

COVID-19 General Construction Health and Safety Plan

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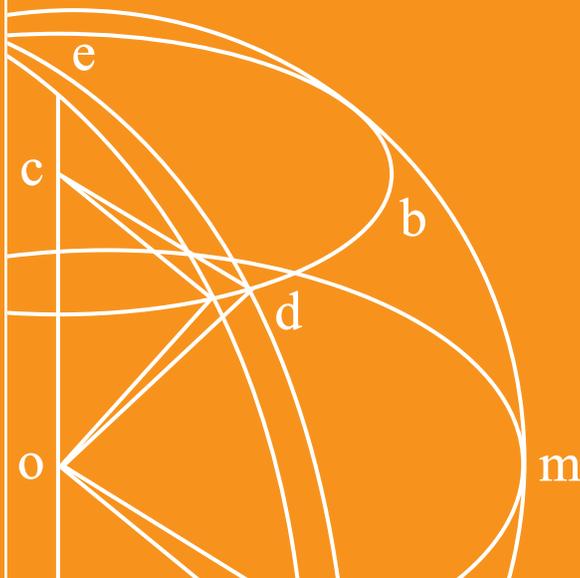
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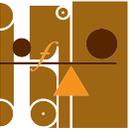
Adopted By:

Company

Authorizing Person

Date





Limitations: *Fulcrum Environmental Consulting, Inc.'s has prepared this COVID-19 General Construction Health and Safety Plan based on best practices as known on the date of issuance or revision. It has been prepared and issued as a general guidance to assist construction contractors engaged in support of essential activities. Though prepared for the Construction Industry, the substantial portion of this document would apply to health and safety practices inherent in office, manufacturing, and other settings and employers with workers in those circumstances are welcome to use this document as guidance subject to the limitations presented herein. This document has been issued into the public domain and may be used by any party subject to the following limitations.*

This work plan has been prepared based on guidance and standards for Washington State. If work is performed in other jurisdictions, modification of this plan to address federal, tribal, and/or state specific requirements will be necessary.

Every construction project and work site are different. What is feasible and appropriate for any specific project or work site will vary upon the nature of activities, size, location and other characteristics. The document has been prepared to assist contractors in the development of a sound approach to risks associated with COVID-19. This document is intended to provide general guidance and should not be construed to present a definitive statement of the protocols and procedures that are applicable to each work site or project. This document is not legal advice and is not intended to meet the full scope or nature of an employer's legal, regulatory, or health and safety obligations, particularly under the circumstances that the COVID-19 pandemic has created. In addition, new and better information could well supersede the information included in this document. As the situation evolves, contractors should continue to monitor the environment, including public health conditions in the local geography of their work and each project. in which they are working and related developments and react accordingly.

All contractors are required to have and maintain a Health and Safety Program and all projects should have a site-specific health and safety plan. This document can be used to supplement the contractor's existing site-specific safety and health plan. Use of this document or the practices described herein is not and cannot be construed to warrant the presanction of the spread or transmission of SARS-CoV-2. The practices provided herein operate under the assumption that at any time any person may be a carrier of SARS-CoV-2.

This document has developed in coordination with the Inland Northwest Association of General Contractors. Fulcrum would like to thank Curt Nead, Director of Safety for the Inland Northwest Association of General Contractors and Patrick True, MS, SMS, ASP for their assistance in the review of this plan. Comments or questions are welcome and may be addressed under future revisions.

Fulcrum may issue updates to this Health and Safety Plan as conditions develop and new information becomes available. Fulcrum recommends any firm using this Health and Safety Plan as a reference, notify Fulcrum to be included on an email list for subsequent updates. To join the email list for updates, send your contact information to: COVID@efulcrum.net

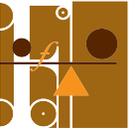
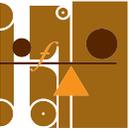


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1.0 Applicability of this Document

The 2019 Novel Coronavirus or 2019-nCoV (COVID-19) is a respiratory disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. It has spread from China to many other countries around the world, including the United States. Washington State has experienced a significant number of COVID-19 cases and a “Stay at Home” order was issued on March 23, 2020, to reduce the transmission of the virus. On May 25, 2020, Washington State Governor Jay Inslee issued additional guidance¹:

“In general, commercial and residential construction is not authorized under the proclamation because construction is not considered to be an essential activity. However, an exception to the order allows for construction in the following limited circumstances:

- a) Construction related to essential activities as described in the order.
- b) To further a public purpose related to a public entity or governmental function or facility, including but not limited to publicly financed low-income housing; or
- c) To prevent spoliation and avoid damage or unsafe conditions, and address emergency repairs at both non-essential businesses and residential structures.

“To that end, it is permissible for workers who are building, construction superintendents, tradesmen, or tradeswomen, or other trades including, but not limited to, plumbers, electricians, carpenters, laborers, sheet metal, iron workers, masonry, pipe trades, fabricators, heavy equipment and crane operators, finishers, exterminators, pesticide applicators, cleaning and janitorial staff for commercial and governmental properties, security staff, operating engineers, HVAC technicians, painting, moving and relocation services, forestry and arborists, and other service providers to provide services consistent with this guidance.

“All construction activity must meet social distancing and appropriate health and worker protection measures before proceeding.”

Fulcrum Environmental Consulting, Inc. (Fulcrum) developed this COVID-19 General Construction Health and Safety Plan in association with Patrick True and with Curt Nead the Safety Director of the Inland Northwest Association of General Contractors (AGC). See Appendix A for AGC supplemental guidance documents.

This plan has been prepared as a public contribution to assist construction contractors engaged in essential activities or who may engage in non-essential activities following the lifting of the “Stay at Home” order. It has been developed with substantial consideration to OSHA 3990-03 *Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19* issued in March 2020.²

¹ https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/03.25.20-Construction%20Guidance%20Memo%20%28002%29.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

² <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf>



This Guidance has been developed based on traditional general infection prevention and industrial hygiene practices. It focuses on the need for employers to implement engineering, administrative, and work practice controls; personal protective equipment (PPE) selection; and considerations for evaluating the relative risk of site conditions, work practices, and time of potential exposure. This guidance is intended for planning purposes. Employers and workers should use this planning guidance to help identify risk levels at work sites and to determine appropriate control measures to be implemented. Additional guidance may be needed as COVID-19 pandemic conditions change and new information becomes available, including new information about the virus, its transmission, and impacts. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) latest information about SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 can be reviewed at: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov

1.1 Updates

As with all documents related to COVID-19, new information, scientific studies, lessons learned, and government directives should be considered with the use and revision of this document. This document should be considered a living document that should be reviewed and updated frequently as new information become available.

Fulcrum may issue updates to this Health and Safety Plan as conditions develop and new information becomes available. Fulcrum recommends any firm using this Health and Safety Plan as a reference, notify Fulcrum to be included on an email list for subsequent updates. Future updates to this COVID-19 General Construction HSP, if generated will be provided as a public service and there will be no charge. To join the email list for updates, send your contact information to: COVID@efulcrum.net

1.2 Support Services

Please contact the following for information related to this document or for assistance in development of site-specific applications:

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Given the fast-developing nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, individual Company may modify, update, or add additional requirements on a case by case basis. If you have any questions concerning your individual Company’s use of this plan, please contact the following Company representative:

Designated Individual

Title

Cell Phone

Email



2.0 Regulations

Several regulations may apply to the work that would occur while the Washington State “Stay at Home” order is in effect including, but not limited to:

WAC 296-62: General Occupational Health Standards

WAC 296-800: Safety and Health Core Rules

WAC 296-842: Respirators

In addition, guidance should be taken from:

WAC 296-823: Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

WAC 296-843: Hazardous Waste Operations

WAC 296-901: Globally Harmonized System for Hazardous Communication

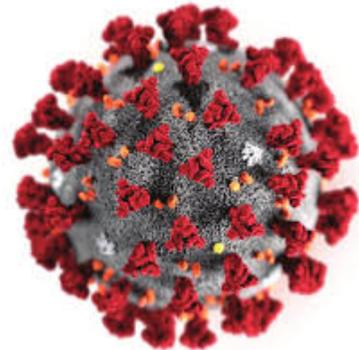
3.0 Background

Infection with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, can cause illness ranging from mild to severe and, in some cases, can be fatal. Symptoms typically include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Some people infected with the virus have reported experiencing other non-respiratory symptoms, including loss of taste. Other people, referred to as asymptomatic cases, have experienced no symptoms.

Symptoms of COVID-19 may appear in as few as 2-days or as long as 14-days after exposure.

The virus is thought to spread mainly from person to-person, including:

- Between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6-feet).
- Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.



It may be possible that a person can develop COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has SARS-CoV-2 on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the primary way the virus spreads. People are thought to be most contagious when they are most symptomatic (i.e., experiencing fever, cough, and/or shortness of breath).

Some spread might be possible before people show symptoms; there have been reports of this type of asymptomatic transmission with this new coronavirus, but this is also not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.



Although the United States and Washington State have implemented public health measures to limit the spread of the virus, it is likely that some person-to-person transmission will continue to occur. The CDC website provides the latest information about SARS-CoV-2 transmission:

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html

3.1 Basic Infection Prevention Measures

For most employers, protecting workers will depend on emphasizing basic infection prevention measures. As appropriate, all employers should implement good hygiene and infection control practices, including:

Promote frequent and thorough hand washing, including by providing workers, customers, and work site visitors with a place to wash their hands with soap and water. Due to the nature of the work, access to running water may not be practical. In these situations, provide alcohol-based hand rubs containing at least 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol. When permanent hand sinks and toilets are not available, in addition to portable toilets, provide portable handwashing stations.

The following basic infection prevention measures should be followed:

- Self-monitor for signs and symptoms of COVID-19.
- Stay home if you are sick.
- Discourage carpooling except when conditions require.
- Practice respiratory etiquette, by covering coughs and sneezes.
- Maintain safe distancing of at least 6-feet between individuals, including during breaks/meals.
- Discourage workers from using other workers' phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment, when possible.
- Use enhanced housekeeping practices, routine cleaning and disinfecting of high touch surfaces, equipment, and other elements of the work environment. Common surfaces specific to the construction site and suggested frequently of cleaning include the following:
 - High touch areas at the office, job trailer, or equipment and supplies storage containers such as door handles, phones, remote controls, light switches, bathroom fixture – suggest sanitizing 3 to 4 times daily,
 - Seat, steering wheel, control switches and levers in company equipment and vehicles – suggest sanitizing when there is a change of the operator,
 - Tools or equipment – suggest sanitizing before transferring from one employee to the next,
 - Work site portable toilets and sinks – require sanitizing following each use and not less than 3-4 times per shift. Portable toilets and sinks should be serviced/cleaned not less than twice per week.
 - Disinfect portable toilets at least daily and provide cleaning products to allow users to disinfect prior to each use.
- Frequently complete handwashing throughout the day and immediately following any action or event with elevated exposure risk. Use soap and water first and hand sanitizers when soap and water are not available. A typical handwashing process is shown in Table 1:



Table 1: Hand Cleaning³

Hand Cleaners	Soap and Water	Sanitizers
Type	Anti-bacterial	60% Ethanol or 70% Isopropanol
When to Use	Whenever available	When soap and water are not available
How to Use	<p>Wet your hands with clean water (warm or cold) and apply soap.</p> <p>Lather your hands together by rubbing them together with the soap.</p> <p>Scrub all surfaces of your hands, including the palms, backs fingers, between your fingers, and under your nails.</p> <p>Keep scrubbing for at least 20 seconds</p> <p>Rinse your hands under clean, running water.</p> <p>Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.</p>	<p>Do not use when hands are visibly dirty or greasy.</p> <p>Apply. Put enough product on hands to cover all surfaces.</p> <p>Rub hands together, until hands feel dry. This should take at least 20 seconds.</p> <p>Note: Do not rinse or wipe off the hand sanitizer before it's dry; it may not work as well against germs.</p>
Caution	Some soaps may cause skin irritation.	Ethanol and isopropanol are flammable. Do not store used wipes in closed containers. Alcohol cleaners may be incompatible with other solvents or chemicals used on the work site.

3.2 Work Site Cleaning and Disinfecting

Each work site should institute regular housekeeping practices, which include cleaning and disinfecting frequently used tools and equipment, and other elements of the work environment where possible. Employees should regularly do the same in their assigned work areas.

- Common Spaces – Job trailers and break/lunchroom areas should be cleaned at least once per day. Employees performing cleaning should wear at least wearing long sleeves and disposable single use gloves.
- Garbage – Trash receptacles should be placed conveniently throughout the work site and lined with trash bags appropriate to the nature of likely debris. Trash from the work site should be collected frequently enough to ensure they do not become overfull. Nitrile, latex, or vinyl gloves should be worn during trash collection and disposed of upon completion.
- Portable Toilets – A hand washing station should be established outside each portable toilet at a rate of not less than one station per five units. The wash station should either have running water and soap or sanitizers sufficient to meet hand cleaning as outlined in Table 1. A sign should be placed on the door to each portable toilet requiring hand cleaning before and after use and encouraging application of a spray disinfectant following each use. Spray disinfectant should be placed in each portable toilet unit. Portable toilets should be cleaned by site staff two to three times per day and should be serviced by the provider at least twice per week.

³ Table 1 is based on information issued by the CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/pdf/hand-sanitizer-factsheet.pdf>



4.0 General Work Place Controls

Due to the likely person to person transmission of SARS-CoV-2, anticipated ongoing future exposure, and the potentially long incubation period between exposure and onset of symptoms, it is not feasible to eliminate the potential for exposure from the work site. The most effective protection measures, listed from most effective to least effective, are engineering controls, administrative controls, safe work practices, and PPE. Typical hazard control also includes elimination and/or substitution as the first way to control a hazard; however, in this case elimination is not a practical consideration. The following practices are suitable for application at work sites as well as office locations where the construction work is being managed and coordinated. See Section 5.0 for additional Construction specific work site evaluation and controls.

4.1 Engineering Controls

Engineering controls involve isolating employees from work related hazards. In work sites where they are appropriate, these types of controls reduce exposure to hazards without relying on worker behavior and can be the most cost-effective solution to implement. Options for engineering controls to prevent transmission of SARS-CoV-2, that may be applicable to individual work sites subject to site specific conditions, include:

- Physically separate work tasks/locations as practicable.
- Use physical barriers (such as plastic sheeting, plexiglass, or temporary walls) between work tasks that must be performed with less than 6-feet of separation.
- Install higher efficiency air filters, up to and including high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.
- Increase ventilation rates in the work environment.

In addition, some work areas may be best addressed with negative pressure ventilation to remove air from the work space.

4.2 Administrative Controls

Administrative controls require action by the worker or employer. Typically, administrative controls are changes in work policy or procedures to reduce or minimize exposure to a hazard. Examples of administrative controls to reduce exposure to SARS-CoV-2 and prevent COVID-19 infected workers include:

- Train all staff on current information about COVID-19 and ways to protect themselves and their family (See Section 9 and Appendix C of this Plan for additional discussion of Awareness Training).
- Provide workers with up-to-date education and training on COVID-19 risk factors and SARS-CoV-2 protective behaviors.
- Review SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 safe work practices during tailgate or tool box meetings at least weekly.
- Require sick workers to stay at home.



- If symptoms consistent with COVID-19 develop during a work shift, direct the worker to leave the work site and follow best practices for testing and quarantine.
- Minimize contact among workers, clients, and customers and maintain 6-foot separation at all times.
- Where practical, use separate entry and exit gates/doors on the project site.
- Establish alternating days or extra shifts that reduce the total number of employees in a facility at a given time, allowing them to maintain distance from one another while maintaining a full onsite work week.
- Discontinue nonessential travel to the extent feasible, especially to locations with levels of COVID-19 outbreaks significantly higher or lower than the starting location.
- Encourage remote communication and establish means for employees to communicate with supervisors such as text, email, phone calls, etc.
- Train workers who need to use protective clothing and equipment how to put it on, use/wear it, and take it off correctly, including in the context of their current and potential duties.
- Post signs as required by the U.S. Department of Labor and state agencies:
https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/posters/FFCRA_Poster_WH1422_Non-Federal.pdf
A copy of the posting is included in Appendix B.

Safe work practices are types of administrative controls that include procedures for safe and proper work used to reduce the duration, frequency, or intensity of exposure to a hazard. Examples of safe work practices for SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 include:

- Any employee/contractor/visitor showing symptoms of COVID-19 will be prevented from entering the work site and if present on the work site when symptoms are first noticed, ask him/her to leave the work site and to address the concern in accordance with current community practices.
- Meetings will be conducted by video conference, telephone or other remote methods if possible. If safety meetings are conducted in-person, attendance will be collected verbally, and the foreman/superintendent will sign in each attendee. Attendance will not be tracked through passed-around sign-in sheets or mobile devices. During any in-person meetings, avoid gathering in groups of more than 10 people or as currently recommended by federal, state or local jurisdiction. Participants must remain at least 6-feet apart.
- Employees must avoid physical contact with others and shall direct others (co-workers/contractors/visitors) to increase personal space to at least 6-feet where possible. Where job trailers or project offices are used, only necessary employees should enter the job trailers or project office and all employees should maintain social distancing while inside the space.
- Employees will be encouraged to stagger breaks and lunches, if practicable, to reduce the size of any group at any one time to less than 10 people and employees must remain at least 6-feet apart
- Employees should limit the use of co-worker's tools and equipment. To the extent tools must be shared, the Company will provide sanitizing wipes to clean tools before and after use. When cleaning tools and equipment, consult manufacturers recommendations for proper cleaning techniques and restrictions.
- Divide crews/staff into two or more work shifts where possible so that projects can continue working effectively if one of the divided teams is required to quarantine.



- Employees are encouraged to avoid ridesharing or carpooling.
- If practicable, each vehicle or piece of equipment should be used by only one employee.
- In lieu of using a common source of drinking water, such as a cooler, employees should use individual water bottles.
- Additional company-specific or work site specific precautions that will be used are attached to this plan.

Work Site Screening

- The number of visitors to the work site will be limited to only those necessary for the work.
- All employees and visitors will be screened in advance of arriving at the work site. If the employee or visitor answers “yes” to any of the following questions, he/she should not be permitted to access the work site without additional review:
 - Are you under medical order, government directive, or other similar requirement to self-quarantine associated with COVID-19?
 - Are you currently awaiting testing results, or are you positive for COVID-19?
 - Are you experiencing illness symptoms such as fever, cough, or shortness of breath or have you been in close contact with any persons exhibiting such symptoms?
 - Have you been in close contact with any person who is awaiting test results for, or who has been confirmed positive for COVID-19?
- Site deliveries will be permitted but should be properly coordinated in line with the employer’s minimal contact and cleaning protocols.
- Delivery personnel should remain in their vehicles whenever possible.

Workers Entering Occupied Buildings or Homes

- Construction and maintenance activities within occupied homes, office buildings, and other establishments, present unique hazards with regards to SARS-CoV-2 exposures. Everyone working within such establishments should evaluate the specific hazards when determining best practices related to COVID-19.
- During this work, employees must sanitize the work areas upon arrival, throughout the workday, and immediately before departure. The Company will provide alcohol-based wipes for this purpose.
- Employees should ask other occupants to keep a personal distance of at least 6-feet at a minimum. Workers at a minimum, should wash or sanitize their hands before start of work, before and after using the restroom or any breaks, and after work. See Table 1 typical practice.

4.3 Personal Protective Equipment

While engineering and administrative controls are considered more effective in minimizing exposure to SARS-CoV-2, PPE may also be needed to prevent certain exposures. While correctly using PPE can help prevent some exposures, it should not take the place of other prevention strategies.

- Gloves and eye protection appropriate to the task shall be worn at all times.



- Eye protection such as goggles, face shields, or face masks as identified on the project or task specific Job Hazard Assessment (JHA).
- Respiratory protection as identified on the project or task specific JHA.

No COVID-19 specific PPE is required for work at low risk work sites with no individuals suspected to be infected with SARS-CoV-2.

Work should not occur at sites where suspected COVID-19 infected individuals are present. If emergency work is required in proximity to a COVID-19 infected individual, this work should only be completed under the supervision of a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) or an infection prevention professional.

Health care providers are anticipating a severe and potentially life-threatening shortage of N-95 respirators. Any supplies of such respirators should be donated to local emergency centers unless the construction work requires their use under applicable regulations.

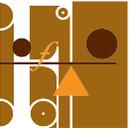
4.4 Protection of Family Members

A key element of this COVID-19 General Construction HSP are the processes needed to protect workers' families. The highest risk of exposure to a worker's family is if a worker is infected on the job. That risk is best managed through the recommendations of this Health and Safety Plan and similar industry and governmental guidance. Potential does however exist for the virus to be transported from the work environment to the home environment on the skin, clothes, equipment/tools of workers and from the home to the work site. Research has found that the SARS-CoV-2 virus can survive outside a human host on various surfaces for an average of four hours to three days based upon a variety of conditions. Following are recommendations for minimizing this risk:

- Thoroughly wash hands throughout the workday and prior to leaving the work site.
- Upon return to home minimize contact with surfaces in the home and maintain social distancing until the following actions are taken:
 - Leave work boots, gloves, vest, hat, glasses, etc., in vehicle or at the work site when feasible.
 - Remove clothing minimizing any potential dust generation and place either directly into a washing machine or into a plastic lined laundry hamper. Clothing should be washed in the hottest temperature water feasible.
 - Shower as soon as feasible.
 - Sanitize any surfaces touched prior to showering.

4.5 Community Awareness

Employees should be advised that their activities, interactions, and risk of exposure outside the work-place poses a risk to their co-workers. Best practices as outlined in this document as well as general community guidance should be followed at all times. Any condition or indication of elevated exposure risk outside the work environment should be communicated to their supervisor.



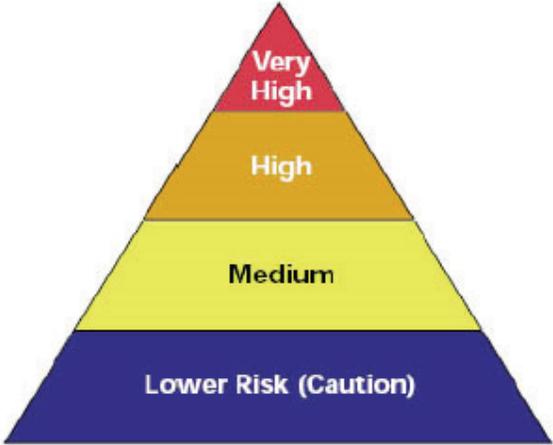
5.0 Construction Work Task Risk Evaluation

Occupational exposure to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, will vary from very high level of risk to a lower (caution) risk. The level of risk depends in part on the industry type, proximity to other workers and other factors.

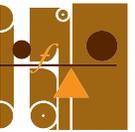
To help employers determine appropriate precautions, in guidance 3990, OSHA has divided occupational risk into four levels: Very High, High, Medium, and Lower Risk. The OSHA Occupational Risk Pyramid shows the four exposure risk levels in the shape of a pyramid to represent probable distribution of risk.

Most construction work is expected to fall in the Lower Risk (caution) or Medium exposure risk levels.

**Occupational Risk Pyramid
for COVID-19**



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION



Lower Exposure Risk (Caution)

OSHA Guidance: These jobs do not require contact with people known to be, or suspected of being, infected with COVID-19 or frequent close contact with (i.e., within 6 feet for 10 minutes or more) the general public. Workers in this category have minimal occupational contact with the public and other coworkers.

Fulcrum anticipates that exterior construction work or work conducted within construction firm offices that comply with social distancing and other generalized practices as outlined in Section 3.0 of this document will be best characterized as low risk.

Medium (Moderate) Exposure Risk

OSHA Guidance: These jobs include those that require frequent and/or close contact with the general public or other site workers (e.g., in schools, high-population-density) but who are not known or suspected to be COVID-19 patients.

Fulcrum advises that construction projects that require frequent close contact (within 6 feet) with co-workers, are conducted inside buildings not occupied exclusively by the Contractor's workers, or that involve interactions with groups of more than three people at a time be identified as medium exposure risk.

High Exposure Risk

OSHA Guidance: These jobs require close contact with people known or suspected to be infected with COVID-19.

Although Construction workers engaged in healthcare facility projects with known or suspect COVID-19 patients but with no work conducted within 6-feet of patients in critical care or isolation would not be considered High Exposure Risk by OSHA, Fulcrum recommends that the Contractor categorize the work as High Exposure Risk due to both exposure risk to workers and, to site building occupants or patients.

Very High Exposure Risk (Medical)

OSHA Guidance: These jobs have a high potential for exposure to known or suspected sources of COVID-19 during specific medical, postmortem, or laboratory procedures. Workers in this category include health care workers performing aerosol-generating procedures on known or suspect COVID-19 patients.

It is not anticipated that any Construction related work will characterize as Very High Risk.

Medical Facilities: Work in medical facilities should be documented by the facility under an Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) and reviewed as part of a pre-work discussion by contractor, facility and infection prevention staff.



5.1 Construction Specific Health and Safety Recommendations

Low Exposure Risk – Work should be conducted in accordance with General Practices as outlined in Section 4.0 of this document. Additional recommendations specific to the construction industry are as follows:

- Decontaminate common surfaces multiple times daily (includes job trailers, hand washing stations and portable toilets).
- Conduct health and safety meetings or other project meetings outside of job trailers, break room, or other enclosed space.
- Include SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 safe work practices during weekly tailgate or job board meetings.

Medium/Moderate Exposure Risk – Construction projects that are characterized as medium exposure risk should consider the following additional actions:

- Physical barriers to separate the work from the general public or workers from each other.
- Screening of employees and any visitors before entering the work site for fevers, suspect symptomatology, recent illness, or potential exposure history.
- PPE supplies should be maintained at the work site suitable to address higher risk specific tasks as appropriate.
- Complete a job hazard analysis for any specific tasks or activities that may have an elevated exposure risk (interacting with the public or large groups, etc.).
- A site/project specific Health and Safety Plan prepared by a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) or equivalent should be developed if the job hazard analysis identifies additional controls are required or additional risk management steps are appropriate.

High Exposure Risk – Fulcrum recommends that any worker in a health care setting or in a facility occupied by a high-risk population be characterized as high exposure risk, even if the risk of exposure to construction staff is better characterized as low or medium risk. This recommendation is based on the risk of construction workers as a potential exposure vector to the sensitive population.

- Fulcrum recommends that work characterized as High Exposure Risk be conducted in accordance with a site-specific COVID-19 Health and Safety Plan prepared by an appropriately qualified person. Third party observation and validation of work practices and controls may also be appropriate to better manage the risk associated with this work.

5.2 Risk Matrix

A summation of the outlined actions by exposure risk is presented in the following tables. The nature of the work and proximity to others area significant influencing factor in the potential transmission of SARS-CoV-2. Table 2 summarizes the potential exposure risk based on various potential construction tasks. Table 3 addressed the task time length impact on exposure risk. Table 4 provides recommended exposure assessment frequency and engineering controls by risk level.

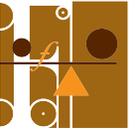


Table 2: Potential Risk of Various Construction Tasks

Type of Task	Task Risk
Exterior construction work and work where social distancing can be maintained, including earthwork, foundations, electrical, plumbing, painting, roofing, etc. Office work conducted in construction job trailers or project offices where social distancing can be maintained.	Low
Construction projects that require frequent close contact (within 6-feet for less than 10 minutes) with co-workers, are conducted inside buildings not occupied exclusively by the contractor’s workers, or that involve interactions with groups of more than three people at a time be identified as moderate exposure risk. Typical construction tasks with medium/moderate risk may include concrete flat work, masonry, etc.	Moderate
Construction projects in occupied healthcare facilities, in facilities with a sensitive population, or at sites with known or suspect COVID-19 patients but with no work conducted within 6-feet of said patients is still considered a High Exposure Risk. Fulcrum recommends that the Contractor categorize the work as High Exposure Risk due to both exposure risk to workers and to building occupants or patients.	High

The length of work task will also impact the potential for worker risk. Table 3 provides a breakdown of risk based on task length.

Table 3: Construction Task Time Length Impact on Exposure Risk

Length of Time	Time Risk
Short duration activity: usually less than 1-hour	Low
Moderate duration activity; occurs intermittently throughout the day (usually less than 4-hours total throughout the day).	Moderate
Long duration activity; occurs steady throughout the day (full 8 or 10-hour shift).	High



Table 4 provides a summary of work practices and engineering controls for activities based on an evaluation of the risk issues outlined in Tables 2 and 3 above.

Table 4: Exposure Assessment Frequency and Engineering Controls by Risk Level

Concentration & Condition	Construction Task and Duration	Recommended Administrative Controls	Recommended Engineering Controls and PPE
Low Risk Tasks	Any duration	Basic infection prevention practices. Awareness level training for all workers engaged in task.	Controlled access to general work. Cleaning and disinfecting of common surfaces/ equipment, etc.
Moderate Risk Tasks	Short to moderate duration	A task specific evaluation should be completed. (See Appendix D for an example form) Third party review and/or observation should be considered.	Requirements for low risk task <u>plus</u> the task specific evaluation should identify if there are additional task specific controls or PPE that would be required.
	Moderate to long duration	A task specific evaluation should be completed. Third party review and/or observation is recommended.	All requirements for short duration moderate risk task <u>plus</u> consider physical barriers to protect workers and/or screening workers or visitors before they enter the work site. Have appropriate PPE available and used as determined by the task specific evaluation.
High Risk Tasks	Any duration	Exposure assessment for each task is required.	All requirements for moderate duration risk task <u>plus</u> complete a review of the site or task specific HSP or task specific evaluation by a CIH or infection prevention professional.

Medical Facilities: Work in medical facilities should be documented by the facility under an Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) and reviewed as part of a pre-work discussion by contractor, facility and infection prevention staff.

6.0 Work Task Evaluation

Fulcrum recommends that during the period of COVID-19 related concerns, that individual workers, project documentation of work tasks be documented. An evaluation should be prepared by the project superintendent or his/her safety designee for each task identifying nature of the work and the identified risk category. Evaluations reviewed by a designee should be reviewed and approved by the project superintendent. Examples of a completed evaluation and blank work task evaluations form are presented in Appendix D.



7.0 Work Site Monitoring and Observation

The project superintendent or his/her designee for site safety and health should complete regular (three or four times per work shift) review of worker adherence to this policy. If an individual's work practices are found to be deficient, the worker should be retrained. If worker practice deficiencies continue, the individual worker should be removed from the project as provided in the Contractor's health and safety program.

Contractors should consider third party health and safety services including but not limited to third party training, observation, and/or validation of health and safety requirements associated with COVID-19 in the following circumstances.

- Elevated level of employee concern.
- Following identification of a site worker/visitor diagnosed with COVID-19.
- Conducting work tasks or activities characterized as high risk (medical, long-term care, etc.).
- Conducting work tasks that require long duration.

8.0 Work Site Exposure Situations

Appropriate response to specific conditions will vary based on current guidance or best practices. Following is a summation of current guidance that the Contractor should consider in evaluating likely scenarios:

8.1 Employee with Potential COVID-19 Exposure

If an employee has close contact with an individual, such as a spouse, parent, child, or co-worker, who exhibits COVID-19 symptoms as identified by the CDC, or who has tested positive for COVID-19, they should be restricted from the work site or engaging in outside the home activities until the individual they were in contact receives a negative test result, the employee receives a negative test result, or the employee is otherwise cleared to return to the worksite.

8.2 Employee Exhibits COVID-19 Symptoms

If an employee exhibits COVID-19 symptom as identified by the CDC, they should be restricted from the work site or engaging in outside the home activities until they received a negative test result or a symptom free. The employee should not return to work until they receive a release from a medical practitioner or are otherwise cleared to return to work. Individuals who may have come into contact with the employee who exhibits symptoms should be notified.

8.3 Employee Tests Positive for COVID-19

If an employee tests positive for COVID-19 they should be restricted from the work site or outside the home activities and should comply with medical practitioner and/or governmental guidance regarding restrictions. The employee should not return to work until they receive a release from a medical practitioner



or are otherwise cleared to return to work.

Activities at the worksite where the employee's work should be stopped, and site tasks should be re-evaluated at an elevated risk level until appropriate remedial action is taken or sufficient time is allowed to pass (typically 3 to 7 calendar days) to address the elevated concern.

8.4 Return to Work Criteria

Criteria for return to work following any of the scenarios above should be established by each employer in consideration with current best practices. Current standards suggest the following:

- An employee at risk for exposure who has self-quarantined for 14-days with no symptoms
- An employee who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 or who has exhibited suspect symptoms who has been free of symptoms and fever for at least 72 hours without the use of fever reducers such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen.

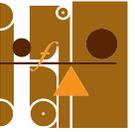
9.0 OSHA Recordkeeping

If a confirmed case of COVID-19 is reported, the Company will determine if it meets the criteria for recordability and reportability under OSHA's recordkeeping rule. OSHA requires construction employers to record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet certain severity criteria on the OSHA 300 Log, as well as complete the OSHA Form 301 (or equivalent) upon the occurrence of these injuries. For purposes of COVID-19, OSHA also requires employers to report to OSHA any work-related illness that (1) results in a fatality, or (2) results in the in-patient hospitalization of one or more employee. "In-patient" hospitalization is defined as a formal admission to the in-patient service of a hospital or clinic for care or treatment.

OSHA has made a determination that COVID-19 should *not* be excluded from coverage of the rule – like the common cold or the seasonal flu – and, thus, OSHA is considering it an "illness." However, OSHA has stated that only confirmed cases of COVID-19 should be considered an illness under the rule. Thus, if an employee simply comes to work with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 but is not a confirmed diagnosis, the recordability analysis is not necessarily triggered at that time.

If an employee has a confirmed case of COVID-19, the Company will conduct an assessment of any work site exposures to determine if the case is work-related. Work-relatedness is presumed for illnesses that result from events or exposures in the work environment, unless it meets certain exceptions. One of those exceptions is that the illness involves signs or symptoms that surface at work but result solely from a non-work-related event or exposure that occurs *outside* of the work environment. Thus, if an employee develops COVID-19 *solely* from an exposure outside of the work environment, it would *not* be work-related, and thus not recordable.

The Company's assessment will consider the work environment itself, the type of work performed, the risk of person-to-person transmission given the work environment, and other factors such as community spread.



Further, if an employee has a confirmed case of COVID- 19 that is considered work-related, the Company will report the case to OSHA if it results in a fatality within 30 days or an in-patient hospitalization within 24-hours of the exposure incident.

10.0 Confidentiality/Privacy

The Company will comply with requirement under the Americans With Disabilities (ADA) Act and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and will not knowingly share the results of any employee’s COVID-19 testing results. If an employee is reported to have a positive COVID-19 test, the Company will maintain confidence as required by HIPAA. ⁴

If a co-worker or visitor is found to be infected with COVID-19, the Company should inform other employees that an unnamed co-worker has been diagnosed with COVID-19 and if the other employees might have been exposed to the disease so the employees may take measures to protect their own health.

When it is required, the number of persons who will be informed that an unnamed employee has tested positive will be kept to the minimum needed to comply with reporting requirements.

The Company should inform sub-contractors, vendors/suppliers or visitors that an unnamed employee has been diagnosed with COVID-19 if they may have been exposed to the disease so those individuals may take measures to protect their own health.

11.0 Notification

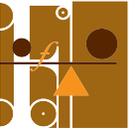
Employers have a general duty to provide a safe work site. If an employee is confirmed to have COVID-19, employers should inform fellow employees of their possible exposure to COVID-91 but should maintain confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities. The employer should further evaluate whether the positive employee may have come into contact with other site workers, clients, or similar parties and notify said individuals as appropriate.

12.0 Limitations

Fulcrum Environmental Consulting, Inc.’s has prepared this COVID-19 General Construction Health and Safety Plan based on best practices as known on the date of issuance. It has been prepared and issued as a general guidance to assist our regional construction contractors engaged in support of essential activities.

All contractors are required to have and maintain a Health and Safety Program and all projects should have a site-specific health and safety plan. This document can be used to supplement the contractor’s existing site-specific safety and health plan. This document is provided solely as a guideline for contractors and is

⁴ <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/notification-enforcement-discretion-hipaa.pdf>



not to prevent the spread or transmission of SARS-Cov-2, or to prevent a safety violation from being issued by a jurisdictional authority. This is not legal advice. This document has not been prepared for any specific contractor or project and no warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

Health care providers are anticipating a severe and potentially life-threatening shortage of N-95 respirators. Any supplies of such respirators should be donated to local health care providers. In the Spokane area this can be done through the Spokane Emergency Coordination Center at the Spokane County Fair and Expo Center (or local equivalent).

13.0 Awareness Training Documentation

Fulcrum recommends the contents of this COVID-19 General Construction Health and Safety Plan be provided to all workers as part of a COVID-19 specific awareness training. See Appendix C for awareness training documentation.



Appendix A

AGC COVID-19 Guidance



AGC - COVID-19 Checklist for Employers and Employees

Know the Symptoms of COVID-19

- Coughing, fever, shortness of breath, and difficulty breathing.
- Early symptoms may include chills, body aches, sore throat, headache, diarrhea, nausea/vomiting, and runny nose. If you develop a fever and symptoms of respiratory illness, **DO NOT GO TO WORK** and call your supervisor and health-care provider immediately. Do the same thing if you come into close contact with someone showing these symptoms.

Employer Responsibilities

- Develop a COVID-19 Exposure Action Plan.
- Conduct safety meetings (toolbox talks) by phone if possible. If not, instruct employees to maintain 6-feet between each other. The foreman/supervisor will track attendance verbally rather than having employees sign an attendance sheet.
- Access to the job site and work trailer will be limited to only those necessary for the work.
- All visitors will be pre-screened to ensure they are not exhibiting symptoms.
- Employees, contractors, and visitors will be asked to leave the jobsite and return home if they are showing symptoms.
- Provide hand sanitizer and maintain Safety Data Sheets of all disinfectants used on site.
- Provide protective equipment (PPE) to any employees assigned cleaning/disinfecting tasks.

Employee Responsibilities

- Become familiar with the Exposure Action Plan and follow all elements of the Plan.
- Practice good hygiene: wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If these are not available, use alcohol-based hand rub with at least 60% alcohol. Avoid touching your face, eyes, food, etc. with unwashed hands.

Cleaning/Disinfecting Job Sites and Other Protective Measures

- Clean and disinfect frequently used tools and equipment on a regular basis. This includes other elements of the jobsite where possible. Employees should regularly do the same in their assigned work areas.
- Clean shared spaces such as trailers and break/lunchrooms at least once per day.
- Disinfect shared surfaces (door handles, machinery controls, etc.) on a regular basis.
- Avoid sharing tools with co-workers. If not, disinfect before and after each use.
- Arrange for any portable job site toilets be cleaned by the leasing company at least twice per week and disinfected on the inside.
- Trash collected from the jobsite must be changed frequently by someone wearing gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment and Alternate Work Practice Controls

- Provide and wear the proper PPE.
- Keep the dust down by using engineering and work practice controls, specifically through the use of water delivery and dust collection systems.



AGC - COVID-19 Toolbox Talk

What is COVID-19?

The novel coronavirus, COVID-19 is one of seven types of known human coronaviruses. COVID-19, like the MERS and SARS coronaviruses, likely evolved from a virus previously found in animals. The remaining known coronaviruses cause a significant percentage of colds in adults and children, and these are not a serious threat for otherwise healthy adults.

Patients with confirmed COVID-19 infection have reportedly had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”), Chinese authorities identified an outbreak caused by a novel—or new—coronavirus. The virus can cause mild to severe respiratory illness. The outbreak began in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, and has spread to a growing number of other countries—including the United States.

How is COVID-19 Spread?

COVID-19, like other viruses, can spread between people. Infected people can spread COVID-19 through their respiratory secretions, especially when they cough or sneeze. According to the CDC, spread from person-to-person is most likely among close contacts (about 6 feet). Person-to-person spread is thought to occur mainly *via* respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes, like influenza and other respiratory pathogens. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. It is currently unclear if a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes.

In assessing potential hazards, employers should consider whether their workers may encounter someone infected with COVID-19 in the course of their duties. Employers should also determine if workers could be exposed to environments (e.g., work sites) or materials (e.g., laboratory samples, waste) contaminated with the virus.

Depending on the work setting, employers may also rely on identification of sick individuals who have signs, symptoms, and/or a history of travel to COVID-19-affected areas that indicate potential infection with the virus, in order to help identify exposure risks for workers and implement appropriate control measures. It is important to note that individuals without any suspect symptoms or known history of travel risk or exposure to known or suspect carriers may be a carrier and a source of exposure. Management of this risk is addressed through social distancing, handwashing, and disinfecting of common touch surfaces among other measures. There is much more to learn about the transmissibility, severity, and other features associated with COVID-19, and investigations are ongoing.



COVID-19 Prevention and Work Practice Controls

Worker Responsibilities

- Frequently wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. When soap and running water are unavailable, use an alcohol-based hand rub with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands that are visibly soiled.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Employees who have symptoms (i.e., fever, cough, or shortness of breath), who have been exposed to a known or suspect infected individual or who are otherwise directed by health care or government personnel should notify their supervisor and stay home – **DO NOT GO TO WORK**.
- Sick employees should follow CDC recommended steps. Employees should not return to work until the criteria to discontinue home isolation are met, in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.

General Job Site / Office Practices

- Clean AND disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces such as workstations, keyboards, telephones, handrails, and doorknobs. Dirty surfaces can be cleaned with soap and water prior to disinfection. To disinfect, use products that meet the EPA's criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2, the cause of COVID-19, and are appropriate for the surface.
- Avoid using other employees' phones, desks, offices, or other work tools and equipment, when possible. If necessary, clean and disinfect them before and after use.
- Clean and disinfect frequently used tools and equipment on a regular basis.
 - This includes other elements of the jobsite where possible.
 - Employees should regularly do the same in their assigned work areas.
- Clean shared spaces such as trailers and break/lunchrooms at least once per day.
- Disinfect shared surfaces (door handles, machinery controls, etc.) on a regular basis.
- Avoid sharing tools with co-workers if it can be avoided. If not, disinfect before and after each use.
- Arrange for any portable job site toilets to be cleaned by the leasing company at least twice per week and disinfected on the inside.
- Any trash collected from the jobsite must be changed frequently by someone wearing gloves.
- In addition to regular PPE for workers engaged in various tasks (fall protection, hard hats, hearing protection), employers will also provide:
 - Gloves: Gloves should always be worn while on-site. The type of glove worn should be appropriate to the task. If gloves are not typically required for the task, then any type of glove is acceptable, including latex gloves. Gloves should not be shared if possible.
 - Eye protection: Eye protection should always be worn while on-site.



Appendix B

U.S. Department of Labor Poster

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

PAID SICK LEAVE AND EXPANDED FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE UNDER THE FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT

The **Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA or Act)** requires certain employers to provide their employees with paid sick leave and expanded family and medical leave for specified reasons related to COVID-19. These provisions will apply from April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

▶ PAID LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

Generally, employers covered under the Act must provide employees:

Up to two weeks (80 hours, or a part-time employee's two-week equivalent) of paid sick leave based on the higher of their regular rate of pay, or the applicable state or Federal minimum wage, paid at:

- 100% for qualifying reasons #1-3 below, up to \$511 daily and \$5,110 total;
- ⅔ for qualifying reasons #4 and 6 below, up to \$200 daily and \$2,000 total; and
- Up to 12 weeks of paid sick leave and expanded family and medical leave paid at ⅔ for qualifying reason #5 below for up to \$200 daily and \$12,000 total.

A part-time employee is eligible for leave for the number of hours that the employee is normally scheduled to work over that period.

▶ ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

In general, employees of private sector employers with fewer than 500 employees, and certain public sector employers, are eligible for up to two weeks of fully or partially paid sick leave for COVID-19 related reasons (see below). *Employees who have been employed for at least 30 days* prior to their leave request may be eligible for up to an additional 10 weeks of partially paid expanded family and medical leave for reason #5 below.

▶ QUALIFYING REASONS FOR LEAVE RELATED TO COVID-19

An employee is entitled to take leave related to COVID-19 if the employee is unable to work, including unable to **telework**, because the employee:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;2. has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine related to COVID-19;3. is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking a medical diagnosis;4. is caring for an individual subject to an order described in (1) or self-quarantine as described in (2); | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. is caring for his or her child whose school or place of care is closed (or child care provider is unavailable) due to COVID-19 related reasons; or6. is experiencing any other substantially-similar condition specified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. |
|---|---|

▶ ENFORCEMENT

The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) has the authority to investigate and enforce compliance with the FFCRA. Employers may not discharge, discipline, or otherwise discriminate against any employee who lawfully takes paid sick leave or expanded family and medical leave under the FFCRA, files a complaint, or institutes a proceeding under or related to this Act. Employers in violation of the provisions of the FFCRA will be subject to penalties and enforcement by WHD.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For additional information
or to file a complaint:
1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
dol.gov/agencies/whd



WH1422 REV 03/20



Appendix C

Work Task Analysis

Work Task Analysis - COVID-19 Risk

Work Site/Project:	Boone Renovation		Overall Site/Project Risk Assessment Code		L	
Project Location:	Spokane, WA		Risk Assessment Matrix			
Project Number:	19-20001		Task Risk Level	Duration		
Date Prepared:	4/5/2020			Long	Moderate	Short
Prepared By:	T. Trent, CIH		Very High	E	E	E
Reviewed By:	R. Mathews, CIH, CSP		High	H	H	M
Notes: Renovation of 3,000 SF commercial building, no occupants on site. Necessary to support essential services. No tenants or other workers on site. No reports of COVID-19 positive occupants or site-specific risks. Small crew will generally be able to maintain social distancing. Asbestos and lead inspections to be completed prior to start. Site specific COVID-19 HSP not anticipated to be required based on best current information and apparent risk level. Reviewed and approved by Corp. Safety Officer - PW	Moderate	M	M	L		
	Low	L	L	L		
	Long – Full Shift Moderate – Less than 4 hours Short – Less than 1 hour	Risk Assessment Codes				
	Task Risk level					
	Very High – Work activities within 6 feet of COVID-19 patient	Extremely High-Risk tasks should not be conducted				
	High – Work activities in facility with high risk population or COVID-19 patients	High Risk - conducted only under 3 rd party oversight				
	Medium – Work tasks that cannot meet social distancing or requiring contact with public	Moderate Risk – 3 rd party review of WTA should be considered				
	Low – Work that can be completed with social distancing and similar control actions	Low Risk can be performed in accordance with the General HSP				
	Work Task Description: Daily Cleaning of Portable Toilets	Hazard Assessment	Yes	No	Engineering Controls: Apply spray disinfectant to interior high touch surfaces prior to entry. Administrative Controls: Awareness training for workers, hand wash before donning disposable gloves and immediately after task. No touching face during task. PPE: Minimum required - Safety glasses, long sleeves, double	
		Work within 6 ft of other workers?	X	X		
Interactions with public?			X			
Risk of contact with high risk surfaces?		X				
	High risk population proximal to work?		X			

	Other task specific Covid-19 hazards?		X	layer disposable gloves. Respiratory protection, goggles, face shield or over the elbow gloves are not required but available upon request.
	Task Risk Level	M		
Work Task Description: Manual Interior Demolition	Hazard Assessment	Yes	No	Engineering Controls: None required, will open doors and windows to ventilate and will place additional fans blowing from workers towards exterior to increase ventilation. Will place two HEPA filtered negative air machines in the work area to act as air scrubbers.
	Work within 6 ft of other workers?		X	
	Interactions with public?		X	Administrative Controls: Awareness training for all site workers, site access restricted to same six workers throughout. Delivery's to be left at gate. Daily tool box safety meeting will be by cell phone and will include COVID-19 review.
	Risk of contact with high risk surfaces?		X	
	High risk population proximal to work?		X	PPE: None required specific to COVID-19. Crew will be issued ½-face HEPA filtered respirators for protection from nuisance dust. Hard hats, safety glasses, steel toed boots and high visibility garments required at all times.
	Other task specific Covid-19 hazards?		X	
	Task Risk Level	L		
Work Task Description: Receipt of deliveries	Hazard Assessment	Yes	No	Engineering Controls: None required.
	Work within 6 ft of other workers?		X	Administrative Controls: Drivers will be asked to remain in vehicles when possible and to otherwise maintain a minimum of six feet separation from site workers. Deliveries to be left at gate when possible.
	Interactions with public?		X	
	Risk of contact with high risk surfaces?		X	PPE: For small packages that will have been handled by hand, receiving party will wear disposable gloves and use a disinfectant wipe to either clean exterior of package or to open package and then dispose of box/packaging.
	High risk population proximal to work?		X	
	Other task specific Covid-19 hazards?		X	
	Task Risk Level	L		

Work Task Analysis - COVID-19 Risk

Work Site/Project:		Overall Site/Project Risk Assessment Code					
Project Location:		Risk Assessment Matrix					
Project Number:		Task Risk Level	Duration				
Date Prepared:			Long	Moderate	Short		
Prepared By:		Very High	E	E	E		
Reviewed By:		High	H	H	M		
Notes:		Moderate	M	M	L		
		Low	L	L	L		
		Long = Full Shift Moderate – Less than 4 hours Short – Less than 1 hour			Risk Assessment Codes		
		Task Risk level					
		Very High – Work activities within 6 feet of COVID-19 patient			Extremely High-Risk tasks should not be conducted		
		High – Work activities in facility with high risk population or COVID-19 patients			High Risk - conducted only under 3 rd party oversight		
		Medium – Work tasks that cannot meet social distancing or requiring contact with public			Moderate Risk – 3 rd party review of WTA should be considered		
		Low – Work that can be completed with social distancing and similar control actions			Low Risk can be performed in accordance with the General HSP		
		Work Task Description:		Hazard Assessment		Engineering Controls:	
				Work within 6 ft of other workers?		Administrative Controls:	
Interactions with public?							
Risk of contact with high risk surfaces?				PPE:			
High risk population proximal to work?							
Other task specific Covid-19 hazards?							
Task Risk Level							

Work Task Description:	Hazard Assessment	Yes	No	Engineering Controls:
	Work within 6 ft of other workers?			Administrative Controls:
	Interactions with public?			
	Risk of contact with high risk surfaces?			PPE:
	High risk population proximal to work?			
	Other task specific Covid-19 hazards?			
	Task Risk Level			
Work Task Description:	Hazard Assessment	Yes	No	Engineering Controls:
	Work within 6 ft of other workers?			Administrative Controls:
	Interactions with public?			
	Risk of contact with high risk surfaces?			PPE:
	High risk population proximal to work?			
	Other task specific Covid-19 hazards?			
	Task Risk Level			



Appendix D

COVID-19 Awareness Training

