1.4 Sick persons

It is important that even persons with mild respiratory symptoms (especially coughing and sneezing) do not physically report for work or in other contexts where they meet other persons.

Some medical conditions and allergies cause similar symptoms to COVID-19. Individuals must themselves consider whether their symptoms could be caused by COVID-19 or whether they are solely

due to another medical condition or allergy. In the event of doubt, the person shall stay at home and be tested for COVID-19.

Persons infected with COVID-19 shall go into isolation.

If you experience any symptoms that could be caused by COVID-19 while at work, you shall avoid any further contact with others and leave the workplace, preferably without using public transport. You shall notify your employer or superior, who shall then be responsible for notifying the municipal health services. The close contacts that the infected person has come into contact with at the workplace must be identified. Further follow-up shall take place under the auspices of the municipal health services.

3.2 Specific infection control measures

3.2.1 General

Ensure that all employees and visitors are able to follow the general infection control advice at all times. The Norwegian Institute of Public Health does not recommend the general wearing of face masks or gloves. In areas where the infection rate is higher, the municipality may recommend or enforce the wearing of face masks where it is not possible to keep at least 1 metre away from others.

3.2.2 Customers and visitors

- Consider adding markings to the floor around the premises to ensure that social distancing is maintained between visitors.
- Persons can pass each other and be present in the same area for a short period of time without any great risk of infection.
- Provision shall be made to ensure that visitors keep at least 1 metre away from others. The use of partitions, e.g. made from plexiglass, may be considered as an additional measure as and when appropriate. Such barriers shall be sufficiently large to ensure that they extend at least 20 cm beyond the body in every direction.
- All documents shall be exchanged and signed electronically wherever possible. Signing of delivery notes shall take place electronically.
- Facilitate good hand hygiene. All employees and visitors shall practise hand washing or hand sanitising on their way in and out of the premises. Hand sanitising facilities should also be provided inside the premises.
- Points of contact shall be cleaned frequently. The frequency of cleaning shall be assessed by the enterprises and depend on the type of contact point concerned and how often the various contact points are touched by different persons. Examples of contact points include touchscreens, control panels, door handles, railings, tabletops, and desks.
- Gloves shall be worn during the handling of hawsers upon arrival and departure. The vessel and buyer should agree in advance the procedure for arrival and departure that will be followed. For example, the buyer's personnel could take the first hawser, and the vessel crew themselves could then take responsibility for other mooring arrangements in accordance with existing procedures.
- If Coronavirus infection is suspected on board a vessel or on the buyer's premises, additional precautions shall be taken to prevent the spreading of infection between the vessel and the buyer. In such a case, catches shall be unloaded without any contact between the crew on the vessel and the buyer's personnel. Mooring of the vessel and the connection of unloading equipment shall be carried out without any contact between the parties involved.

3.2.3 Employees

- Employees shall keep at least 1 metre apart, if possible 2 metres. This shall be observed in all situations, including in changing rooms, during work, and during breaks.

- Consider the use of floor markings to ensure that distances are also maintained in changing rooms and break areas, such as smoking areas.
- Shouting during work should be avoided, as this can increase the risk of infection. Other forms of communication should be used.
- Close face-to-face contact when passing should be avoided.
- Good hand hygiene.
- Shared tablets, touchscreens, crates, and keyboards shall be cleaned after use.
- Practise frequent washing of workwear in accordance with the relevant washing instructions.
- Restrict the use of public transport where possible.
- If employees are divided into cohorts (groups), individuals should ensure that they have the least possible contact with employees from other cohorts.
- Employees shall undergo training concerning infection control procedures at the workplace, and the procedures shall be made readily available to all employees.
- Employees shall be given special training concerning hygiene and cleaning procedures.
- Employees with COVID-19 symptoms shall not report for work. Employees who develop such symptoms shall leave the workplace.

3.2.4 Living conditions of employees

The following instructions shall be given to reduce the risk of infection amongst employees living in shared housing, such as residential properties with bedsit accommodation:

- Do not visit the accommodation of other residents.
- Wash your hands every time you enter your own accommodation.
- Arrange furniture in communal areas so that it is easy to observe social distancing of at least 1 metre, or 2 metres where possible.
- On a noticeboard or poster, state the maximum number of people who can occupy communal rooms or areas. The notices should be in languages that the residents can understand.
- Where possible, avoid shared travel between home and the workplace.

See also the rules concerning quarantine and isolation (5.4 and 5.5). Persons who are in quarantine or isolation, e.g. soon after arriving in Norway, shall not share a kitchen or bathroom with anyone else.

3.3 Production facilities and offices

3.3.1 General

- It should be noted that low humidity levels and low temperatures can increase the risk of spreading of infection. Extra care should therefore be taken to maintain sufficient distance from others on such premises, at least 1 metre and 2 metres where possible.
- Ensure that all premises are well ventilated.
- Ensure that the premises are cleaned thoroughly.
- Ensure that it is possible to maintain sufficient distance from others throughout the premises. If necessary, implement specific measures, e.g. “one-way traffic”.

3.3.2 Visits and meetings

For receptions, the following shall apply:

- Provide hand sanitiser for employees and visitors.
- Ensure that employees and visitors keep at least 1 metre apart, or 2 metres where possible.

- Consider the use of physical barriers, such as plexiglass. Such barriers shall be sufficiently large to ensure that they extend at least 20 cm beyond the body in every direction.
- Consider applying markings on floors to ensure that distances are maintained between persons.
- Clean points of contact frequently.

When meetings are held, the following shall apply:

- Consider the possibility of conducting online meetings.
- Put up a notice, in several languages if necessary, at the meeting place which provides information on the recommended minimum distance between meeting participants and the maximum number of people permitted in the room.
- When holding physical meetings, the person responsible for the meeting shall ensure that infection control measures are maintained.
- Ensure that the contact details of meeting participants and visitors are recorded.
- Mark or remove chairs that are not to be used.
- Shared tablets, computers, and keyboards shall be cleaned after use.

Every office should have an infection control officer. The number of visitors to an enterprise shall be limited.

3.3.3 Dining rooms, canteens, and sanitary facilities

For dining rooms, the following applies:

- Wash hands and/or use sanitiser at entrances to dining rooms.
- Clean contact surfaces (e.g. handles) on communal refrigerators before, during and after mealtimes.
- Put up a notice, in several languages if necessary, which provides information on the recommended minimum distance between persons and the maximum number of people permitted in the room.
- Place paper towel dispensers, so that paper towels are available to avoid skin contact when using decanters and jugs.
- Clean dining tables with water and detergent after each table sitting.
- Arrange furniture in communal areas so that the requirement for a minimum distance of 1 metre (2 metres where possible) is met.
- Do not touch any equipment that you do not intend to use yourself.
- Consider reducing the number of shared points of contact if you are providing for yourself.
- Ensure frequent cleaning of shared points of contact and communal cutlery. Where shared items such as seasonings, ketchup, etc. is used, these shall be cleaned frequently, and hand hygiene facilities should be readily available.
- Consider using disposable packaging and equipment.

For sanitary facilities, the following shall apply:

- Carry out frequent cleaning, especially points of contact.
- Wipe hands with paper towels. It is particularly important that any air dryers that are used are kept very clean.
- Avoid queues wherever possible. Keep at least 1 metre away from other persons.
- Consider the application of markings on floors with distance measurements.

To avoid cross-contamination, there shall be a clear divide between workwear and private clothing in changing rooms.

3.3.4 Key points of contact

Important points of contact shall be cleaned particularly thoroughly. The following list is not exhaustive:

- kitchenettes, coffee machines, dishwashers, etc.;
- payment terminals, phones, PC monitors and equipment, touchscreens, etc.;
- tables and chairs;
- light switches, lift buttons, etc.;
- railings;
- door handles and surrounding areas;
- soap and paper towel dispensers;
- taps and shower heads;
- air dryers;
- toilets.

Be particularly thorough with implements, tools, machinery, and equipment which have multiple users. These shall be cleaned between each user.

4 General information concerning Coronavirus, COVID-19, and infection

Coronavirus is primarily transmitted by air, droplets, or close contact. The virus can survive from hours to several days, depending on the type of surface, temperature, exposure to sunlight, air ventilation, and humidity levels.

COVID-19 symptoms are respiratory tract infection, fever, cough, breathing problems, or loss of the sense of taste and smell.

Coronavirus can be removed by cleaning with regular cleaning agents. It is therefore not necessary to routinely use disinfectants. However, if disinfectants are used, visible dirt needs to be removed first, using cloth or paper towels. The disinfectants will otherwise not be effective.

The risk of infection rises with the length of time that people are together and the smaller the distance between people. One of the most important infection control measures is therefore to ensure a good distance between people who meet each other, and to reduce both the number of contacts and the frequency of contact. This will reduce the possibility of infection being transmitted. The four main measures to reduce the spread of Coronavirus infection are:

- 1) greater distance between persons;
- 2) less frequent contact between persons;
- 3) good hygiene;
- 4) infected persons shall go into isolation or quarantine.

5 If infection is confirmed

5.1 General

The municipal health services and other health authorities are responsible for following up on cases of infection. This chapter sets out the procedures that shall be followed in such cases.

5.2 Testing

If a person has one or more COVID-19 symptoms or if a doctor suspects a person may be infected with COVID-19, the person needs to be tested.

If a person has come into close contact with someone who is confirmed or suspected of being infected with COVID-19, the person also needs to be tested.

It is the municipal health services that have the main responsibility for testing. Self-testing is a supplement to testing at the municipal health services. In many cases self-testing may replace testing at the municipal health services.

As a general rule, you shall remain in quarantine after your test until you have been informed of the result. You shall not go to work or school, travel by public transport or visit public places, and you must maintain a good distance from all but your closest relatives.

If the test result is negative, you can return to work or school if you feel healthy and are free from fever, even if you still have symptoms of respiratory infection. In the case of new or worsening symptoms, you shall arrange to be retested.

5.3 Contact tracing

Contact tracing is the process of finding, informing and where appropriate following up or testing close contacts of persons confirmed as being infected with Coronavirus. The purpose of systematic contact tracing is to help break a chain of infection.

The municipal health services have the overall responsibility for contact tracing, but each individual may contribute by informing any close contacts, breaking the chain of infection as quickly as possible.

Anyone involved in contact tracing at the health services is subject to a duty of confidentiality when handling personal data.

All employees and visitors are encouraged to actively use the “Smittestopp” app on their mobile phone. The app will notify you of any close contact you have had with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19. If you test positive yourself, you can help prevent the spread of infection by notifying others through the “Smittestopp” app. Use of the app is voluntary, so this is a request and not a requirement. You will remain anonymous to others when you register a positive test result after logging in via the ID portal.

5.4 Quarantine

The COVID-19 Regulations stipulate rules for quarantine and isolation (see Chapter 2 of the Regulations). Some of the key points from these rules are listed below. Note that the rules are often updated.

You may be required to go into quarantine up to 10 days after arrival in Norway or after being in closed contact with a person who is infected. There are rules that may make it possible to reduce the quarantine period through testing with negative test results. If the test results are positive, you need to go into isolation.

The following rules apply if you are required to go into quarantine:

- You may socialise with the people you live with in the normal way, but you shall not have visitors.
- You shall not go to school, work or kindergarten, or participate in other activities outside the home.
- You shall not go on long journeys in Norway or travel abroad.

- You shall not travel by public transport.
- You shall avoid places where it is difficult to maintain a distance from others.
- You should generally not visit public places, such as shops and cafés. If you do not have any alternative, you may go out to do essential errands in shops or pharmacies, but you shall ensure that you maintain a sufficient distance (at least 1 metre) from others and avoid queues.
- You may go for a walk outside, but you shall stay at least 1 metre away from others.
- You shall be alert to your own symptoms. If you develop a fever or respiratory symptoms, you shall go into isolation and be tested as soon as possible.

While in quarantine, you shall stay in suitable accommodation:

- The most common arrangement is to spend the quarantine period in your own home. In order for other accommodation to be suitable, it must be possible to avoid contact with anyone other than those you normally live with.
- This means that accommodation where you have to socialise with other guests is not suitable for use as quarantine accommodation. Staying in a motorhome, caravan, tent, or cabin at a campsite without a private bathroom, toilet and kitchen is not acceptable as an address for completing the quarantine period if you have to share facilities with persons other than your close relatives or traveling companions. The same applies to stays at addresses where you have to share rooms and facilities with anyone other than the people you normally live with, such as bedsit accommodation or other dwellings with a shared bathroom or kitchen.
- You can spend quarantine in the home of someone else if the person in quarantine and their household members are the only guests.

Chapter 2 of *the COVID-19 Regulations* stipulates exemptions from the quarantine rules for socially critical personnel, in connection with certain work-related travel and for persons commuting between countries in connection with their work. The provision of food is considered to be a socially critical function. The exemption rules require frequent testing. Note that these rules may change.

5.5 Isolation

Anyone who is confirmed to be infected with COVID-19 shall go into isolation. The person shall stay in his/her own home or in a place where it is possible to avoid close contact with others, with a single room, separate bathroom, and separate kitchen or food delivery service, isolated from others as far as possible, even from other persons in the same household.

The following applies to home isolation:

- You shall not leave your home, but you may go into your garden or onto a private balcony.
- You shall get help from someone to do essential errands.
- Keep at least 1 metre away from other people you live with wherever possible.
- If possible, you should have a separate room and bathroom. Use your own bathroom items, such as towels.
- Talk to your doctor about how you should monitor your own health.
- Call the health services if you need medical attention because your condition is worsening (e.g. in the event of breathing difficulties) or for any other reason. Explain that you have COVID-19 when you call. This will enable them to take the necessary measures to prevent others from becoming infected. You should not use public transport.
- Clean your home frequently, especially surfaces such as bathroom sinks, toilets, door handles, and kitchen worktops. Ordinary detergents may be used. Used textiles and bed linen should be placed directly in the washing machine and washed at a temperature of at least 60 °C.
- Persons in the same household shall go into quarantine.
- Members of the same household shall pay close attention to hand hygiene by frequently washing their hands with soap and water. It is particularly important to remember to wash or sanitise your

hands when leaving the room in which anyone who is in home isolation is staying, and after coming into contact with the person themselves or equipment which they have used, and before leaving the house.

- The doctor will assess how long you shall remain in isolation. You shall remain in isolation for at least eight days after you become ill.

6 Additional information

Additional information about Coronavirus and COVID-19 can be found on the following websites:

- At regjeringen.no: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/tema/Koronasituasjonen/id2692388/>.
- At helsenorger.no: <https://helsenorge.no/koronavirus>.
- On the Norwegian Institute of Public Health's website: <https://www.fhi.no/sv/smittsomme-sykdommer/corona/>
- Specific information about quarantine and isolation:
<https://www.fhi.no/nettpub/coronavirus/fakta/avstand-karantene-og-isolering/>
- Handbook for detecting, assessing, and managing COVID-19 outbreaks in the municipality (on the Norwegian Institute of Public Health's website, including information on risk levels):
<https://www.fhi.no/nettpub/overvaking-vurdering-og-handtering-av-covid-19-epidemien-i-kommunen/>
- *The COVID-19 Regulations*: <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2020-03-27-470>
- *Communicable Diseases Act (Lov om vern mot smittsomme sykdommer)*:
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1994-08-05-55>

List of socially critical functions: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/tema/samfunnssikkerhet-og-beredskap/innsikt/liste-over-kritiske-samfunnsfunksjoner/id2695609/>.

Note that the information may change over time. This also applies to *the COVID-19 Regulations*.

Information about other infection control specifications on Standards Norway's website:
<https://www.standard.no/smittevernveiledning>.

7 Checklists and to-do list

Table 1 — Management checklist

| Measure | Date | Done | Comments |
|---|------|------|----------|
| Carry out training regarding infection control for all employees, including temporary staff | | | |
| Establish a system for documenting training measures | | | |
| Appoint infection control officers (if appropriate) | | | |
| Divide employees into groups (if appropriate) | | | |
| Provide suitable accommodation for temporary staff | | | |
| Provide isolation accommodation in case (temporary) employees become ill | | | |
| Carry out a workplace risk assessment with regard to infection | | | |
| Consider which languages should be used for training purposes and on notices | | | |
| Facilitate the electronic exchange and signing of documents | | | |

Table 2 — Checklist for implementation of measures

| Measure | Date | Done | Comments |
|--|------|------|----------|
| Apply floor markings to ensure social distancing | | | |
| Install and check any partitions (plexiglass, etc.) | | | |
| Make sure it is possible to maintain your distance; if appropriate, mark “one-way traffic” routes | | | |
| Facilitate good social distancing in meeting rooms and office areas; remove furniture if necessary | | | |
| Put up notices about infection control in appropriate languages | | | |
| Put up notices in appropriate languages concerning the number of people that can be present in each room | | | |
| Check that soap and sanitiser dispensers work and are full | | | |
| Check that all dispensers are filled with the correct product | | | |
| Ensure that any air driers are cleaned thoroughly | | | |
| Make sure that paper towels are available where needed | | | |
| Ensure cleaning of all points of contact (touchscreens, keyboards, equipment, etc.) | | | |
| Ensure thorough cleaning of communal areas | | | |
| Ensure good ventilation of the premises | | | |

Table 3 — Checklist for employees and visitors

| Measure |
|---|
| Stay at home if you are ill |
| Keep the recommended distance away from others |
| Avoid unnecessary contact with others |
| Practise good hand hygiene |
| Wear a face mask when required |
| Remember to sneeze or cough either into the crook of your elbow or into a paper towel which is then discarded |
| Tell the appropriate person if you see anything that could or should be improved |
| Use the “Smittestopp” app on your mobile |

Table 4 — Checklist for the enterprise if infection is confirmed

| Measure | Date | Done | Comments |
|---|------|------|----------|
| Make sure that ill and suspected infected persons are kept in isolation and not at work | | | |
| Inform the municipal health services about the situation and possible close contacts | | | |
| Ensure additional cleaning of areas and equipment that may be infected | | | |
| Ensure that persons who may be infected are tested | | | |
| Ensure that persons who may be infected are able to comply with the applicable quarantine rules | | | |

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