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OBJECTIVES


THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS HELP YOU UNDERSTAND HEALTH & SAFETY RISKS AND HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELVES AND OTHERS. THE INFORMATION ENCOMPASSES VARIOUS SAFETY MEASURES OUTLINED IN NEW YORK STATE GUIDELINES, AND HAVE SUCCESSFULLY PROVEN TO MINIMIZE, TO THE GREATEST EXTENT PRACTICABLE, ANY COVID-19 CONCERNS RELATING TO NYFW: THE SHOWS.

IMG WILL FOLLOW ALL CDC, NEW YORK STATE AND NEW YORK CITY GUIDELINES REGARDING NYFW: THE SHOWS.
HONOR CODE

NYFW: THE SHOWS IS COMMITTED TO PROVIDING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE FASHION COMMUNITY. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU ARE COMMITTED TO HELPING US MAINTAIN THAT SAFE ENVIRONMENT, BY DOING YOUR PART. IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, WE ASK THAT YOU STAY HOME. IT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF YOURSELF AND OTHERS.
HEALTH & SAFETY

NYFW: The Shows strongly recommends the following safety practices:

• Get vaccinated for Covid-19 prior to attending NYFW: The Shows.
• If you are at increased risk for exposure to Monkeypox, get vaccinated prior to attending NYFW: The Shows.
• Obtain a negative Covid-19 test prior to attending NYFW: The Shows.
• Wear masks indoors, except in designated areas for eating or drinking.
• Avoid sharing food or drinks with others.
• Stay home if sick, if exhibiting symptoms of either Covid-19 or Monkeypox, or if recently exposed.
• Follow all isolation and quarantine guidance, including wearing a face mask.
• Stay up to date on the latest NYC Department of Health and CDC health guidance for Covid-19 and Monkeypox.
HEALTH & SAFETY

Additional Preventative Measures

- IMG will provide masks to any person in need of an adequate face covering onsite; masks will be available at points of venue entry, by the elevators, at backstage entry and in the main gallery venue.

- IMG has reduced the number of persons onsite at any given time to allow for more breathing room social distancing and production flexibility.

- Face coverings, social distancing, hand-washing and sanitizing stations, and general wellness guidelines signage will be accessible throughout the venue.

- NYFW: The Shows cleaning staff will follow all CDC and Department of Health Cleaning and Sanitization procedures.

- Radios and any related accessories will be individually assigned to personnel. These may not be shared and will be cleaned multiple times daily.

- Workspaces will be kept cleaned and wiped down regularly and not shared.

- Keeping your face masks on properly, washing your hands regularly, maintaining social distance and keeping surfaces clean is the best way to keep everyone safe and healthy.
HEALTH & SAFETY - BACKSTAGE

- Hands should be sanitized before and after each model. Hands should be sanitized if personnel touch their own faces while working.
- Chairs and hard surfaces will be sanitized between models' usage.
- Hair and makeup personnel will be required to wear face coverings and keep face coverings properly fitted at all times.
- Trade tools should be either disposable and discarded after each model, or personnel should have multiple sets in order to accommodate the sterilization of tools after each model. At no time should any tool be used on more than one person for any reason without sanitation between use.
- All equipment (boxes, tools, chairs, etc.) should be sanitized upon arrival and should be kept in the work area to avoid cross-contamination and maintain social distancing measures.
- If capes are needed, each may only be single use and must be cleaned and sanitized before repeat usage.
- If disposable capes are used, each may only be used once, then must be properly discarded in a trash receptacle.
- Only essential staff should be in the HMU / dressing area.
- All hard surfaces should be sanitized regularly.
- No item may be shared between models.
- Clothing and shoes should be kept bagged and separated.
- After use, clothing and shoes should be put into a separate area and re-bagged to contain soft surface cross contamination.
COVID-19

There are currently high transmission levels of Covid-19 throughout the city, so you should continue to take the following precautions:

- Wear a high-quality mask in all public indoor settings and around crowds outside.
- Stay up-to-date on vaccinations.
- Test before and after travel or gatherings, or if you were recently exposed to someone who has Covid-19.
- Stay home if sick.
- Wash your hands.

COVID-19 VACCINATIONS

Vaccines can protect you and your community from severe Covid-19 illness, hospitalization and death. Vaccines are available at no cost to you and protect against long-term health effects from Covid-19. Even people who have had Covid-19 should get vaccinated.

BOOSTER SHOTS

Vaccine boosters are recommended for everyone 5 and older. These shots increase your immunity from an initial vaccination series. Anyone who received a second dose of either the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine at least five months ago, or the single-dose Johnson & Johnson vaccine at least two months ago, should get a booster.

If you recently had Covid-19, you can wait to get a booster until 90 days after you first felt symptoms, or, if you had no symptoms, 90 days after your test date. If you are at higher risk for severe Covid-19 or of getting Covid-19 again, it may be better to get a booster as soon as you are eligible. Talk to your provider about when you should get your next vaccine.

The Health Department recommends you get either the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine for your booster.

Stay up to date with the latest NYC Department of Health information relating to Covid-19

https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-main.page
MONKEYPOX

Monkeypox is a rare, viral infection that does not usually cause serious illness. However, it can result in hospitalization or death.

That’s why health officials in New York, the U.S., and around the world are monitoring cases of monkeypox in areas that do not usually report monkeypox infections, including in New York State.

While New Yorkers should not be alarmed, everyone should stay informed about Monkeypox. This means understanding the symptoms, how it spreads, and what to do if you are exposed.

What are the symptoms of Monkeypox?

Symptoms of Monkeypox include:

- Rashes, bumps, or blisters that may appear on or around the genitals or in other areas such as your hands, feet, chest, or face. These may be similar in appearance to common sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and other common skin ailments like poison ivy.
- Flu-like symptoms, such as fever, headache, muscle aches, chills, and fatigue. These symptoms may occur before or after the rash appears, or not at all.

How can I protect myself against Monkeypox?

New Yorkers can protect themselves by taking simple steps, which are especially important for those who may be at higher risk for severe disease, including people with weakened immune systems:

- Avoid skin-to-skin contact with someone who has a rash or other monkeypox related symptoms.
- If you are exposed or experience symptoms, make sure to reach out to a health care provider.
- Follow reputable sources of health information, including NYSDOH, CDC, and your local county health department.

IF YOU FEEL SICK BEFORE ARRIVAL

- STAY HOME!
- Write down your symptoms and how long you have been experiencing each symptom.
- Contact your health provider.
- Contact your supervisor and inform them. Supervisor will report this to the Health and Safety Officer. Reminder, stay home!

IF YOU FEEL SICK DURING THE EVENT

- IMMEDIATELY contact your supervisor.
- Contact the Health and Safety Officer.
- Stay away from everyone else.
- Follow instructions from the on-site medic.
PROPER USAGE OF FACE MASKS

Wash your hands before putting on your mask
Put it over your nose and mouth and secure it under your chin
Try to fit it snugly against the sides of your face
Make sure you can breathe easily

Wear a mask that covers your nose and mouth to help protect others in case you’re infected with COVID-19 but don’t have symptoms
Wear a mask in public settings when around people who don’t live in your household, especially when it may be difficult for you to stay six feet apart
Wear a mask correctly for maximum protection
Don’t put the mask around your neck or up on your forehead
Don’t touch the mask, and, if you do, wash your hands or use hand sanitizer to disinfect

Untie the strings behind your head or stretch the ear loops
Handle only by the ear loops or ties
Fold outside corners together
Place mask in the washing machine (learn more about how to wash masks)
Be careful not to touch your eyes, nose, and mouth when removing and wash hands immediately after removing.

CDC does not recommend use of masks or cloth masks for source control if they have an exhalation valve or vent
PROPER HAND WASHING
https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/when-how-handwashing.html

Handwashing is one of the best ways to protect yourself and your family from getting sick. Learn when and how you should wash your hands to stay healthy.

How Germs Spread
Washing hands can keep you healthy and prevent the spread of respiratory and diarrheal infections from one person to the next. Germs can spread from other people or surfaces when you:
- Touch your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands
- Prepare or eat food and drinks with unwashed hands
- Touch a contaminated surface or objects
- Blow your nose, cough, or sneeze into hands and then touch other people’s hands or common objects

Key Times to Wash Hands
- You can help yourself and your loved ones stay healthy by washing your hands often, especially during these key times when you are likely to get and spread germs:
  - Before, during, and after preparing food
  - Before eating food
  - Before and after caring for someone at home who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea
  - Before and after treating a cut or wound
  - After using the toilet
  - After changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet
  - After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
  - After touching an animal, animal feed, or animal waste
  - After handling pet food or pet treats
  - After touching garbage

During the COVID-19 pandemic, you should also clean hands:
After you have been in a public place and touched an item or surface that may be frequently touched by other people, such as door handles, tables, gas pumps, shopping carts, or electronic cashier registers/screens, etc.
Before touching your eyes, nose, or mouth because that’s how germs enter our bodies.

Follow Five Steps to Wash Your Hands the Right Way
Washing your hands is easy, and it’s one of the most effective ways to prevent the spread of germs. Clean hands can stop germs from spreading from one person to another and throughout an entire community—from your home and workplace to childcare facilities and hospitals.

Follow these five steps every time.
1. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
2. Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
3. Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice.
4. Rinse your hands well under clean, running water.
5. Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

Why? Read the science behind the recommendations.
USE HAND SANITIZER WHEN YOU CAN’T USE SOAP & WATER

You can use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to get rid of germs in most situations. If soap and water are not readily available, you can use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. You can tell if the sanitizer contains at least 60% alcohol by looking at the product label.

Sanitizers can quickly reduce the number of germs on hands in many situations. However,
Sanitizers do not get rid of all types of germs.
Hand sanitizers may not be as effective when hands are visibly dirty or greasy.

Hand sanitizers might not remove harmful chemicals from hands like pesticides and heavy metals.

How to use hand sanitizer

Apply the gel product to the palm of one hand (read the label to learn the correct amount).
Rub your hands together.
Rub the gel over all the surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry. This should take around 20 seconds.

Caution! Swallowing alcohol-based hand sanitizers can cause alcohol poisoning if more than a couple of mouthfuls are swallowed. Keep it out of reach of young children and supervise their use.