

Weekly Recap

COVID-19—SPRINGFIELD ASSEMBLY PLANT EMPLOYEES
Wednesday, October 28, 2020



If you are experiencing (fever, coughing, shortness of breath) **DO NOT REPORT TO WORK. DO NOT GO THROUGH THE TURNSTILES.**

COVID-19 Cases

Below are current numbers in the Springfield Assembly Plant:
from March 2020 thru October 27, 2020.

356 Confirmed Negative

40 Confirmed Positive

- **30—have RTW**

8—have not RTW

14 Waiting on results

Ohio Public Health Advisory System

Champaign County at a Level 2.

Clark*, Greene & Montgomery County at a Level 3.

Level 3—Public Emergency: very high exposure and spread.
Limit activities as much as possible.

Level 2—Public Emergency: increased exposure and spread.
Exercise high degree of caution.

Level 1—Public Emergency: active exposure and spread

*Clark County is on the Level 4 Watch List.

Counties having more than 100 cases per 100,000 residents within the past two weeks qualify as High Incidence. A county that scores at a grade of Red or Purple cannot drop below Red until it no longer qualifies as High Incidence.

FAQs: What You Should Know About COVID-19 and Chronic Medical Conditions

Q: Who is most at-risk for getting severely sick from the coronavirus?

A: The coronavirus that causes COVID-19 is new, so we don't yet understand exactly how it impacts specific groups of high-risk people. But, those who are thought to be most susceptible to serious complications of COVID-19 include people who:

- Are over age 65.
- Have cancer.
- Have hypertension.
- Have lung disease.
- Have diabetes.
- Have heart disease.
- Have another condition that compromises the immune system.
- Are taking medications that suppress the immune system.

Q: I'M OVER 65 — WHY AM I MORE AT RISK?

A: Our immune system naturally becomes weaker as we age, which makes it harder for our bodies to fight off infections.

Q: I HAVE A CONDITION THAT PUTS ME AT HIGH RISK. HOW CAN I BEST PROTECT MYSELF?

A: Unfortunately, there is not yet a vaccine that can prevent COVID-19, so we cannot prevent the disease. But there are things you can do to minimize your risk.

For starters, it's extra important for older adults and those with underlying medical conditions to avoid being exposed to the virus in the first place. It's spread by droplets that come out the nose and mouth of someone who's infected when they cough or sneeze, so you can get COVID-19 from being in close contact (within 6 feet or so) with an infected person who has these symptoms. You might also be able to get it from touching a surface that's been contaminated with infected droplets.

To avoid exposure to the virus, it's recommended that you:

- Avoid contact with people who are sick.
- Follow any shelter-in-place orders in your area and avoid going to crowded spaces where you'll be in close contact with others.
- If you do need to go out for food or medicine, avoid doing so during peak hours and keep 6 feet of distance between yourself and others.

CONTINUED ON BACK

- [Wash your hands](#) often using soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after you've been in a public place. If soap and water aren't available, clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Keep your hands away from your eyes, nose and mouth, as this is how germs get into your body.
- Avoid touching high-traffic surfaces in public places, such as elevator buttons, door handles and shopping cart handles. Use a tissue or your sleeve to cover your hand if you must touch these surfaces.
- Make sure others in your household, or any one you are regularly in close contact with, follow these same precautions. According to the CDC, infection can spread before some one develops symptoms (if they develop them at all), so someone could pass the virus on to you before they even know they are infected.
- Routinely disinfect surfaces in your home, such as doorknobs, faucet handles and cell phones.
- Avoid close contact with people who have recently traveled to an area with high COVID-19 activity.
- Maintain healthy habits, like eating well, getting enough sleep and managing your stress levels, in order to keep your immune system [as strong as it can be](#).

Q: I FEEL ANXIOUS. WHAT SHOULD I DO?

A: It's normal to feel uneasy during this uncertain time. But remember that, while this virus is new, respiratory illnesses are not, and healthcare providers are trained to manage them. It's also important to stay up to date with the latest news from trusted sources such as the [CDC](#), but take a break from media coverage or social media if you find yourself [feeling overwhelmed](#). Do normal relaxing activities such as music, yoga or exercise at home.

Q: I'M ON IMMUNOSUPPRESSING MEDICATIONS. SHOULD I STOP TAKING THEM?

A: Don't stop taking your medications without talking to your healthcare provider first. Just as there is risk associated with having a compromised immune system, there is also risk associated with stopping medication suddenly and potentially having disease flares. If you have questions or concerns, or if you become sick, talk with your doctor.



COVID-19 and Celebrating Halloween

If you may have *COVID-19* or you may have been exposed to someone with *COVID-19*, you should not participate in in-person *Halloween* festivities and should not give out candy to trick-or-treaters.



Cases overview

Ohio

Total cases	Recovered	Deaths
200K	-	5,217
+2,116		+11

United States

Total cases	Recovered	Deaths
8.78M	-	226K
+74,323		+534

Worldwide

Total cases	Recovered	Deaths
43.6M	29.3M	1.16M

Trick or treat.

Trick or treat.

I want something good to eat.

Trick or treat.

Trick or treat.

Give me something nice and sweet.

Give me candy and an apple, too.

And I won't play a trick on you!