



COVID-19 Industry Developments

Federal and State Updates | March 24, 2020



An Eight-Part Webinar Series

The Factors that Construction Companies Need to Consider, as They Strive for Business Continuity

Part I: Your Federal and State Legal Obligations to Provide **Paid and/or Unpaid Leave** to Your Employees - **Monday, March 23** ←

Part II: What the Federal and Many State **Labor and Employment Laws** Are Likely to Require of You Contingencies - **Tuesday, March 24**

Part III: The **Contractual and Related Legal Protections and Risks** for Construction Companies - **Wednesday March 25**

Part IV: How to **Protect Your People** and Your Projects - **Thursday, March 26**

Part V: The Components of a Comprehensive **Project Continuity** Plan - **Friday March 27**

Part VI: **Insurance Coverage** and Claims for Losses Resulting from the Outbreak - **Monday March 30**

Part VII: The Additional Pressure that the Outbreak Could be Putting on Your **Information Technology** - **Tuesday, March 31**

Part VIII: **What You Need to Watch**, as the Outbreak Continues to Unfold - **Wednesday, April 1**



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tiny.cc/covid-agc

FREE to members / \$599 non-members

Members: Login Credentials Required

Go to www.agc.org and click
“Register” at top left to create credentials

Donating N95 Masks



Twin Cities: Minnesota Nurses Association

- Drop off daily through 3/29, 12:00-2:00 pm
- 345 Randolph Ave # 200, St. Paul, MN 55102
651-414-2800

Statewide: Dept. of Labor & Industry

- Email **hsem.ppp@state.mn.us** to coordinate drop-off
- All supplies will be directed where the need is greatest



Margaret Anderson Kelliher

Commissioner, MN Department of Transportation





Questions?

Coronavirus: Employer Update



Kristin Berger Parker, Stinson LLP

Families First Coronavirus Response Act

- Signed March 18, 2020
- Effective April 2, 2020
- Two main employee leave provisions
 - 1) Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act; and
 - 2) Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act
- Sunsets December 31, 2020

Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act (EFMLA)

- Applies to private employers with fewer than 500 employees and public employers with 1 or more employees
 - Employers with fewer than 50 employees may be exempted
- Employees eligible if on the job for 30 days

EFMLA

Employees who qualify will now be able to receive benefits under the EFMLA for a "qualifying need related to a public health emergency" – meaning, if the employee is unable to work (or telework) due to a **need for leave to care for the son or daughter under 18 years old, if the school or place of care has been closed.**

EFMLA

- The initial 10 days of leave will be unpaid
 - Employee can choose to substitute **accrued paid leave**
- After the initial 10 days, employers must provide up to 10 weeks of paid leave
 - Not less than two-third of the employee's regular rate of pay, not to exceed **\$200 per day and \$10,000 in the aggregate**

Exclusion for Health Care Providers

- The Secretary of Labor can exclude certain **health care providers** and **emergency responders** from the definition of eligible employee
- Employers of health care providers and emergency responders can also exclude such employee from the application of the EFMLA

Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act (EPSLA)

- Applies to private employers with fewer than 500 employees and public employers with 1 or more employees
- Employees eligible regardless of length of employment
 - Certain health care providers and emergency workers excluded

EPSLA – Qualifying reasons

- 1) Employee under **quarantine or isolation** order for COVID-19;
- 2) Health care provider advised the employee **self-quarantine** for COVID-19;
- 3) Employee has **symptoms of COVID-19** and is seeking a diagnosis;
- 4) Employee is **caring for someone** in those categories;
- 5) Employee is caring for son or daughter because **school is closed** due to COVID-19; or
- 6) Employee is experiencing any other substantially similar condition

EPSLA – Leave Available

- 80 hours sick time for full-time employees
 - Part time based on average number of hours in a two-week period
- Benefit not to exceed \$511 per day and \$5,110 in the aggregate for uses 1, 2 and 3; or
- \$200 per day and \$2000 in the aggregate for uses 4, 5 and 6.

Coronavirus and Other Leave Laws

- FMLA
 - Employee's own serious health condition; care for a family member
 - Definition of "Serious Health Condition" requires in-person visit to healthcare provider within the first week of onset
- Minneapolis/St. Paul Paid Sick Leave Law
 - Sickness of employee or family member; school closure
- Minnesota Sick Leave Law

Minnesota Employee Protection for Quarantined Employees

- Minn. Stat. §144.4196
- Protects employees “subject to isolation or quarantine” or those responsible for care for a minor or adult family member who is a disabled or vulnerable adult
- Prohibits discharge, discipline or other discrimination due to quarantine for up to 21 consecutive workdays

Handling Other Common Leave Requests

- Employees at an elevated risk of contracting COVID-19
- Employees at high risk of complications from COVID-19
- Employees with caregiving responsibilities for an older adult who is at risk
- Employees with expressed concern, but not in a high risk category

Thank You

STINSON



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DISCLAIMER: This presentation is designed to give general information only. It is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of the law or to treat exhaustively the subjects covered. This information does not constitute legal advice or opinion. Legal advice or opinions are provided by Stinson LLP only upon engagement with respect to specific factual situations.



Questions?



COVID-19 Recommended Practices for Construction Jobsites

- All contractors should incorporate COVID-19 transmission and prevention into all job hazard analyses (JHAs) and pre-task safety planning for all aspects of the work.
- Contractors should continually evaluate the specific hazards at their job sites along with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations to determine the most appropriate job hazard analysis for the project/task as it relates to the spread and/or transmission of COVID-19.

CORONAVIRUS, FLU, COLD?

As the number of coronavirus cases rise, some key differences set coronavirus apart from the seasonal flu and the common cold — mainly the intensity of the symptoms and the recovery period. A guide to identifying the differences in the three conditions. All three, however, are spread by air-borne respiratory droplets and contaminated surfaces.

CORONAVIRUS Onset: Sudden	SEASONAL FLU Onset: Abrupt	COMMON COLD Onset: Gradual
Symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Fever■ Dry cough■ Muscle ache■ Fatigue Less common symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Headache■ Coughing up blood (haemoptysis)■ Diarrhoea	Symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Fever■ Dry cough■ Muscle ache■ Headache■ Sore throat■ Runny or stuffy nose Less common symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Low grade fever■ Muscle or body ache■ Headache■ Fatigue	Symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Runny or stuffy nose■ Sneezing■ Sore throat Less common symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Low grade fever■ Muscle or body ache■ Headache■ Fatigue
Incubation: 1-14 days, may go up to 24 days	Incubation: 1-4 days	Incubation: 2-3 days
Complications: 5% cases (acute pneumonia, respiratory failure, septic shock, multiple organ failure)	Complications: 1% cases (including pneumonia)	Complications: Extremely rare
Recovery: 2 weeks (mild cases); 2-6 weeks (severe cases)	Recovery: 1 week (mild cases); 2 weeks (severe cases)	Recovery: 1 week (mild cases); may last as long as 10 days
Treatment or vaccine No vaccines or anti-viral drugs available; only symptoms can be treated	Treatment/vaccine An annual seasonal flu vaccine is available	Treatment/vaccine No treatment, but doctors advise treating symptoms

SEVEN KINDS OF CORONA

Seven strains of coronavirus (CoV) that infect humans have been identified. These cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV)

Harmless

- Serotype 229E
- Serotype OC43
- Serotype NL63
- Serotype HKU1

Dangerous

- These are known to cause more severe disease. These are:
1. **Sars-CoV** which causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (Sars)
 2. **Mers-CoV** was that causes Middle East respiratory syndrome (Mers)
 3. **Sars-CoV2** that causes coronavirus disease (Covid-19)

The unknowns of Sars-CoV2

Sars-CoV2 is closely related (with 88% identity) to two bat-derived Sars-like coronaviruses (bat SL-CoV-ZC45 and bat SL-CoV-ZXC22) collected in 2018 in Zhoushan, eastern China.

It has 79% genetic affinity with Sars-CoV, 50% with Mers-CoV.

The Sars-CoV2 receptor-binding domain structure, which allows a virus to latch on to and enter a cell, is similar to Sars-CoV, despite amino acid variation at some key residues. Little is known about Sars-CoV2, studies on Sars-CoV provide clues to its behaviour and ability to infect.

On smooth surfaces such as tables, phones etc., Sars-CoV2 retains its viability for 5 days at 22-25°C and relative humidity of 40-50%, which is typical for air-conditioned rooms. Though this may vary for Sars-CoV2, experts say this is a good indicator for its behaviour.

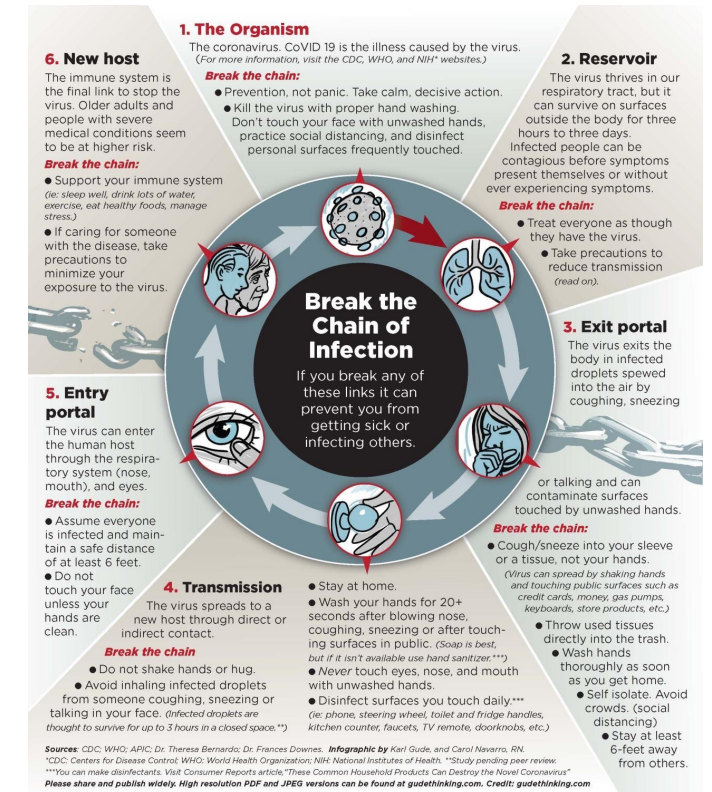
WebMD

COLD VS. FLU VS. CORONAVIRUS

SYMPTOMS	COLD	FLU	CORONAVIRUS** (can range from mild to serious)
Fever	Rare	High (100-102 F) Can last 3-4 days	Common
Headache	Rare	Intense	Can be present
General Aches, Pains	Slight	Usual, often severe	Can be present
Fatigue, Weakness	Mild	Intense, Can last up to 2-3 weeks	Can be present
Extreme Exhaustion	Never	Usual (starts early)	Can be present
Stuffy Nose	Common	Sometimes	Has been reported
Sneezing	Usual	Sometimes	Has been reported
Sore Throat	Common	Common	Has been reported
Cough	Mild to moderate	Common, Can become severe	Common
Shortness of Breath	Rare	Rare	In more serious infections


Sources: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, CDC, WHO.

**Information is still evolving



Communication

What is Your Message?



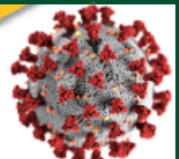
CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

Rev. 1

COVID-19 CONTINUES TO EVOLVE, FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION YOU CAN VISIT THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, HEALTH CANADA AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

WHAT IS COVID-19?

COVID-19 is a lower respiratory tract infection, which means that most of the symptoms are felt in the chest and lungs.



If you are exhibiting flu-like symptoms such as fever, cough or congestion:

- Do not come to work
- Contact your supervisor
- Contact your Human Resource Department
- Consult with a your medical provider or healthcare professional

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

According to the CDC, the following symptoms are the most common:


- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath

And may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure.


If you develop emergency warning signs for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately. Emergency warning signs include*:

- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
- Bluish lips or face


This list is not all inclusive
Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning.



FEVER



COUGH



SHORTNESS OF BREATH

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT


In addition to current PPE requirements and similar protections:

- glove use is mandatory on all jobsites (remember don't touch your face)
- storage of personal gear such as jackets, vests and rain gear are not permitted on-site unless stored in a location where contact with individuals is not possible (an infected individual may have left respiratory droplets on their clothing, which could expose others if they touch the clothing).
- use gloves, mask and eye protection when cleaning a suspected infected area.

SOCIAL DISTANCING

Is maintaining distance from other people.

Staying at least 6' away from other people lessens your chances of catching COVID-19. That is because when someone coughs or sneezes they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth, which may contain the virus.



CAN COVID-19 SURVIVE ON A SURFACE?

Scientists investigated how long the virus remained infectious on these surfaces, according to the study that appeared online in the New England Journal of Medicine on 3/17/20.

The tests show that when the virus is carried by the droplets released when someone coughs or sneezes, it remains viable, or able to still infect people, in aerosols for at least **THREE HOURS**.

On plastic and stainless steel, viable virus could be detected after **THREE DAYS**.

On cardboard, the virus was not viable after **24 HOURS**.

On copper, it took **4 HOURS** for the virus to become inactivated.

In terms of half-life, the research team found that it takes about **66 MINUTES** for half the virus particles to lose function if they are in an aerosol droplet.

That means that after another **1 HOUR AND 6 MINUTES**, three quarters of the virus particles will be essentially inactivated but 25% will still be viable.

HOW DOES COVID-19 SPREAD?

- The virus is thought to spread through respiratory droplets.
- Respiratory droplets may be produced through a cough, a sneeze, normal breath or conversation.
- These respiratory droplets may cause viral transmission from person to person when near one another.
- The respiratory droplets may also land on clothing or other objects.
- It may be possible for an individual to contract COVID-19 by first touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose or possibly their eyes.
- May transfer from working in close proximity of each other.

MEETINGS

- Avoid when possible
- Jobsite—No more than 20 people
- Office —No more than 6 people
- Stagger breaks and lunches
- Conduct meetings in work areas
- Use electronic devices, email, text
- No social or public events

CLEAN YOUR SURFACES

Diluted household bleach solutions can be used if appropriate for the surface. Follow manufacturer's instructions for application and proper ventilation. Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date. Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against COVID-19 when properly diluted.

Prepare a bleach solution by mixing:

- 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water or
- 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water
- Alcohol Solutions—Ensure solution is 70% alcohol

EPA APPROVED PRODUCTS LIST TO USE AGAINST COVID-19

<https://www.americanchemistry.com/Novel-Coronavirus-Fighting-Products-List.pdf>
(CLICK THE LINK ABOVE)

HAND WASHING BEST PRACTICES

Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold) turn off the tap and apply soap; Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap.


Be sure to lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers and under your nails;

Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds.

Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice;

Rinse hands well under clean, running water;

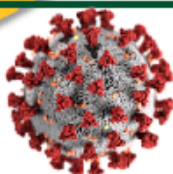
Dry hands using a clean towel or air drying them.



COVID-19 CONTINÚA EVOLUCIONANDO, PARA OBTENER INFORMACIÓN ACTUALIZADA PUEDE VISITAR LOS CENTROS DE CONTROL Y PREVENCIÓN DE ENFERMEDADES, SALUD CANADÁ Y LA ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD.

¿QUÉ ES EL COVID-19?

COVID-19 es una infección del tracto respiratorio inferior, lo que significa que la mayoría de los síntomas se sienten en el pecho y los pulmones.



Si presenta síntomas similares a los de la gripe, como fiebre, tos o congestión:

- No venga a trabajar
- Contacte a su supervisor
- Póngase en contacto con su Departamento de Recursos Humanos
- Consulte con su proveedor médico o profesional de la salud

¿CUALES SON LOS SÍNTOMAS?

Según los Centros para el Control y Prevención de Enfermedades, los siguientes síntomas son los más comunes:

- Fiebre
- Tos
- Dificultad para respirar

Y pueden aparecer de 2 a 14 días después de la

Si desarrolla señales de advertencia de emergencia para COVID-19, obtenga atención médica de inmediato. Las señales de advertencia de emergencia incluyen*:

- Dificultad para respirar o falta de aliento
- Dolor o presión persistente en el pecho
- Nueva confusión o incapacidad para despertar
- Labios o cara azulados

Esta lista no es del todo inclusiva
Consulte a su proveedor médico por cualquier otro síntoma que sea grave o preocupante



EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL

Además de los requisitos actuales de EPP y protecciones similares:

- el uso de guantes es obligatorio en todos los sitios de trabajo (recuerde no tocar su cara)
- el almacenamiento de equipo personal como chaquetas, chalecos y ropa de lluvia no está permitido en el sitio a menos que se almacene en un lugar donde no sea posible el contacto con las personas (una persona infectada puede haber dejado gotas respiratorias en su ropa, lo que podría exponer a otros si se tocan el atuendo).
- use guantes, mascarilla y protección para los ojos cuando limpie un área infectada sospechosa.

PUEDEN COVID-19 SOBREVIVIR EN UNA SUPERFICIE

Los científicos investigaron cuánto tiempo el virus permaneció infeccioso en estas superficies, según el estudio que apareció en línea en el New England Journal of Medicine el 17/03/20.

Las pruebas muestran que cuando el virus es transportado por las gotas liberadas cuando alguien tose o estornuda, sigue siendo viable o puede infectar a las personas en aerosoles durante al menos **TRES HORAS**.

En plástico y acero inoxidable, se podría detectar un virus viable después de **TRES DÍAS**.

En cartón, el virus no fue viable después de **24 HORAS**.

En cobre, el virus tardó **4 HORAS** en desactivarse.

En términos de vida media, el equipo de investigación descubrió que se necesitan alrededor de **66 MINUTOS** para que la mitad de las partículas de virus pierdan su función si están en una gota de aerosol.

Eso significa que después de otra **1 HORA Y 6 MINUTOS**, las tres cuartas partes de las partículas del virus estarán esencialmente inactivadas, pero el 25% seguirá siendo viable.

DISTANCIA SOCIAL

Es mantener la distancia con otras personas.

Mantenerse al menos a 6' (2 mts) de distancia de otras personas disminuye sus posibilidades de contraer el COVID-19. Esto se debe a que cuando alguien tose o estornuda, rocía pequeñas gotas de líquido por la nariz o la boca, que pueden contener el virus.



¿CÓMO SE PROPAGA EL COVID-19?

- Se cree que el virus se propaga a través de gotitas respiratorias.
- Se pueden producir gotitas respiratorias a través de la tos, estornudos, respiración normal o conversación.
- Estas gotas respiratorias pueden causar transmisión viral de persona a persona cuando están cerca una de la otra.
- Las gotas respiratorias también pueden caer sobre la ropa u otros objetos.
- Es posible que una persona contraiga COVID-19 tocando primero una superficie u objeto que tiene el virus y luego tocando su propia boca, nariz o posiblemente sus ojos.
- Pueden pasar de trabajar muy cerca el uno del otro.

LIMPIE LAS SUPERFICIES

Las soluciones diluidas de lejía doméstica pueden usarse si es apropiado para la superficie.

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la aplicación y la ventilación adecuada.

Verifique para asegurarse de que el producto no haya pasado su fecha de caducidad.

Nunca mezcle la lejía doméstica con amoníaco o cualquier otro limpiador.

La lejía doméstica no caducada será efectiva contra COVID-19 cuando se diluya adecuadamente.

Prepare una solución de lejía mezclando:

- 5 cucharadas (1/3 de taza) de lejía por galón de agua o
- 4 cucharaditas de lejía por litro de agua
- Soluciones de alcohol — Asegúrese de que la solución contenga 70% de alcohol.

LISTA DE PRODUCTOS APROBADOS POR LA EPA PARA USAR CONTRA COVID-19

<https://www.americanchemistry.com/Novel-Coronavirus-Fighting-Products-List.pdf>

(HAGA CLIC EN EL ENLACE DE ARRIBA)

MEJORES PRÁCTICAS DE LAVADO DE MANOS

Mójese las manos con agua limpia y corriente (tibia o fría), cierre el grifo y aplique jabón;

Enjabone sus manos frotándolas con el jabón.

Asegúrese de enjabonar el dorso de las manos, entre los dedos y debajo de las uñas;

Frote sus manos por al menos 20 segundos.

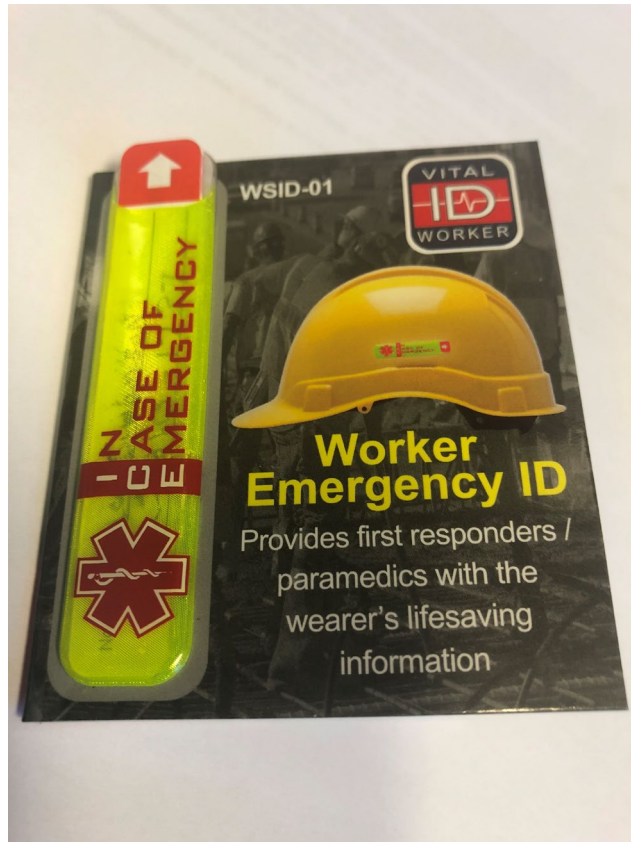
¿Necesitas un temporizador? Hum... la canción "Feliz cumpleaños" de principio a fin dos veces;

Enjuague bien las manos con agua corriente limpia;

Séquese las manos con una toalla limpia o séquelas al aire.



Can you provide first responders / paramedics with lifesaving information?



Emergency Action Plan

85TH AVE. NORTH

County Rd 109

SITE FENCE

BIOSCIENCE & HEALTH
CAREER CENTER

GATE 1

RALLY POINT

GATE 2

EDUCATIONAL
SERVICES

LEARNING
RESOURCES
CENTER

GATE 4

PLANT
SERVICES

GATE 3

TORNADO
SHELTER

CENTER FOR
LIBERAL ARTS

Emergency Response

- 2 CALL 9-1-1 (FROM
CELL PHONES ONLY)
- 3 SOUND AIR HORN
AS LONG AS POSSIBLE TO
EVACUATE BUILDING. IF
EVACUATION IS NOT
REQUIRED, COMMUNICATE
VIA RADIO - CHANNEL 1

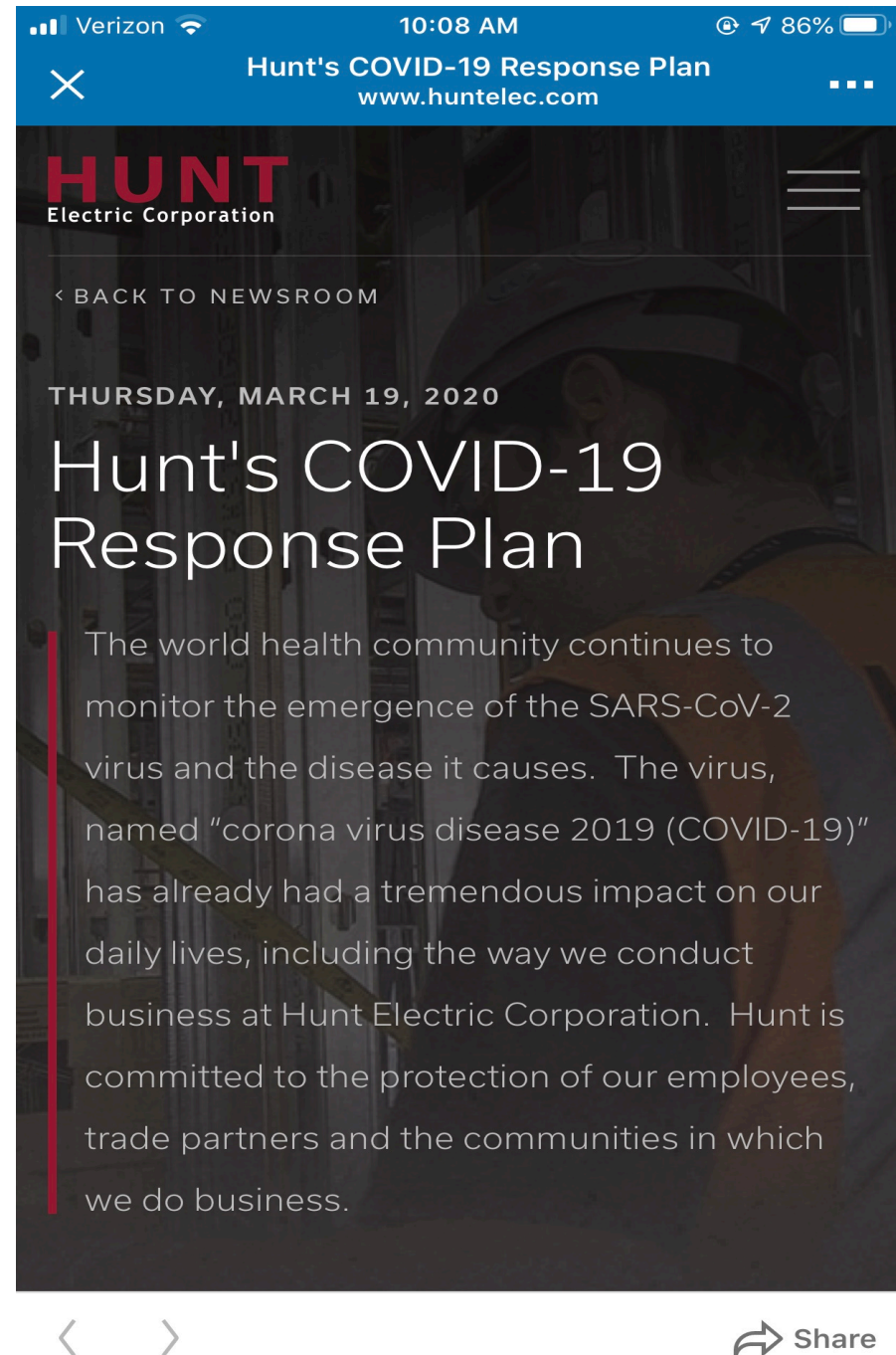
WEST BROADWAY AVE.

WEST AVE

Updated:
06-17-2013

COVID-19 *Response Plan*

HUNT
Electric Corporation



COVID-19

and the construction industry



Does your organization have a ? |
COVID-19 Leadership Team |



U OF M ATHLETES VILLAGE SAFETY COMMITTEE MEMBERS



ALEX MEIJA - MORTENSON



CHAD PRICE - HORWITZ



DEAN WYMAN - SOWLES



JEN OVICK - PARSONS



JESSE TREVINO - BALD EAGLE



MANNY GARCIA - RACHEL



NICK WHITELEF - NORTHLAND



LUKE ARMSTRONG - MORTENSON

Infection Control Plan

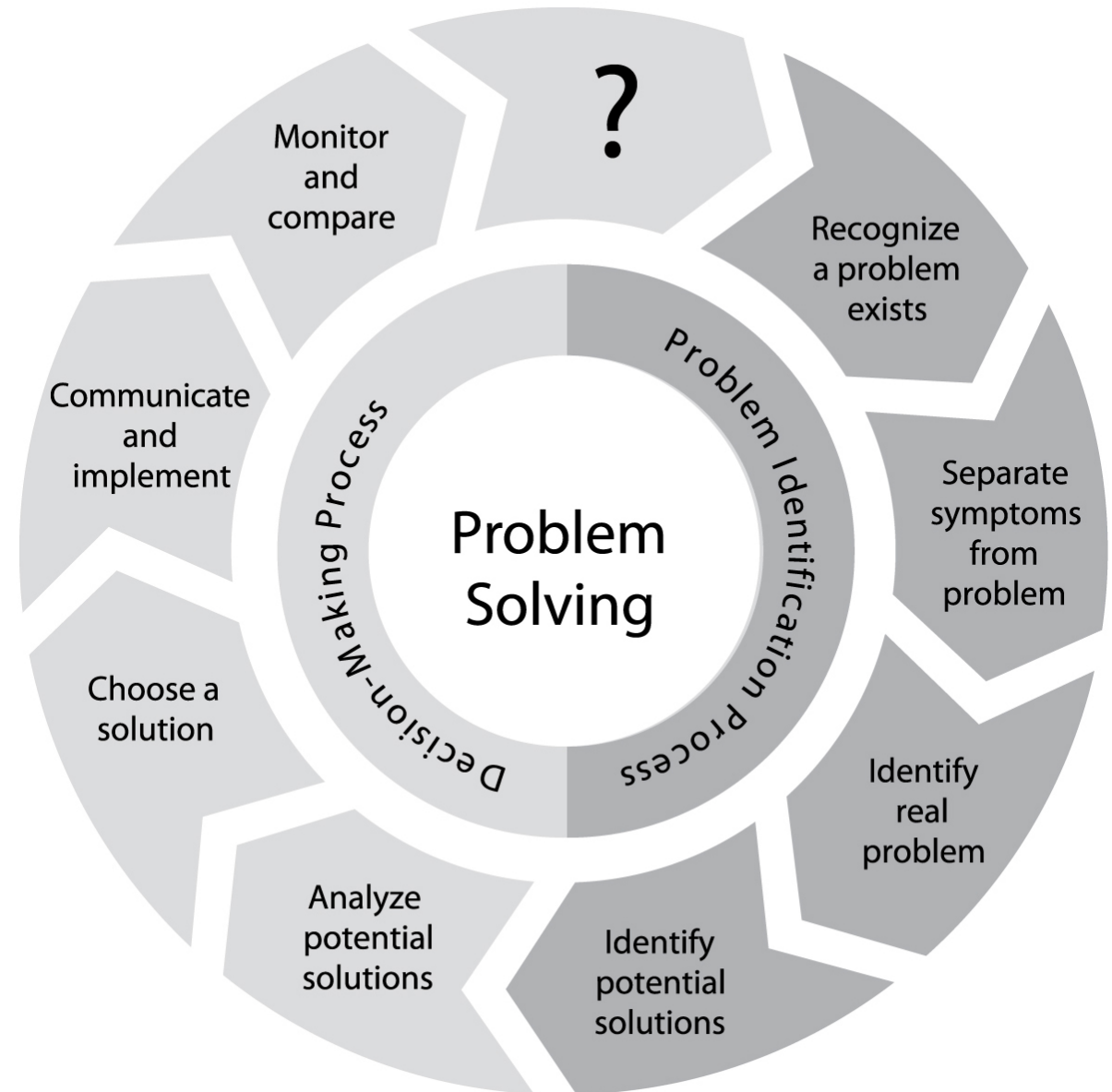
- A successful infection control program for pandemic influenza utilizes the same strategies implemented for any infectious agent,
- Including facility and environmental controls (i.e., engineering controls), standard operating procedures (i.e., administrative controls),
- Personal protective clothing and equipment, and safe work practices.
- These strategies form the basis of standard precautions and transmission-based precautions.
- Given that the exact transmission pattern or patterns will not be known until after the pandemic influenza virus emerges, transmission-based infection control strategies may have to be modified to include additional selections of engineering controls, personal protective equipment (PPE), administrative controls, and/or safe work practices.
- <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/3328-05-2007-English.html#Contents>

Appendix D to Sec. 1910.134 (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required Under the Standard



Sometimes, workers may wear respirators to avoid exposures to hazards, even if the amount of hazardous substance does not exceed the limits set by OSHA standards.

Problem-solving Model



JHA / Job Hazard Analysis

When developing your JHA they should be task specific:

Task being performed / Hazards Identified / Ways to mitigate the Hazards.

Items that should be addressed may include:

- Social Distance limit in -persons at Lunch / Break Schedules social distancing of 6 feet per person.
- Housekeeping / Consider self-closing lid containers
- Soda Cans Disposal
- Water Coolers / Cups Disposal
- Single Use Coffee Cups Disposal
- Water Bottles Disposal
- Chewing Tobacco Prohibitions
- Cigarettes / Smoking products Prohibitions
- Chew Gum Disposal
- Kleenex Tissues / Consider personal use zip lock containers

Your JHA should reflect your company policy on COVID-19

- Here is a link to Federal OSHA "Guidance on Preparing Workplace For COVID-19"
- <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf>

Daily Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

- Task being performed / sequence of work
- Potential Hazards Identified
- Recommend Actions or Procedure's to mitigate the Hazards.

DAILY JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)

Completed and review with the crew at the beginning of every task.



Safety Champion: _____

Sequence of Basic Tasks:

Potential Hazards:

Recommended Actions or Procedures:

☐ Stretching Completed ☐ All questions/concerns addressed ☐ Crew Understands assignments ☐ Equipment Maint Checklists Completed

Date: _____ Crew Member Signatures			Equipment Maintenance				
Print Name	Print Name	Operator: (Print Name)	Equip #	Checked	Damage	Photo Checked	Ground

Daily Dig Permit				Locate Ticket # _____				Identify Live Utilities in Dig Area			
	YES	NO	N/A		YES	NO	N/A	Electrical Water Sewer Gas			
All locations identified (public & private)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hand dig/probe within 24" of markings to expose existing live utilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fuel Fiber Optics Other			
Soil sloped at 1.5:1 (Type C) as required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are protective systems (cave in) in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Date of Last Locate _____			
Wet conditions controlled/eliminated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have underground structures been identified (i.e. duct banks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Spoil pile two feet back?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Locates refreshed at least every 14 days MD; 21 days ND; 14 days WI; 20 days IA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Competent Person Signature _____			
Ramp or ladder within 25' of employees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are exposed underground utilities supported?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Safe working clearances from overhead lines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All utilities been verified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Any Incidents to report? (Y / N): Supervisor Notified immediately? (Y / N) Incident Report submitted within 8 hours? (Y / N)

Any Near Misses to report? (Y / N): Near Miss documented on Supervisor Incident Report and Submitted? (Y / N)

New Employees to Site? (Y / N): Site Orientation/Job Walk? (Y / N): Partnered with employee familiar with site? (Y / N)

Supervisor(s) Signature: _____ Jobsite Observation Card Completed and Returned? (Y / N)

*Form must be returned to the Veit Safety Department weekly after the final checklist is completed.

Potential Task Hazards

- ☒ Elevated Work
- ☒ Falls to lower level
- ☒ Dropping materials to lower level
- ☒ Overhead work/material handling
- ☐ Electrical exposures
- ☒ Heavy manual lifting
- ☒ Heat/cold exposures
- ☒ Noise exposure
- ☐ Operating/running machinery
- ☐ Vehicle traffic
- ☐ Heavy equipment operation
- ☐ Overhead / underground utilities
- ☒ Hazardous working surfaces (Slip/trip)
- ☒ Airborne Hazards (eye)
- ☐ Hot work (spark-producing)
- ☐ Grinding, chipping, cutting
- ☒ Unprotected edges, holes
- ☒ Using Ladders
- ☐ Air quality (dust, welding fume, etc.)
- ☐ Air quality (gases, vapors)

(List any hazards not identified above)

Hazard Control/Elimination

- ☐ PPE - FR clothing required
- ☐ Face shield for grinding/chipping
- ☒ Gloves (work, welding, rubber)
- ☒ Personal Fall Protection Equipment
- ☒ Harness, lanyard, eng. anchorage
- ☒ Retractables (overhead)
- ☐ Hearing protection required

- ☐ High visibility vests required
- ☐ Traffic control (signs, cones, etc.)
- ☐ Air monitoring required
- ☐ Gas cylinders capped/secured
- ☐ O₂ / acetylene stored 20ft. apart
- ☐ Welding/arc flash screens in use
- ☐ Cylinders off at break/lunch/shift end
- ☐ Dust mask/respirator required
- ☒ Barricade floor openings (2x4 or better)
- ☒ Floor holes covered/labeled/secured
- ☒ SDS's available for chemicals in use
- ☐ Specific training required
(contact Supervision or Safety Dept)
 - ☐ Fire Watch
 - ☐ CS Hole Watch
 - ☐ Aerial Lift Training
 - ☐ Crane Signaller
 - ☐ Cushman/UTV User

Fall Rescue Plan for Elevated Work

Emergency Response Number:

With 3 control Room

Method(s) of retrieval to be used:

Must be able to answer the following:

- Who is your partner?

Same Task - Card Review

(Task card can be used up to 7 consecutive days/1 week if work task remains the same and card is reviewed with crew each day)

Date

Foreman initial

10-7-16

DR

List each crewmember - review card

(Print name)

(Initial)

Donnie Roberts

DR

Katie Stone

KS

Tim Stender

TS

Lance Surfing

LS

Adam Halus

AH

Sash Hardy

SH

Any At Risk Employees in Crew?

New to: LCI

Site

Apprentice

West Car Skip Schedule						
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
First Run	A&P	A&P	A&P	A&P	A&P	
7:00 AM	Kole	TCG	Hunt	Kole	Schindle	
8:00 AM	Kole	TCG	Hunt	Kole	Schindle	
9:00 AM	Kole	TCG	Hunt	Kole	Schindle	
10:00 AM	Kole	TCG	MMC	Kole	Schindle	
11:00 AM	Kole	TCG	MMC	Kole	Schindle	
12:00 PM	Garbage	Garbage	Garbage	Garbage	Schindle	
1:00 PM	Kole	TCG	MMC	Kole	TCG	
2:00PM	Kole	TCG	Viking	Kole	TCG	
3:00PM	open	TCG	Viking	Kole	Open	
4:00PM						
5:00PM						
6:00PM						
Car Operator	Phil					
Car Status	Running					
Labor PU	1,5,6					
Material Drop off	4&5-UP					
Next jump	12-Oct	23				

East Car Skip Schedule						
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
First Run	A&P	A&P	A&P	A&P	A&P	
7:00 AM	Labor	Garbage		Labor		
8:00 AM	Labor	Labor		Labor		
9:00 AM	Labor	Labor		Labor		
10:00 AM	Labor	Labor		Labor		
11:00 AM	Labor	Labor		Labor		
12:00 PM	Labor			Labor		
1:00 PM	Labor			Labor		
2:00PM	Labor			Labor		
3:00PM						
4:00PM						
5:00PM						
6:00PM						
Car Operator	Paul					
Car Status	Active on DW and window delevery days					
Labor PU						
Material drop off						
Next Jump	12-Oct	23				

Notes: In case of an emergency all cars will Pick up on on all Call Project Superintendent to schedule all deleve

A&P Concrete operation:

Kole Studs,Drwall,Insulation,Mud,Doors,Cabir

TCG Curtain wall window wall

Hunt Electrical

MMC Fancoils,Plumbing,Mechanical

Viking Sprinklers

Standard Iron Misc metals

COVID-19 Recommended Practices for Construction Jobsites

Personal Responsibilities

- It is critical that individuals NOT report to work while they are experiencing illness symptoms such as fever, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, runny/stuffy nose, body aches, chills, or fatigue.
- Individuals should seek medical attention if they develop these symptoms.

Social Distancing

- Do not host large group meetings. CDC recommends that we avoid gatherings of 10+ people; and when meeting, that we keep a 6 foot distance between people. Perform meetings online or via conference call whenever possible.
- To limit the number of people on a jobsite, allow non-essential personnel to work from home when possible.
- Discourage hand-shaking and other contact greetings.

Jobsite / Office Practices

- Communicate key CDC recommendations (and post signage where appropriate) to your staff and tradespeople:

- o [How to Protect Yourself](#)

- o [If You are Sick](#)

- o [COVID-19 Frequently Asked Questions](#)

- o Place posters that encourage [staying home when sick](#), [cough and sneeze etiquette](#), and [hand hygiene](#) at the entrance to your workplace and in other workplace areas where they are likely to be seen.

- **Supervisors** should ask the following questions to all employees prior to entering the jobsite. If they answer “yes” to any, they should be asked to leave the jobsite immediately. Anyone asked to leave should not return to work until 24-hours after they are free from a fever or signs of a fever without the use of fever-reducing medication.

- o Have you, or anyone in your family, been in contact with a person that has tested positive for COVID-19?

- o Have you, or anyone in your family, been in contact with a person that is in the process of being tested for COVID-19?

- o Have you, or anyone in your family traveled outside of the U.S. within the last two weeks?

- o Have you been medically directed to self-quarantine due to possible exposure to COVID-19?

- o Are you having trouble breathing or have you had flu-like symptoms within the past 48 hours, including: fever, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, runny/stuffy nose, body aches, chills, or fatigue?

- Instruct employees to clean their hands often with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60-95% alcohol, or wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty.

Provide soap and water and alcohol-based hand rubs in the workplace. Ensure that adequate supplies are maintained. Place hand rubs in multiple locations or in conference rooms to encourage hand hygiene.

- Do not congregate in lunch areas.
- Do not share tools or any multi-user devices and accessories such as iPads, laptops, hand-held radios, computer stations, etc.
- Limit the exchange/sharing of paper documents by encouraging use of electronic communication whenever possible.
- Do not share personal protection equipment (PPE).
- Sanitize reusable PPE per manufacturer's recommendation prior to each use.
- Ensure used PPE is disposed of properly.
- Utilize disposable gloves where appropriate; instruct workers to wash hands after removing gloves.
- Disinfect reusable supplies and equipment.
- Identify specific locations and practices for daily trash such as: paper, hand towels, food containers, etc. Instruct workers responsible for trash removal in proper PPE/hand washing practices.
- Provide routine environmental cleaning (doorknobs, keyboards, counters, and other surfaces).
- Do not use a common water cooler. Provide individual water bottles or instruct workers to bring their own.
- Utilize shoe sanitation tubs (non-bleach sanitizer solution) prior to entering/leaving jobsite).
- Instruct workers to change work clothes prior to arriving home; and to wash clothes in hot water with laundry sanitizer.

- **Don't stack trades if possible.**
- **Don't jump seat operators with enclosed cab equipment if possible**
- Utilize disposable hand towels and no-touch trash receptacles.
- Request additional/increased sanitation (disinfecting) of portable toilets.
- Avoid cleaning techniques, such as using pressurized air or water sprays that may result in the generation of bioaerosols.
- Clean surfaces of service/fleet vehicles, steering wheel, gear shift, instrument panels, etc.; use aerosol sanitizers inside closed cabs.
- In regards to shuttling employees, ensure distancing and encourage workers to provide their own transportation where possible.

Managing Sick Employees

- Actively encourage sick employees to stay home. Employees who have symptoms of acute respiratory illness are recommended to stay home and not return to work until they are free of fever (100.4° F [38.0° C] or greater using an oral thermometer), signs of a fever, and any other symptoms for at least 24 hours, without the use of fever-reducing or other symptom-altering medicines (e.g. cough suppressants). Employees should notify their supervisor and stay home if they are sick.
- Separate sick employees. CDC recommends that employees who appear to have acute respiratory illness symptoms (i.e. cough, shortness of breath) upon arrival to work or become sick during the day should be separated from other employees and be sent home immediately.
- Communicate your company's Human Resources practices for managing sick time related to COVID-19.

Government Resources

- AGC of America has assembled general guidance and links to information from our federal agency partners and health organizations. <https://www.agc.org/coronavirus-covid-19>
- For OSHA standards and directives and other related information that may apply to worker exposure to COVID-19, visit their website: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/standards.html>.

Vendor Resources

- [Amphibious Medics](#): Can provide thermal imagery type camera to detect high temperatures as employees enter jobsites; anyone showing a high temp can be asked to complete a CDC form. Contact Terence Curran for details: 877-878-9185 x.2001
- [ARC Document Solutions](#): Commonly-used posters and signs from CDC are available for production. Find your [local ARC print center](#) to get any health and wellness signs you may need.

Property protection considerations during the Covid-19 response

Maintaining care, custody, and control for idled facilities

Please remember to institute special care, custody, and control measures over any of your facilities and/or sites under your control that are idled in response to the Covid-19 emergency. We suggest that you maintain these measures until normal operations resume. Specific actions to consider include:

- Locations monitored by alarms
 - Assign a person to visit the location at least daily
 - Verify alarms are in service and the building is secure
 - Verify adequate heat is maintained in all areas
 - Verify all fire protection systems remain in service
- Location monitored by guard services
 - Implement hourly guard tour to verify:
 - All buildings are secure
 - Adequate heat is maintained in all areas
 - All fire protection systems remain in service
- And, remember to update your emergency phone lists and share a copy with the persons visiting or guarding your locations. The emergency phone list may include: fire, police, management, utilities (electric, gas, water), sprinkler contractor, etc.



Questions?



Thank You for Joining Us!

www.agcmn.org