



COVID-19

RADON MITIGATION JOBSITE GUIDANCE

Introduction

If radon mitigation activities are allowed to continue under your state's stay-at-home order, then Social Distancing Requirements will need to be followed on your jobsites. In other words, it is likely that your work is **Not Exempt** from social distancing requirements, even if compliance means added cost. Hygiene protocols will be **strictly required**. Moreover, people who are sick or at high risk of severe illness from COVID-19 **must not travel to work, even if they work for a Critical Business**. It is also recommended that mitigation projects be reasonably postponed when possible.

Social distancing on construction worksites

Critical functions including radon mitigation work **MUST** comply with social distancing requirements. The following practices are important for applying social distancing to a construction worksite setting:

- **Reduce size of work crews:** Teams should reduce the number of people in each work crew to the minimum number of people possible to perform the task safely, even if the reduction of crew size means the job takes longer.
- **Minimize interaction between work teams:** Even groups within the same project should avoid interaction across groups, to minimize possible viral spread if one worker contracts COVID-19. Approaches to avoiding contact between groups may include staggered shifts, compressed work weeks where different teams work different days, and maximizing geographic distance between different teams working on the same project.
- **Avoid contact with visitors:** Homeowners, buyers, agents and other visitors should avoid interaction with the mitigation crew wherever possible. For example, if a home inspector or materials deliveryman needs to enter the site, they should alert the work crew (e.g. by honking the horn of their vehicle twice or through another established communication means) so that the work crew can vacate the site while the external parties are present.
- **Maintain a 6-foot distance between employees wherever possible:** Mitigation crews should make every effort to limit activities that cannot be performed within 6 feet of distance between

workers. However, some core activities may require some proximity to complete. In these cases, crews must employ other aggressive measures to limit contact. Examples include requiring employees to face away from each other, the use of supplemental Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) like face shields or respirators, minimizing the number of people on a team, and retaining consistency within work teams to limit contact with parties external to that team.

- **Office work should be done remotely, whenever possible:** Office functions associated with a project (e.g. accounting or records) should be done from home to the maximum extent practicable.
- **In-person meetings should be avoided:** Office meetings and consultations should take place virtually, with participants working from home or their work truck, whenever possible. If an in-person meeting is absolutely necessary, that must be limited to fewer than ten people, and participants must maintain 6-foot distance at all times during the meetings. All surfaces should be wiped down before and after the meeting, and hand washing should also occur before and after the meeting.
- **Workers must not congregate during breaks:** Jobsite workers should not congregate for lunch or other breaks.
- **Activity specific work plans:** Mitigation contractors should consider all job activities and review how they can be accomplished using necessary social distancing and sanitation protocols.

Hygiene protocols

Strict hygiene protocols must be utilized with all equipment and surface areas that are commonly touched. Operators of light and heavy-duty equipment, specifically, must:

- **Clean commonly touched surfaces before and after operation:** *Cleaning* refers to the removal of germs, dirt, and impurities from surfaces. Cleaning does not kill germs, but by removing them, it lowers their numbers and the risk of spreading infection. Cleaning is typically performed using soap, detergents, cleansers and clean water before using a disinfecting method. Commonly touched surfaces include but are not limited to door handles and grab bars, instrument panels, steering wheels, devices such as cell phones.
- **Follow cleaning activities with an approved disinfectant:** *Disinfectant* refers to using chemicals to kill germs on surfaces. This process does not necessarily clean dirty surfaces or remove germs, but by killing germs on a surface after cleaning, it can further lower the risk of spreading infection. Disinfecting is typically performed using approved commercial or household disinfecting solutions. For a list of CDC-approved disinfectants against viruses (including COVID-19 virus), see: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>
- **Use of personal protective equipment for hygiene and safety:** employees should wear all standard worksite personal protective equipment (PPE), especially eye protection and gloves, as well as other standard safety equipment (e.g. reflective vests or jackets). Face masks should be limited to specific activities for which they are typically needed, because of a national supply shortage. **PPE may not be shared between members of a work team.**

Monitoring employee health and avoiding travel for high risk personnel

- It is critical that individuals DO NOT report to work while they are experiencing illness symptoms including any of the following symptoms: such as; fever, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, runny/stuffy nose, body aches, nausea, chills, or fatigue. If an employee does experience any of these symptoms, they will notify their foreman or supervisor immediately so that appropriate follow-up actions can be taken. A screening tool for employees can be found [here](#).
- People at high risk of severe illness from COVID-19 are urged to stay in their **residence at all times** except as necessary to seek medical care. People who are sick must stay in their Residence except as necessary to seek medical care and must not go to work, even at a **Critical Business**.
- **Any worker displaying possible COVID symptoms should NEVER participate in mitigation work.**
- Employees should monitor their health at the beginning of each workday and are strongly encouraged to check their temperature at the start of the workday (although some COVID-19 cases do not experience a fever).
- Individuals should also seek medical attention if they develop these symptoms by first calling their primary care provider or urgent care center.
- A sick employee must not return to work until they have been asymptomatic for 72 hours. If an employee is diagnosed as positive for COVID-19, they should not return to work until a medical professional has provided written notice that it is safe to do so.

Focus on critical activities

- **Focus on activities that are truly critical:** Not all activities are of equal urgency. When considering whether a project is critical, please consider factors such as:
 - Whether the project is underway already and thus requires active work zone safety measures that benefit from ongoing activity.
 - Whether deferral of a start date on a project would undermine client safety
 - Whether the project can feasibly be done with social distancing measures as detailed above.
- **Encouraging deferral of non-essential work:** All mitigators are encouraged to provide flexibility to employees and subcontractors to enable them to delay work during the period of the state's stay at home order. Businesses and homeowners are strongly encouraged to provide mitigation contractors with flexibility to defer work until after the stay at home order is lifted.
- **Safe shutdown of work:** When a project must be shut down due to the pandemic, care should be taken that the work site is left in a safe condition.