



Public Information

County of Ventura · Resource Management Agency · Environmental Health Division

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State Guidelines regarding Face Coverings:

Required Use of Face Coverings-Applicable to Dine-In Restaurants; Restaurants, Bars and Wineries; and Retail

On June 18, CDPH issued [Guidance on the Use of Face Coverings](#), which broadly requires the use of face coverings for both members of the public and workers in all public and workplace settings where there is a high risk of exposure.

People in California must wear face coverings when they are engaged in work, whether at the workplace or performing work off-site, when:

- Interacting in-person with any member of the public;
- Working in any space visited by members of the public, regardless of whether anyone from the public is present at the time;
- Working in any space where food is prepared or packaged for sale or distribution to others;
- Working in or walking through common areas, such as hallways, stairways, elevators, and parking facilities;
- In any room or enclosed area where other people (except for members of the person's own household or residence) are present when unable to physically distance;
- Driving or operating any public transportation or paratransit vehicle, taxi, or private car service or ride-sharing vehicle when passengers are present. When no passengers are present, face coverings are strongly recommended.

Complete details, including all requirements and exemptions to these rules, can be found in the [guidance](#). Face coverings are strongly encouraged in other circumstances, and employers can implement additional face covering requirements in fulfilling their obligation to provide workers with a safe and healthful workplace. Employers should provide face coverings to workers or reimburse workers for the reasonable cost of obtaining them.

Employers should develop an accommodation policy for any worker who meets one of the exemptions from wearing a face covering. If a worker who would otherwise be required to wear a face covering because of frequent contact with others cannot wear one due to a medical condition, they should be provided with a non-restrictive alternative, such as a face shield with a drape attached to the bottom edge, if feasible, and if the medical condition permits it.

Businesses that are open to the public should be cognizant of the exemptions to wearing face coverings in the [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#) and may not exclude any member of the public for not wearing a face covering if that person is complying with the [guidance](#). Businesses will need to develop policies for handling these exemptions among customers, clients, visitors, and workers. (Page 3-4)

Dine-In Restaurants; Restaurants, Bars and Wineries:

Worksite Specific Plan

Incorporate the [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#) into the Workplace Specific Plan and include a policy for handling exemptions. (Page 5)

Topics for Employee Training

Proper use of face coverings, including:

- Face coverings do not protect the wearer and are not personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Face coverings can help protect people near the wearer, but do not replace the need for physical distancing and frequent handwashing.
- Face coverings must cover the nose and mouth.
- Employees should wash or sanitize hands before and after using or adjusting face coverings.
- Avoid touching the eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Face coverings should be washed or discarded after each shift. (Page 6)

Information contained in the [CDPH Guidance for the Use of Face Coverings](#), which mandates the circumstances in which face coverings must be worn and the exemptions, as well as any policies, work rules, and practices the employer has adopted to ensure the use of face coverings. Training should also include the employer's policies on how people who are exempted from wearing a face covering will be handled. (Page 6-7)

Individual Control Measures and Screening

Employers must provide and ensure workers use all required protective equipment, including face coverings and gloves where necessary. (Page 7)

Dishwashers should use equipment to protect the eyes, nose, and mouth from contaminant splash using a combination of face coverings, protective glasses, and/or face shields. Dishwashers must be provided impermeable aprons and change them frequently. Reusable protective equipment such as shields and glasses should be properly disinfected between uses. (Page 8)

Establishments must take reasonable measures, including posting signage at all entrances and in strategic and highly-visible locations and in reservation confirmation, to remind the public that they should use face coverings while not eating and drinking, practice physical distancing, to not touch their face, to frequently wash their hands with soap for at least 20 seconds, and to use hand sanitizer. (Page 8)

Remind guests in advance to bring a face covering and make them available to anyone who arrives without one, if possible.

Guests and visitors should be screened for temperature and/or symptoms upon arrival, asked to use hand sanitizer, and to wear a face covering when not eating or drinking. Employers have the right to cancel reservations for individuals/parties with symptomatic guests. (Page 8)

Retail

Worksite Specific Plan

Incorporate the [CDPH Face Covering Guidance](#) into the Workplace Specific Plan and include a policy for handling exemptions. (Page 4)

Topics for Employee Training

Proper use of face coverings, including:

- Face coverings do not protect the wearer and are not personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Face coverings can help protect people near the wearer, but do not replace the need for physical distancing and frequent handwashing.
- Employees should wash or sanitize hands before and after using or adjusting face coverings.
- Avoid touching the eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Face coverings should be washed after each shift. (Page 5)

Individual Control Measures and Screening

Employers must provide and ensure workers use all required protective equipment, including eye protection and gloves where necessary. This includes protections for cashiers, baggers, and other workers with regular and repeated interaction with customers. (Page 6)

Retailers must take reasonable measures, including posting signage in strategic and highly-visible locations, to remind the public that they should use face coverings and practice physical distancing. (Page 7)