



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 specifications of occupational infection control measures were previously based on the SARS CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Regulation and the SARS CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Rule, which expired on 25 May 2022. This means that the legal basis for BG ETEM's "SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Standard Recommendations for Film Productions" has ceased to exist.

Even though most of the coronavirus-related contact restrictions have ceased to apply, a risk of infection remains high in all areas of life for a relevant period of time.

The Federal Government's expert council states: "However, the lower disease intensity of the omicron variant compared to the delta variant and the high immunisation level of the population mean that currently COVID-19 is no longer considered to be so risky for health and the health system."

Nevertheless, regional and company outbreaks of infection cannot be ruled out in the future. It is therefore still important to prevent infection at work in order to protect employees from COVID-19 and possible late effects.

Irrespective of the current coronavirus pandemic, companies are always obliged to take into account the risks of infection and illness in occupational health and safety as part of the risk assessment. It is therefore necessary to assess which resulting hazards (including those caused by viruses) exist in the company or facility. When assessing the risk, special consideration should be given to the infection situation on site as well as current scientific studies on infection risks and the course of the disease.

In order to provide guidance and advice to companies, BG ETEM continues to make the action guide available as a recommendation/help.

Guidance for film productions

On the basis of the risk assessment, the necessary measures to protect against infection in the workplace are to be defined and implemented in a hygiene concept. For further guidance on suitable measures, this sector-specific guide can be used in particular.

1.1 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.

1.2 Dealing with vaccinated and recovered persons

- According to § 28b IfSG, employers are permitted to process data on the vaccination, recovery or test status of employees in compliance with the requirements of data protection and to use this data to draw up or adapt company hygiene concepts in accordance with § 3 SARS-COV-2 Occupational Health and Safety Ordinance.
- In contacts that take place exclusively between fully vaccinated or recovered persons, mutual infection or transmission of the SARSCoV-2 coronavirus is significantly lower than in contacts between

unvaccinated persons, but infection cannot be ruled out here either. For this reason, in particular against the background of high infection figures, measures of occupational infection control must continue to be taken for vaccinated and recovered persons.

- The reference previously made here to the fact that the employer should be enabled, if necessary, to employ fully vaccinated fully vaccinated employees or those who have recovered from COVID-19. from the company's testing programme is no longer from the company's testing programme is no longer protection against the omicron variant of the variant of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Vaccinated and recovered workers should therefore also be fully included in the company testing programmes. (Source: BMAS-FAQ "Betrieblicher Infektionsschutz" Numbers 2.1.5 and 2.2.22 in the currently valid version).

Note: People who have received all vaccination doses required according to the STIKO recommendations or are considered recovered according to infection protection law are referred to as "immunised" in the following. For immunised people, the risk of infection is reduced, but it is not a so-called sterile immunity. It must be assumed that some people will test PCR-positive after exposure to SARS CoV-2, despite vaccination or recovery, and can potentially spread the virus or virus variants and, in individual cases, also become ill again. and, in individual cases, may become ill again.

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

Short-term undercutting of the minimum distance of 1.5 m for up to 10 minutes per day.

Important: In the event of an official warning about an intensification of the infection, currently at an incidence number >100, protection level 1 is not applicable. Exception for extras without speaking scenes and physical contact (e.g. hugging, cuddling and kissing). For extras who have no speaking scenes and no physical contact, falling below the minimum distance of 1.5m is permissible up to a maximum of 10 minutes per day.

Protective measures

- Carry out rapid antigen POC tests (no self-testing!) at least 2 days before the start of shooting and on the day of shooting itself. Proof must be provided.
- daily entrance controls with symptom questionnaire or personal interview (cough, fever, sniffles, loss of sense of smell or taste)
- In indoor areas (e.g. studios), ensure sufficient ventilation according to chapter 3 "Ventilation".
- If possible, move scenes of dialogue outdoors.
- To avoid a large number of short-term contacts with different people, the number of people working on the set should be limited accordingly.

Recommendation: Conduct additional self-tests

Not allowed

- scenes of dialogue while facing each other (face-to-face)
- Distance less than an arm's length away from each other
- Physical contact, e.g. hugs, cuddles, kissing, fighting scenes like wrestling

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

Safety level 2

If the minimum distance of 1.5 m is not reached or in case of other contacts with high aerosol concentrations lasting longer than 10 minutes.

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 according to the test concept under 12.4.
- in indoor areas (e.g. studios), ensure sufficient ventilation according to chapter 3 "Ventilation".

Allowed

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

Not allowed

- physical contact, e.g. hugs, cuddles, kissing, fighting scenes like wrestling
- contact with the facial area of other people
- if possible, scenes of dialogue should not take place facing each other (face-to-face).
- if possible, move scenes of dialogue outdoors

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

Safety level 3

Reduction in the minimum distance with physical contact

Protective measures

- adherence to a "safety period with reduction in contacts"
- information can be found in chapter 12.3.
- monitoring by testing according to the test concept in 12.4.
- in indoor areas (e.g. studios), ensure sufficient ventilation according to chapter 3 "Ventilation".
- implementation of general hygiene measures
- daily entrance controls with symptom questionnaire or personal interview (cough, fever, sniffles, loss of sense of smell or taste)

Allowed

- no restrictions

12.2. Important in the case of increased incidence of infection

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

If there is a warning from the local authorities about an increase in the incidence of infection, currently with an incidence number > 100, then protection level 2 applies to persons who were previously in protection level 1. Protection level 3 then applies to persons who were previously in protection level 2.

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 with close contact to actors and actresses (e.g. cameramen, director, make-up artist)
- further reduction of all persons present on set
- a re-examination of the necessity for interior shots

Detailed information on the local infection incidence and the regional measures imposed in this context regional measures can be obtained, for example, from the urban district or the RKI.

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

In general: Optionally, a PCR test is to be carried out twice a week or an antigen POC rapid test (no self-test!) is to be carried out every working day.

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 personnel (e.g. for non-medical personnel: medical training and confirmation of ability after practical examination).

Other procedures for sampling can be used insofar as the local health authority permits them.

Note: 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.

Frequency and timing of testing before shooting

For PCR testing:

- At least two tests should be carried out before the start of filming with scenes that require testing - the 1st test should be carried out 5 days before filming begins. The second test should be carried out as soon as possible before filming begins, but no more than 48 hours beforehand.

Note: The known PCR tests or tests that are based on the nucleic acid amplification technique (NAT) like the PCR test and are approved can be used. Please refer to the current information from the Federal Ministry of Health, "Questions and Answers on COVID-19 Tests" at <https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/coronavirus/nationale-teststrategie/faq-covid-19-tests.html#c23574>. Further information can also be found on the website of the Paul Ehrlich Institute at <https://www.pei.de/DE/newsroom/hp-meldungen/2020/200323-covid-19-nat-tests.html>.

Samples from a test can be pooled for measurements (examination of several samples together). Pools of up to 30 samples (swabs from 30 individuals) are allowed.

For antigen testing:

- At least one antigen test on each of the previous four days before the first working day. Alternatively, as listed above, two PCR tests in the previous week (the second, however, no more than 48 hours before the first day of shooting)

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 WeAre1Team 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, desks 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 Exceptions for productions with exclusively vaccinated and/or recovered persons

If it is ensured and proven that exclusively and without exception recovered and fully vaccinated persons within the meaning of the Occupational Health and Safety Ordinance work in a production, the wearing of masks, the distance rules and the time restrictions can be waived for protection levels 1 and 2. However, further protective measures are still recommended:

- Maintain protective distances of 1.5 m
- Greeting without physical contact
- Daily entrance checks with symptom questionnaires or personal questioning (cough, fever, cold, disturbance of the sense of smell or taste)
- In indoor areas (e.g. studios), ensure adequate ventilation according to chapter 3 "Ventilation".
- If possible, move dialogue scenes outdoors.
- Cough and sneeze into a disposable handkerchief or the crook of your arm, turning away from other people.
- Wash hands regularly and thoroughly
- If possible, continue to wear masks to protect others. wear masks.
- To avoid a large number of short-term contacts with different people, the number of people working on location should be limited accordingly.

In protection level 3, only either the protection period or the tests can be waived for those who have been verifiably vaccinated and those who have recovered.

15 Make-up and hairdressing

For activities close to the body and face, the federal state-specific regulations in the CoronaSchVO issued in each case must be observed. The activities of employees in make-up that are close to the body and face are in part comparable to those in beauty salons and hairdressing. The SARS-CoV-2 occupational health and safety standard for the hairdressing trade and for beauty and wellness businesses (as amended) must be observed.

- If the actor cannot wear a mouth-nose protection during activities close to the face, a respiratory protection mask without an exhalation valve (at least FFP2 mask or mask with the designation N95 or KN95) is to be worn.
- Hands must be cleaned before and after each contact with customers. Hand disinfection is preferable to hand washing as it is more skin-friendly. The hand disinfectant must be at least "limited virucidal".

Note: A marked storage place for the actor's used mouth/nose protection is to be determined. The storage area must be included in the cleaning process

after a change of personnel. Due to the special conditions on film sets, the following regulations deviating from the BGW standards are possible:

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.

16 Casting

The basic hygiene measures in this guide should also be applied accordingly during live casting. If the casting videos are shot in a private environment, such as e-casting, only casting scenes that do not require a cast member or other technical helpers during the recording should be selected - if possible. Exceptions only apply to people from the same household. The actors are to be informed in the invitation to the e-casting that submissions will only be accepted if compliance with hygiene regulations is confirmed and the testing strategy according to the safety level concept is observed. In general, the applicable country-specific contact restrictions must also be observed during e-casting.

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

- SARS-CoV-2 occupational health and safety standard of the BMAS
- Concept of measures for scenic filming in the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic of the "WirSind1Team" initiative
- COVID-19 guidelines for film, TV and commercial productions of the Producers Alliance
- SARS-CoV-2 occupational health and safety standard for the hairdressing trade and for beauty and wellness businesses of the BGW
- Supplement to the risk assessment in terms of the SARS-CoV-2 occupational health and safety standard Sector: hospitality industry of the BGN
- Fact sheet "Coronavirus - Infection protection in the taxi industry" of BG Verkehr
- SARS-CoV-2 occupational health and safety standard - Recommendations for the stage and studio sector for rehearsal and performance operations" by VBG
- Medical concept for film and TV productions under the conditions of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic of the Producers' Alliance
- Discussion basis for the action guide for film productions of the Producers Alliance
- Matrix Risk Grading and Score Model of the Producers Alliance
- Contact tracing for SARS-CoV-2- Infections of the Robert Koch Institute
- Additional information on ventilation behaviour for the "Coronavirus action guide for ventilation-related measures" and "Coronavirus action guide for companies" of the BGHM
- Occupational health recommendation "Dealing with employees in particular need of protection due to the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic" of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for Labour and Social Affairs
- SARS-CoV-2 occupational health and safety regulation of the occupational health and safety committees at the BMAS
- Recommendation of the Federal Government "Infektionsschutzgerechtes Lüften" (Ventilation to protect against infection)
- Department AKTUELL "SARS-CoV-2: Recommendations for ventilation behaviour at indoor workplaces" of the DGUV
- "SARS-CoV-2 Recommendations for the Use of Air Purifiers" of the BGHM
- Working from home (webcode: 21347320)

- Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<https://www.bmas.de/DE/Corona/Fragen-und-Antworten/fragen-und-antworten.html>
(Section: Occupational infection control)