

C. Workplace Activity

- Measures should be taken to reduce interpersonal contact and congregation, through methods such as:
 - limiting in-person presence to only those staff who are necessary to be on site;
 - adjusting workplace hours;
 - reducing on-site workforce to accommodate social distancing guidelines;
 - shifting design (e.g. A/B teams, staggered arrival/departure times);
 - prioritizing tasks that allow for social distancing (e.g. steel erection) over those that do not (e.g. dry walling, glazing); and/or
 - avoiding multiple crews and/or teams working in one area by staggering scheduled tasks and using signs to indicate occupied areas.

D. Movement and Commerce

- Non-essential visitors on site should be prohibited.
- Designated areas for pickups and deliveries must be established, limiting contact to the extent possible.
- On-site interactions (e.g. designate an egress for workers leaving their shifts and a separate ingress for workers starting their shifts) and movements (e.g. employees should remain near their workstations as often as possible) should be limited.

II. PLACES

A. Protective Equipment

- In addition to necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) as required for certain workplace activities, acceptable face coverings must be procured, fashioned, or otherwise obtained, and such coverings must be provided to employees while at work at no cost to the employee. An adequate supply of face coverings, masks and other required PPE should be on hand in the event an employee needs a replacement, or a visitor is in need. Acceptable face coverings include, but are not limited to, cloth (e.g. homemade sewn, quick cut, bandana), surgical masks, N95 respirators, and face shields.
- Face coverings must be cleaned or replaced after use and may not be shared. Please consult CDC [guidance](#) for additional information on cloth face coverings and other types of personal protective equipment (PPE), as well as instructions on use and cleaning.
 - Note that cloth face coverings or disposable masks shall not be considered acceptable face coverings for workplace activities that impose a higher degree of protection for face covering requirements. For example, if N95 respirators are traditionally required for specific construction activities, a cloth or homemade mask would not suffice. OSHA standards for such safety equipment must be adhered to.
- Employees must be allowed to use their own acceptable face coverings, but cannot be required to supply their own face coverings. Further, this guidance shall not prevent employees from wearing their personally owned additional protective coverings (e.g. surgical masks, N95 respirators, or face shields). Compliance with all applicable OSHA standards is required.

- Measures should be put in place to limit the sharing of objects, such as tools, machinery, materials, and vehicles, as well as the touching of shared surfaces, such as railings and fences; or, require workers to wear gloves (trade-appropriate or medical) when in contact with shared objects or frequently touched surfaces; or, require workers to sanitize or wash their hands before and after contact.
- Workers must be trained on how to adequately put on, take off, clean (as applicable), and discard PPE, including but not limited to, appropriate face coverings.

B. Hygiene and Cleaning

- Adherence to hygiene and sanitation requirements as advised by the CDC and DOH, including "Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfection of Public and Private Facilities for COVID-19," and the "STOP THE SPREAD" poster, as applicable, is required. Cleaning logs that include the date, time, and scope of cleaning must be maintained.
- Hand hygiene stations must be provided and maintained on site, as follows:
 - For handwashing: soap, running warm water, and disposable paper towels.
 - For sanitizer: an alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol for areas where handwashing facilities may not be available or practical.
- Appropriate cleaning / disinfection supplies for shared and frequently touched surfaces must be provided, and employees should be encouraged to use these supplies before and after the use of these surfaces, followed by hand hygiene.
- Regular cleaning and disinfection of the work site must be conducted, as well as more frequent cleaning and disinfection for high risk areas used by many individuals and for frequently touched surfaces. Cleaning and disinfecting must be rigorous and ongoing and should occur at least after each shift, daily, or more frequently as needed. Please refer to DOH's "Interim Guidance for Cleaning and Disinfection of Public and Private Facilities for COVID-19" for detailed instructions on how to clean facilities.
 - Regular cleaning and disinfecting of restrooms must be ensured. Restrooms should be cleaned more often depending on frequency of use.
 - Distancing rules must be adhered to by reducing restroom capacity where feasible.
 - Equipment and tools must be regularly disinfected using registered disinfectants, including at least as often as workers change workstations or move to a new set of tools. Refer to the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) list of products registered in New York State and identified by the EPA as effective against COVID-19.
 - If cleaning or disinfection products or the act of cleaning and disinfecting causes safety hazards or degrades the material or machinery, hand hygiene stations must be put in place for in between uses and/or disposable gloves must be supplied.
- Cleaning and disinfection of exposed areas must be provided for in the event of a positive case of COVID-19 of a worker, with such cleaning to include, at a minimum, all heavy transit areas and high-touch surfaces (e.g. shared tools, machines, vehicles, handrails, portable toilets).
- CDC guidelines on "Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility" if someone is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 infection are as follows:
 - Close off areas used by the person who is sick.