



COVID-19 GUIDANCE

for film productions by the German Social Accident
Insurance Institution BG ETEM

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General information on the implementation of the SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard

The operational risk assessment is of particular importance in times of Corona. The aim must be to protect employees from infection and prevent the virus from spreading further. Entrepreneurs (producers) are responsible for enforcing the specified protective measures.

The producer is obliged to raise objections should artistic requirements with regard to set and acting be incompatible with the applicable protective measures.

The benchmark for determining protective measures is the „SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard“ of the BMAS, dated 16.04.2020 and the „SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Regulation“, dated 20.08.2020.

On 22.01.2021, the new „SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Regulation“ with limited validity was published.

In particular, the following points must be observed:

- Special requirements for room occupancy
- Provision and use of mouth-nose protection or FFP2 masks instead of mouth-nose covering
- Special requirements for office workplaces

Important notes: The regulation is mandatory to comply with and partially affects this action aid during its validity. The protection level concept of this action aid (section 12.1) can still be used as an effective substitute measure if masks cannot be worn in front of the camera. The „SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Regulation“ is available at the following link: <https://www.bmas.de/DE/Service/Gesetze/sars-cov-2-arbeitsschutzverordnung.html>

Guidance for film productions

For film production, in particular, the following measures must be taken into account when updating the risk assessment for the implementation of the "SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard".

1 Principles

- Reduce immediate contact with other people to a minimum. A minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained.
- Always observe the following hygiene measures:
 - Greeting without physical contact,
 - Coughing and sneezing into a disposable tissue or the crook of your arm, and turn away from other people whilst doing it
 - Wash your hands regularly and thoroughly.
- Plan sufficient time for the individual departments so that they can work one after another.

- In order to ensure that the minimum distance of 1.5 m can be maintained, the room size must be chosen according to the number of persons required or the number of persons present in rooms be limited.

Note: The spaces should be correspondingly large or outdoors for scenes where there are roles involving a lot of movement or excessive amounts of talking. You will find information about this in the "SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard - Recommendations for the Stage and Studio Sector for Rehearsals and Performances" of the VBG (in its latest version).

- Smaller working groups should be formed within the crew and for them to work together on a constant basis if the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be safely maintained. Avoid moving between the groups. Other alternative protective measures are necessary here, with the wearing of face coverings as a minimum. The formation of permanent working groups is preferable to an organisation with a high rate of staff turnover.

Note: In principle, technical protective measures have priority over organisational and personal protective measures.

- It is important to ensure that possibly infected persons and persons with known symptoms (cough, fever, sniffles, loss of sense of smell and taste) do not come to the set.
- In general, the presence of people on the set must be reduced to a minimum. The contact details of people and the times of arrival and departure must be documented.

Note: It is recommended that the Corona warn app is installed on smartphones.

- A supervisor must be appointed and accordingly trained by the employer to monitor the measures on the ground. The person should be given the authority to monitor and enforce the measures of the SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard.

2 Organisation

- Offer the employees advice by telephone from the company doctor.

Note: Particularly important for employees who suffer from chronic respiratory diseases (e.g. asthma) or deleterious effects to the immune system. You can find further information in the Occupational Medical Recommendation on "Dealing with particularly vulnerable workers due to the SARSCoV-2 epidemic", published by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

- Only make essential on-site appointments.
- Meetings should preferably be conducted on the telephone, by video conference or e-mail.

- Ensure that each employee is provided with a sufficient number of face coverings.
- Make disinfectants (at least "limited virucidal") and skin care products available to all employees.
- Stipulate access restrictions for the various work areas. Visibly mark the work areas.

Note: It is recommended that at least one hand washing and/or disinfection facility as well as cleaning and disinfection agents are provided in every area.

3 Ventilation

There must be a regular exchange of indoor air with fresh outside air in order to guarantee good air quality indoors. Used air, pollutants, biosubstances such as pathogens, among others, are transported away to the outside during ventilation.

The supply of outside air can enter by natural ventilation (opening of windows) or through ventilation systems.

The following points must be observed:

- A sufficient supply of fresh air must be ensured.
- In the case of natural ventilation, the windows should be opened regularly for 3 min in winter, 5 min in autumn and 10 min in summer (shock ventilation)
- Offices, meeting and seminar rooms should be ventilated at least every 20 minutes.

Note: The intervals between ventilation should be adapted to the number of people in the room and the size of the room

- The CO₂ concentration can be measured or calculated as a guide to checking the air quality indoors.

Note: A CO₂ traffic light or the DGUV's "CO₂-Timer" app can be used as a tool.

- Air recirculation units such as air conditioners (split air conditioners), fan heaters or ventilators should only be used in indoor spaces with single occupancy. One should ensure that there is an additional supply of fresh air from outside.

A technical ventilation (ventilation system) is required if indoor spaces, e.g. studios, cannot be adequately provided with a supply of fresh air by natural ventilation.

The following must be observed if ventilation systems are available:

- If possible, the recirculation of air should be avoided or at least minimised in ventilation systems. If this is not possible, higher filter classes (e.g. F9 instead of F7) should be deployed in compliance with the technical possibilities. Preference is given to the use of high-efficiency particulate air HEPA filters (HEPA H13 or H14) where this is technically possible.

Note: The regular inspection of the proper functionality, prompt execution of repair and maintenance measures, and the regular replacement of the filters must be guaranteed.

- The use of air purifiers is only permissible as a supplementary measure for the ventilation with fresh air. Cf. "SARS-CoV-2 tips on the deployment of air purifiers" from the BGHM (in the currently valid version).

You can find further information (currently valid version):

- in the Federal Government's recommendation on "Ventilation to protect against infection"
- in the DGUV's AKTUELL publication „SARS-CoV-2: Recommendations on ventilation in indoor workplaces“
- in additional information on ventilation for the „Coronavirus guidance for ventilation measures“ and „Coronavirus guidance for companies“ by BGHM.

4 Instruction of employees

- Instruct all employees about:
 - the dangers posed by the coronavirus and the protective measures required to minimise them
 - the necessary hygiene measures (e.g. order number BG ETEM S040)

Note: The company doctor should assist with the instruction.

- General rules of conduct and protective measures

Note: Poster about general protective measures (e.g. order number P COR1) should be displayed.

Note: It is important to ensure that employees with poor knowledge of German also understand the instruction.

- Require employees to observe the protective measures as stipulated in the risk assessment.
- Document instructions accordingly.

5 Cleaning

- Provide a sufficient number of washing facilities with liquid soap and disposable paper towels. Instruct and display rules for hand hygiene (order number S040).

Note: Water should be provided in canisters or dispensers with disinfectants if running drinking water isn't available.

- Preparation of a cleaning concept for the entire premises in consultation with a specialist cleaning contractor. The cleaning should be undertaken by qualified personnel.
- Regularly clean or disinfect surfaces such as door handles, handrails and surfaces in sanitary facilities and communal areas.

- The cleaning agent used should be fat-dissolving and the disinfectant used be at least "limited virucidal" and deployed in compliance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Organise proper disposal of used masks, gloves and tissues.

6 Location

- Reduce direct contact with other persons to a minimum. The minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained.
- Alternative protective measures must be stipulated if the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be observed. A face covering must be worn as a minimum.
- When planning the location, allow for longer periods of prep and strike so that all the departments can work one after another.
- Undertake location tours in small groups.

Note: The stipulated details should be documented accordingly.

- Choose the film location (room dimensions) according to the number of people required so that the minimum distance of 1.5 m can be maintained.

Note: One should opt for outdoor locations wherever possible.

- Check before scouting/choosing a location whether possibly infected persons or persons with known symptoms (cough, fever, sniffles, loss of sense of smell and taste) can stay there.

7 External companies, extras, outside individuals

- Reduce immediate contact with other persons to a minimum. The minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained.
- Alternative protective measures must be stipulated if the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be observed. A face covering must be worn as a minimum.
- Goods, service providers and visitors must be met in the entrance area.
- Brief all self-employed and freelance individuals, such as riggers, lighting technicians, make-up artists, and oblige them to comply with the stipulated protective measures.
- Ensure that all employees of external companies and extras are provided with face coverings.
- Divide extras into small groups and keep these constant. Avoid changes within the extras wherever possible.

8 Catering

The "Supplement to the Risk Assessment as defined by the SARS-CoV2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard for the Hospitality Sector" from the BGN (in the latest version) should be applied for the catering.

The following points are particularly relevant:

- Reduce immediate contact with other persons to a minimum. The minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained.
- Alternative protective measures must be stipulated if the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be observed. A face covering must be worn as a minimum.
- Ensure that the catering complies with the hygiene standards of the catering industry.
- Arrange working and break times in such a way that as few people as possible are present in the break areas at the same time.

Note: The maximum number of people allowed in the break area should be stipulated in compliance with local requirements so that the minimum distance can be maintained. This can also be ensured by creating several break areas.

- Establish and demarcate traffic routes. Ensure that traffic routes are wide enough. If necessary, use the "one-way regulation". The directions of movement must be correspondingly far apart.

Note: Any narrowing of the available space (e.g. through objects being in the way) should be avoided.

- Apply social distancing markers, e.g. in the queue, to maintain the minimum distance.
- Arrange the tables and seating in the break areas in such a way that the minimum distance of 1.5 m is maintained in all directions.

Note: The federal state regulations regarding company canteens must be observed.

- Serve the meals or provide them in pre-packaged form.

Note: The food should not be offered in open form (buffet, self-service).

- The personnel must wear disposable gloves and face coverings when serving food.
- The cutlery should be made available in individual wrappings.
- Ensure that hands are washed or disinfected if coming into contact with used glasses, crockery and cutlery, e.g. when clearing tables.

9 Transport

- Reduce immediate contact with other persons to a minimum. The minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained.
- Depending on the size of the vehicle, the number of passengers must be limited so that the minimum distance is maintained. Alternative protective measures (e.g. partitions) must be stipulated if the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be observed. A face covering must be worn as a minimum.

Note: Shared use of the vehicles should only be made by members of a fixed team.

- Keep contact with other people on arrival and departure to a minimum.

Note: Wherever possible, maintain the minimum distance of 1.5 m in public transport vehicles as well. Journeys e.g. with the bicycle reduce the risk of an infection.

- Ventilate the vehicle regularly, including during the journey.
- Separate the driver's space from the passengers, e.g. by a screen partition. You will find helpful information in the BG Verkehr fact sheet "Coronavirus - Protection Against Infection in the Taxi Industry" (in the latest version).

Note: The space next to the driver should be kept free.

- Cleaning/disinfecting the contact surfaces, e.g. steering wheel, armrests, fittings used, safety belt, at regular intervals and after changes of personnel.
- Provide the vehicles with paper towels, garbage bags and cleaning or disinfection agents.

10 Sound

- Reduce immediate contact with other persons to a minimum. The minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained.
- Alternative protective measures must be stipulated if the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be observed. A face covering must be worn as a minimum.
- Preference should be given to the use of boom mics.
- Thoroughly disinfect the sound equipment that people come into contact with (hand, lapel, boom microphones etc.) before and after use.
- Fit hand microphones above the popscreen with personal plastic covering. Replace/remove the plastic covers using face covering and gloves.
- Wiring should preferably be installed by the actors themselves under the supervision of qualified personnel. The minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained here.
- If the wiring has to be installed by a sound technician where the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be observed:
 - Both persons wear face covering
 - The sound technician wears disposable gloves or
 - Thoroughly clean and disinfect hands before beginning and after completing the procedure.

11 Wardrobe/costume

- Cast members change or dress without assistance from the staff of the wardrobe/costume department.
- Avoid contact by third parties with the cast members' own clothing and accessories. Define and demarcate storage areas.

- Store and mark the cast members' costume parts and items of clothing separately so that there aren't any mix-ups.
- Disinfect jewellery and accessories after use.
- If the support of a staff member from the wardrobe/costume department is required where the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be observed:
 - Both persons wear a face covering
 - The staff members of the wardrobe/costume department wear disposable gloves or
 - Thoroughly clean and disinfect hands before beginning and after completing their work.

12 In front of the camera

- Reduce immediate contact with other persons to a minimum. The minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained.
- At least a face covering must be worn as an alternative protective measure if the minimum distance cannot be observed.
- In principle, technical and organisational protective measures are to be stipulated so that the minimum distance does not have to be reduced.
- For example, by
 - adapting the script to avoid scenes with an increased risk of infection (e.g. intimate scenes such as hugging, greetings and scenes with a large number of people),
 - increased use of digital postproduction,
 - reducing distances by means of long focal lengths.

If the aforementioned protective measures cannot be adhered to, the shoot should in principle only be undertaken in compliance with the protective measures according to the protection level concept set out below.

12.1. Safety level concept

The measures described in the safety level concept is only to be applied under normal environmental conditions such as well ventilated and sufficiently large spaces. Special cases like staying in narrow and badly ventilated spaces, e.g. in vehicles, basements, must be considered and assessed on an individual basis. Safety level 3 should be applied here as a rule. In case of doubt, the measures of the next higher safety level must be observed.

Safety level 1

Cumulative temporary reduction in the minimum distance between the same two people < 15 minutes per day. Only low risk of infection is to be expected from short-term contacts, based on current information (cf. Note on page 6).

Protective measures

- Implementation of general hygiene measures
- Daily entrance controls with symptom questionnaire or personal interview (cough, fever, sniffles,

loss of sense of smell or taste)

Not allowed

- reducing the distance to less than an arm's length when face-to-face in combination with scenes of dialogue
- physical contact, such as hugs, cuddles, kissing, fighting scenes like wrestling

Note: According to the latest medical findings, SARS-CoV-2 is primarily transmitted with a high rate of infection between people via airborne droplets or aerosols and particularly in closed spaces. The transmission therefore mainly occurs when people are in close proximity to one another, e.g. at normal distance when talking or below. The following measures are also recommended:

- scenes of dialogue should not be done face-to-face whenever possible.
- move scenes of dialogue outdoors whenever possible

Important: The risk of infection with SARS-CoV-2 not only increases with the number, but also the duration of the unprotected contacts

Safety level 2

Example: "normal interaction with one another".
Reduction in the minimum distance between the same two people for >15 minutes per day.

Protective measures

- implementation of general hygiene measures
- daily entrance controls with symptom questionnaire or personal interview (cough, fever, sniffles, loss of sense of smell or taste)
- monitoring by testing, at least twice a week - you can find information on page 6

Allowed

- dialogue
- brief contact, e.g. on the hands, shoulders, back. Wash or disinfect hands afterwards.

Not allowed

- physical contact such as hugs, cuddles, kissing, fighting scenes like wrestling
- contact with the facial area of other people

Note: Wash or disinfect affected areas after "sneezing and coughing scenes".

Safety level 3

Reducing the minimum distance with physical contact

Protective measures

- maintaining a „safety period with reduction in contacts“ (you can find information below)
- implementation of general hygiene measures
- daily entrance controls with symptom questionnaire or personal interview (cough, fever, sniffles, loss of sense of smell or taste)
- monitoring by testing, at least twice a week (you can find information below)

Allowed

- no restrictions

12.2. Important in the case of increased incidence of infection

The regional incidence of infection at the residences of the persons concerned before principal photography must be considered and taken into account for the aforementioned safety level concept.

If the local authorities issue a warning following an increased incidence rate > 50, it will be necessary to maintain an additional „safety period with reduction in contacts“ should the minimum distance not be observed for people in front of the camera who were in safety level 2. The safety level 2 will then apply for people with scenes of dialogue, who had previously been in safety level 1.

Complementary protective measures must be determined based on the respective level of risk if further measures (e.g. general restriction of business activities) are taken by the authorities to reduce the risk of infection due to extremely high rates of infection.

They are, for example:

- gradual extension of the safety level concept to apply not only for actors and actresses, but also for groups of people behind the camera (e.g. cameramen, director, make-up artist)
- safety level 2 then applies for persons of safety level 1
- further reduction of all persons present on set
- a re-examination of the necessity for interior shots.

12.3 Protection period with reduction in the number of contacts

Reduction in the number of contacts is required five days before the beginning and during shooting for scenes which need safety level 3.

The following rules of conduct apply during the protection period:

- Avoid contact to other people or reduce to a minimum.
- The minimum distance is to be maintained and at least a FFP2 mask (FFP2 mask or a mask with the designation N95 or KN95 as a minimum) worn during necessary contacts such as when shopping, visiting the doctor or when using public transport.
- Visits to events, parties, swimming pools or similar are not allowed as the minimum distance cannot be safely adhered to.
- Outdoor activities including sports are allowed so long as the minimum distance can be maintained.
- It must be ensured those persons concerned, who are also pursuing another professional activity, do not have any uncontrolled contacts.
- Care should be taken to ensure that none of the members of the household have any uncontrolled contacts and that members of the household undergo voluntary testing if necessary.
- The conditions outlined for the protection period must also be maintained at the set outside of the shooting times.

Note: If the persons concerned, e.g. actors, were also in the protection period at another shoot immediately before principal photography, these days can be counted towards the minimum of five protection period days if the other conditions for a protection period have been observed.

12.4 Monitoring by testing

Sampling and test methods

- Both a nasopharyngeal swab ("nasal swab") and an oropharyngeal swab ("deep throat swab") should be taken in parallel and evaluated by using a PCR test.
- The swab may only be undertaken by qualified medical personnel who have been previously instructed by a doctor.
- Other procedures for sampling can be used insofar as the local health authority permits them.

Note: The use of other test procedures are possible in the safety level 2 if they are recommended by the RKI or the Federal Ministry of Health as part of the national testing strategy. It should be noted that a second test using the PCR method must be carried out in the case of a positive rapid point-of-care (POC) antigen test result. This also applies for safety level 3 in justified exceptional cases.

Frequency and timing of tests

- At least two tests must be carried out - preferably after 3 days - before the start of shooting with scenes which require a test.
- The second test should be carried out as short a time as possible before the start of shooting, but no more than 48 hours.
- The samples can be pooled for testing (examination of several samples together).
- Pools of up to 30 samples (swabs from 30 people) are allowed.

Costs

- The organisation and financing of the testing is the responsibility of the respective production company.

Laboratories

- Only laboratories managed by medical specialists with regular quality controls are approved as contractual partners.

Positive test results

- The responsible local health authority must be informed if the test result is positive. The necessary measures are stipulated by the local health authority. You can find the responsible local health authority at <https://tools.rki.de/plztool/>

Note: The safety level concept is a simplified pragmatic form of risk assessment. A higher permissible contact time (e.g. risk matrix of the Producers Alliance or working paper of the WeAre1 Team initiative) may also result in justified cases as part of a detailed risk assessment, e.g. on the basis of a supplementary risk matrix with detailed descriptions of different infection routes and contact times.

- Protective measures according to the safety level concept are not required for those persons living in a household or a household-like community.
- This also applies to documentary-style filming where there are interview situations with people

who are not professional protagonists and are not maintaining the minimum distance.

13 Speech production/dubbing sector

- Reduce immediate contact with other persons to a minimum. The minimum distance of 1.5 m must be maintained.
- Alternative protective measures must be stipulated if the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be observed. A face covering must be worn as a minimum.
- Attention should already have been paid when choosing the facilities so that the minimum distance can be maintained between the people who are in the room at the same time.
- If the minimum distance of 1.5 m cannot be observed between the workplaces, a FFP2 mask without exhalation valve (a FFP2 mask or mask with the designation N95 or KN95 as a minimum) must be worn or a partition installed. The upper edge of the partition for a seated workplace must be at least 1.5 m above the ground.
- In instances where the recording studio cannot be ventilated during the recordings, they must be interrupted on a regular basis for the purposes of ventilation, with the provisions for "Ventilation" set out on page 2 being observed.
- In principle, a second person should not be present in small recording studios with poor ventilation. If other people cannot be dispensed with in this space due to technical or organisational reasons, they must wear a FFP2 mask without exhalation valve (FFP2 mask or mask with the designation N95 or KN95 as a minimum).
- Personalise equipment wherever possible.
- Regularly clean or disinfect equipment such as touchpads, headphones, desk etc. that is being used by several people.
- Wherever possible, do not have documents in paper form being shared by several people. As an alternative, for example, use screens or use touch screens. Regular cleaning must be ensured after the change of personnel.
- Pay special attention to hand hygiene before and after contact when using shared documents in paper form. Display call sheets, for example, at a central point.

Note: It should be noted that, even in the case of rented studios, the entrepreneur (hirer) is responsible for compliance with the required protective measures.

14 Equipment/props

- Personalise equipment and props wherever possible.
- Clean or disinfect equipment and props that are frequently shared before passing them on.
- The contact surface of equipment where there is contact or proximity to the face, e.g. cameras or walkie-talkies, must be disinfected. If possible, this equipment should also be personalised.
- Attach replaceable protective covers to walkie-talkies or similar.
- Before fog machines are used, an additional risk assessment should be undertaken to clarify that, with respect to the specific local conditions, an

increase in the risk of infection is not to be expected.

Note: The occupational physician should be consulted and the manufacturer's instructions taken into account when selecting appropriate fog machines and assessing their use under specific local conditions.

15 Make-up

The regulations issued by the federal states in their respective Coronavirus protection decrees must be observed for activities coming into close proximity with the body and face. The activities of staff in the make-up department bringing them into close proximity with the body and face are in part comparable with those of beauty salons and hairdressers. The following occupational health and safety standards issued by the leading professional association BGW (in the latest version) should therefore always be observed:

- "SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard for the Hairdressing Trade".
- "SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health Safety Standard for Beauty Salons"

Attention is drawn, in particular, to the following protective measures in accordance with the BGW's standards if the actor is unable to wear a face covering during face-to-face activities:

- Wear safety goggles with side protection or a face shield
- Wear respiratory protective mask without exhalation valve (FFP2 mask or mask with the designation N95 or KN95 as a minimum)
- Wear disposable gloves (the gloves must be changed when changing the contact person)

Note: A designated space should be determined for the cast member's used face covering. The space should be included in the cleaning schedule after a change of personnel.

The following regulations diverging from the BGW's own standards are possible due the special conditions on the film set:

Hairdressing

- Only freshly washed hair should be dressed. If it is not possible to wash the hair in the make-up area because of limited space, the actors should come to the set with freshly washed hair. That is to say, the actors wash their hair as soon as practicable, e.g. directly before leaving their accommodation.
- If staff of the make-up department and actors have formed a fixed working group, they can dispense with frequent washing of the hair and cleaning of the face each day.

Space requirements

- The size of the make-up area should be chosen so that the minimum distance of 1.5 m can be maintained between the work stations. The required movement areas and escape routes for the respective workplaces must be taken into account.

The following must be observed if partition walls have

been installed in the make-up trailers as a protective measure:

- The dimensions for escape routes and movement areas must not be restricted.
- The upper edge of the partition must be at least 2 m above the ground for standing work stations
- The indoor ventilation must not be restricted.
- The cleaning of the partition must be included in the cleaning concept and implemented accordingly.

Note: The size of the space should have already been taken into account when choosing the appropriate make-up trailer.

Appendix 1 - Further information and media

- BG ETEM Corona Hotline: +49 221 3778-7777
- Up-to-date and sector-specific information by BG ETEM about the Coronavirus at: www.bgetem.de/corona
- Use of face covering and respiratory protection: www.bgetem.de, web code: 20819581
- Poster for general protective measures (order no. P COR1): www.bgetem.de, web code: M20135025
- Poster for hand hygiene - General hygiene measures (order no. S040): www.bgetem.de, web code: M19965922
- Overview - "Masks to prevent infection by SARS-CoV-2": www.bgetem.de, web code: 20911859, „Face Covering” - Download
- Flyer - 10 tips for pandemic planning: www.dguv.de, web code: p010323
- Notice "Shake hands": www.dguv.de, web code: p021429
- Poster for "Protective masks" - Where is the difference: www.dguv.de, web code: p021432
- Flyer - Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 – Suspected cases/falling ill at work: www.dguv.de, web code: p021434

Appendix 2 - Sources

- BAMS SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard (as of 16.04.2020)
- Package of measures for filming during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic from the "WirSind1Team" initiative (as of 30.04.2020)
- Producers Alliance's COVID-19 guidelines for film, TV and commercials production (as of 27.04.2020)
- SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard for the Hairdressing Trade from the BGW (as of 20.05.2020)
- SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard for Beauty Salons from the BGW (as of 20.05.2020)
- Supplement to the risk assessment in compliance with the SARS-CoV2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard for the Hospitality Sector from the BGN (as of 29.04.2020)
- Fact sheet "Coronavirus – Protection Against Infection in the Taxi Industry" from the BG Verkehr (as of 05.06.2020)
- SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety standard - Recommendations for the Stage and Studio Sector for Rehearsals and Performances from the VBG (as of 09.07.2020)
- Medical concept for film and TV productions under the conditions of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic from the Producers Alliance (as of 30.06.2020)
- Basis for discussion on guidelines for film productions from the Producers Alliance (as of 30.06.2020)
- Matrix risk gradation and score model from the Producers Alliance (as of 08.07.2020)
- Contact tracing for SARS-CoV-2 infections from the Robert Koch Institute

- Additional information on ventilation for the „Coronavirus guidance for ventilation measures“ and „Coronavirus guidance for companies“ by BGHM.(as of 10.07.2020)
- Occupational Health Recommendation "Particularly vulnerable employees and the SARSCoV-2-epidemic", published by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (as of July 2020)
- SARS-CoV-2 occupational safety regulation of the BMAS health and safety committees (as of 20.08.2020)
- Federal Government's recommendation on "Ventilation to protect against infection" (as of 16.09.2020)
- DGUV's AKTUELL publication „SARS-CoV-2: Recommendations on ventilation in indoor workplaces“ (as of 14.09.2020)