April 29, 2020

To all Local 6 Members,

Shelter-in-Place Extended

We have entered the seventh week of the Shelter-in-Place (SIP) Orders for the Bay Area, San Francisco City & County being of particular concern to the membership. Yesterday, Governor Newsom laid out his roadmap to re-opening the State, and it includes testing/tracing benchmarks and a plan to open workplaces by risk level. All of this is predicated on the continued success of SIP Orders, and social distancing guidelines, for reducing the spread of the Coronavirus.

San Francisco is the second most densely populated city in the Country behind New York City. The early and decisive action of Mayor Breed, in a coordinated effort with surrounding counties, we have been spared the horrific toll that has been seen in New York City. It has not been easy. It has had an enormous negative economic impact on the City, the Bay Area, but more importantly your pocketbooks. Emotionally, the impact from the shutdowns has been equally strong as members balance health concerns with economic stability.

From the onset of the SIP Orders, Local 6 has sought clarity on allowable work, pushed for expanded safety guidelines, and repeatedly inquired when our members who have been idled and want to go back to work can do so. When it comes to this pandemic, we have heard the concerns of the membership from both end of the spectrum, the ‘this is nothing but a hoax’ folks to the ‘they haven’t found a cure yet’ folks. When we begin our return to work, we are obviously going to land somewhere towards the middle of those two extremes.

When Will Work Resume?

We will have to return to work at some point, and that is inevitable. We have been pushing to re-open work sooner provided there is a jobsite safety plan in place. Today it was announced by the City & County Health Department that “Under the extended Stay Home Order, all construction will be allowed to resume as long as specific safety measures are in place.”

**Construction could resume on your jobsites as early as May 4th.** Neither the Local Union nor the electrical contractor you are employed by can control whether or not a General Contractor re-opens a job, how fast they will re-open the jobsite, or what restrictions may be put in place by the building owner, so please keep that in mind.
What To Expect Moving Forward

This is how we earn our livings; we work on jobsites, but we are not canaries in a coal mine and our ability to work must be coupled with safety precautions. According to all reputable sources, this virus will be with us for at least another 12-18 months. Like it or not, avoiding this virus will have to become part of your daily work routine. Hand washing, proper PPE, social distancing, being aware of your surroundings, and even bringing your lunch from home will become something you just do.

For those who have been idled, the workplace you return to will not be the same one you left. Construction Safety Guidelines have been developed to make the workplace safer. CalOSHA, in its April 24th Safety and Health Guidance for COVID-19 Infection Prevention in Construction, noted that Cloth face coverings are not personal protective equipment (PPE) and do not protect the person wearing the face covering. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has issued guidelines that everyone should use cloth face coverings when around other persons, and the City & County of San Francisco, in its Health Order C19-12, has made the use of face coverings mandatory in workplace settings. For the foreseeable future you can expect to wear a cloth mask just to walk around the City and gain entrance into a building where work is taking place.

Will these guidelines remove all risk? No, and I doubt that a set of guidelines could be produced that would, but if applied properly they will greatly reduce the risk of exposure. The success of these guidelines will greatly depend on the workers. Like any other safety programs, they are meaningless words on paper if the workers themselves disregard them.

You will do so because following the guidelines will give you the best chance of going home as safe as when you left it; because you have loved ones counting on you; because you care about your fellow workers on the jobsite; because you are a highly trained professional in an industry that is important to both our economy and our community.

Inside Wiremen Allocation

Under a separate letter going out to Inside Wiremen, please be advised that we will hold our allocation for the June 1st raise using an online balloting system. The Unit 1 Committee will provide several options for the allocation that the eligible members will place in ranked choice order. More details are coming in this letter.

The decision to utilize an online balloting system for the allocation was made by the Executive Board of Local Union 6 and is a result of the restrictions on public gatherings currently in place.

Fraternally yours,

John J. Doherty
Business Manager-Financial Secretary
California employers are required to establish and implement an Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) to protect employees from all worksite hazards, including infectious diseases. This guidance does not impose any new legal obligations. It contains information for construction employers on ways to update their IIPPs to include information on employee training and preventing the spread of coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes COVID-19, at construction sites. This is mandatory in most California workplaces since COVID-19 is widespread in the community.

**Train Employees on COVID-19**

Provide training in a form that is readily understandable by all employees on the following topics:

- Information related to COVID-19 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – check for updates frequently - including:
  - What COVID-19 is and how it is spread.
  - Preventing the spread of COVID-19 if you are sick.
  - Symptoms of COVID-19 and when to seek medical attention.
  - How an infected person can spread COVID-19 to others even when they don’t feel sick.

- Additional helpful information is on California’s COVID-19 Response webpage.

- The importance of frequent hand-washing with soap and water (or using hand sanitizer as a last resort where employees cannot feasibly get to a sink or hand washing station), including:
  - Following CDC guidelines to scrub for at least 20 seconds.
  - When employees arrive at work and before they leave work.
  - Before and after eating or using the toilet.
  - After close interaction with other persons.
  - After contacting shared surfaces, equipment or tools.
  - Before and after wearing masks or gloves.

- After blowing nose or sneezing.

**NOTE:** Hand sanitizers must have at least 60% alcohol. They are less effective than hand-washing in preventing the spread of COVID-19 but can be used as an interim measure if a hand-washing station is not immediately available.

- Maintaining more than six feet of separation with others and eliminating close contact with others (see Physical Distancing information on next page).

- Methods to avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth.

- The use of cloth face coverings, including:
  - Cloth face coverings are not personal protective equipment (PPE) and do not protect the person wearing the face covering.
  - CDC has issued guidelines that everyone should use cloth face coverings when around other persons. Employers should provide these coverings for their employees or at least encourage them to use their own.
  - Cloth face coverings can help protect people near the wearer, but do not replace the need for physical distancing and frequent hand washing.
  - Employees should wash or sanitize hands before and after using or adjusting face coverings.
• Face coverings should be washed after each shift and should be discarded if they no longer cover the nose and mouth, have stretched out or damaged ties or straps, cannot stay on the face, or have holes or tears.

• Coughing and sneezing etiquette, including covering a cough or sneeze with a tissue or a sleeve instead of a hand.

• Safely using cleaners and disinfectants, which includes:
  o The hazards of the cleaners and disinfectants used at the worksite.
  o Wearing personal protective equipment (such as gloves).
  o Ensuring cleaners and disinfectants are used in a manner that does not endanger employees.

• The importance of not coming to work if they have a frequent cough, fever, difficulty breathing, chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, or recent loss of taste of smell, or if they or someone they live with has been diagnosed with COVID-19.

• To seek medical attention if the symptoms become severe including persistent pain or pressure in the chest, confusion, or bluish lips or face. Updates and further details are available on CDC’s webpage.

• Use repeated safety stand-downs or toolbox/tailgates – while maintaining physical distancing - to re-emphasize the training.

• Designate a site-specific COVID-19 officer at every job site to observe and ensure site workers are implementing what they have been trained to do.

Increase Cleaning and Disinfection
Establish and implement the following procedures to help prevent the spread of COVID-19:

• Make hand-washing stations more readily available and encourage their use.

• Employers should change productivity expectations to allow extra time for employees to wash their hands thoroughly and frequently.

• Establish procedures to routinely clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces and objects (e.g., door handles, steering wheels, touch screens, mobile equipment controls, carts, shared power tools) throughout the workday, including:
  o Using disinfectants that are EPA-approved for use against the virus that causes COVID-19.
  o Providing EPA-registered disposable wipes for employees to wipe down commonly used surfaces before and after use.

• Following the manufacturer’s instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products (e.g., safety requirements, protective equipment, proper dilution, contact time).

• Following safe work practices such as never mixing products together and using adequate ventilation.

• Cleaning visibly dirty surfaces first before disinfection. Disinfectants are less effective if used on soiled surfaces.

• Ensuring there are adequate supplies to support cleaning and disinfection practices, including cleaning products and tools and chemical resistant gloves. Make sure disinfectants are available to workers throughout the worksite.

• Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles between shifts and between workers.

Increase Physical Distancing
Physical distancing, also referred to as social distancing, is an infection control measure that can stop or slow down the spread of an infectious disease by limiting contact between people. Use the following distancing measures:

• Practice physical distancing at all times, including during work, breaks and in vehicles.

• Plan for office staff to have the ability to work from home.

• Stagger break and lunch times and spread out where employees spend their breaks by providing additional seating and shade areas.

• Limit crew size by staggering or increasing the number of work shifts.

• Maintain separation of six feet or more during work:
  o Limit the number of employees gathered at the start of a shift, in break areas or during trainings and other meetings to allow employees to spread out.
  o Limit the number of personnel riding construction passenger elevators at one time.
  o Ensure employees allow for at least 6 feet of clearance between each other when lining up for the lunch truck and restrooms.
  o Hold meetings electronically rather than in person whenever possible.
  o Perform job interviews and orientations over the phone or using video conferencing.
  o Identify choke points where workers are forced
to stand together (e.g. hallways, hoists, buses) and control them.

- Provide additional seating and shade structures.

- If employees are dispatched from a hiring hall, encourage the hiring hall to implement physical distancing measures, such as using additional locations for dispatch.

- Limit interaction with other contractors.
  - Where possible, limit the number of trades in the same area at the same time.
  - Maintain distance during interactions and deliveries.

- Encourage employees to avoid large gatherings and practice physical distancing during non-work hours.

- Create specific instructions for deliveries to your worksites.
  - Establish a drop-off location and all the procedures to be used at the drop-off point.
  - Create signage to easily identify drop-off points. Include contact information on the signs to assist with questions leading up to delivery and upon arrival.
  - Create procedures to disinfect deliveries, such as wiping down boxes and delivered items.

- Provide alternative methods to reduce the spread of infection when physical distancing is not possible. Engineering controls such as physical barriers between workers and face coverings like bandanas, scarfs, buffs, neck gaiters or homemade masks can help reduce community spread of the virus.

- In addition to physical distancing, provide face coverings or encourage employees to use their own face covers. Ensure they are used in accordance with CDC guidelines.

### Ensure Good Hygiene Practices

Ensure toilets and hand-washing facilities are readily accessible to all employees at all times. Employers should adjust productivity expectations to allow extra time for employees to thoroughly and frequently wash their hands.

- Restrooms must be clean and sanitary.
- Handwashing facilities must be located at or near the restrooms.
- Soap or other suitable cleansing agent and single-use towels must be provided.

- Additional handwashing supplies should be placed as close to work areas and break areas as possible to allow for frequent handwashing.
- Encourage more frequent hand-washing.
- Encourage more thorough hand-washing. Hands should be washed with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- For delivery drivers, normally accessible restrooms on routes (e.g., restaurants, coffee shops) may be closed. Employers should provide employees alternative restroom locations and allow time for employees to use them.
- If employees have limited access to hand-washing or hand sanitizing, employees as a last resort can use disposable gloves to limit hand contact with potentially contaminated surfaces. Employers should encourage employees to change gloves frequently and before touching their face, smoking, eating or using the restroom. In addition, provide an adequate supply of gloves and make them readily available. Employees should wash or sanitize hands as soon as possible after removing gloves.
- Provide hand sanitizer throughout worksites and to delivery drivers for times when access to soap and water may be limited.
- If respirators and other PPE is worn to protect against other hazards at work, hands should be washed before putting on PPE and after taking it off. Reusable PPE should be cleaned and sanitized per manufacturers’ instructions.

At this time, health experts do not recommend the use of respirators by the general public for protection against COVID-19. However, if available, employers must provide them to workers in the construction industry when needed to protect against other respiratory hazards.

### Implement Safe Work Practices

- Limit the sharing of tools as much as possible. If tools must be shared try to group them to be used by people who reside together or travel to work together.
- If fans or other means of ventilation are used on the job, place them to avoid blowing air from one worker or group of workers to another.
- Encourage workers to drive to worksites or parking areas by themselves. They should avoid having passengers or carpooling together unless they are
already sheltering in place together. If carpooling cannot be avoided riders should sit as far apart as possible, wear face coverings and wash hands after the trip.

- Discourage shaking hands.
- Discourage the sharing of food and water. Provide single use bottles rather than using shared water stations or dispensers.

**What to do with Workers Who Might Be Sick with COVID-19**

- Immediately send employees with acute respiratory illness symptoms home or to medical care as needed.
- Actively encourage sick employees to stay home.
- Ensure employees who are out ill with fever or acute respiratory symptoms do not return to work until both of the following occur:
  - At least three full days pass with no fever (without the use of fever-reducing medications) and improvement in respiratory symptoms.
  - At least seven full days pass since symptoms first appeared.
- Ensure employees who return to work following an illness promptly report any recurrence of symptoms.
- Employees who are well but who have a sick family member at home with COVID-19 should notify their supervisor and follow CDC-recommended precautions.
- Encourage sick workers to stay home by implementing work policies that do not penalize workers for missing work because they have been diagnosed with COVID-19. Consider paid sick leave benefits to help prevent the spread among workers who might otherwise work out of economic necessity. Educate eligible employees on other benefits they can access if symptoms, illness or caring for an ill family member prevents them from working.
- The Families First Coronavirus Response Act requires certain employers to provide employees with paid sick leave or expanded family and medical leave for specified reasons related to COVID-19.
- If someone goes home because they are sick, the area where the person worked and the tools and equipment they used should be disinfected prior to use by others.

- Establish procedures to notify local health officials upon learning that someone has a COVID-19 infection. These officials will help employers determine a course of action.
- Employers can implement health screening programs to ensure that employees showing up to work are healthy. Employers may choose to prohibit employees with a high temperature (e.g., above 100.4 degrees F) from entering the worksite. Train employees on self-screening before they come to work. If conducting workplace screening, provide employees performing screening with appropriate personal protective equipment. In light of personal protective equipment shortages, use gloves, eye protection and a face covering. Have screened employees wear a face covering or cover their nose and mouth with cloth or other material during screening. If possible, use touchless thermometers. Disinfect contact-thermometers between employees. Ensure screeners maximize their distance from the employee being screened.
- Immediately send employees with acute respiratory illness symptoms home or to medical care as needed. Establish procedures to notify local health officials upon learning that someone has a COVID-19 infection. These officials will help employers determine a course of action.
Additional COVID-19 Resources for Construction

- **California Coronavirus (COVID-19) Response**
- **California Division of Occupational Safety and Health.** Cal/OSHA Interim Guidelines for General Industry on 2019 Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)
  - Cal/OSH Injury and Illness Prevention Program
  - Log 300 recordkeeping requirements
  - Reporting Work-Connected Injuries - Section 342
- **California Department of Public Health.** Face Coverings Guidance
- **California Labor and Workforce Development Agency.** Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) Resources for Employers and Workers
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.** Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): How It Spreads
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): Recommendation Regarding the Use of Cloth Face Coverings
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): Steps to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 if you are sick
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): Cleaning and Disinfecting Your Facility
- **Federal OSHA:** COVID-19
- **Los Angeles County:** COVID-19: What you need to know about cloth face coverings
- **New York Times:** How to Stop Touching Your Face
- **Ohio Department of Health.** COVID-19 Information for Businesses and Employers: Screening Employees for COVID-19
- **The Center for Construction Research and Training (CPWR):** COVID-19 Resources (English), (Spanish)
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.** Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19)
- **U.S. Department of Labor.** Families First Coronavirus Response Act: Employee Paid Leave Rights
ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER No. C19-12

ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
GENERALLY REQUIRING MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AND
WORKERS TO WEAR FACE COVERINGS

(PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY ORDER)

DATE OF ORDER: April 17, 2020

Please read this Order carefully. Violation of or failure to comply with this Order is a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both. (California Health and Safety Code § 120295, et seq.; Cal. Penal Code §§ 69, 148(a)(1); San Francisco Administrative Code §7.17(b))

Summary: The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”), California Department of Public Health (“CDPH”), and San Francisco Department Public Health (“SFDPH”) have recommended that members of the public, when they need to interact with others outside the home and especially in settings where many people are present such as waiting in lines and shopping, should cover the mouth and nose to prevent inadvertently spreading the virus that causes Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”). One key transmission method for the COVID-19 virus is respiratory droplets that people expel when they breathe or sneeze. With the virus that causes COVID-19, people can be infected and not have any symptoms, meaning they are asymptomatic, but they can still be contagious. People can also be infected and contagious 48 hours before developing symptoms, the time when they are pre-symptomatic. Many people with the COVID-19 virus have mild symptoms and do not recognize they are infected and contagious, and they can unintentionally infect others. Therefore, the CDC, CDPH, and SFDPH now believe that wearing a face covering, when combined with physical distancing of at least 6 feet and frequent hand washing, may reduce the risk of transmitting coronavirus when in public and engaged in essential activities by reducing the spread of respiratory droplets. And because it is not always possible to maintain at least 6 feet of distance, members of the public and workers should wear face coverings while engaged in most essential activities and other activities when others are nearby. For clarity, although wearing a face covering is one tool for reducing the spread of the virus, doing so is not a substitute for sheltering in place, physical distancing of at least 6 feet, and frequent hand washing.

This Order requires that people wear Face Coverings, which may be simple do-it-yourself coverings as further described below, in three main settings. First, members of the public must wear Face Coverings while inside of or waiting in line to enter Essential Businesses and other businesses or facilities engaged in Minimum Basic Operations, providing Essential Infrastructure, and providing Essential Government Functions (except Healthcare Operations, which are subject to different requirements), when seeking healthcare from Healthcare Operations, and when waiting for or riding on public transportation and other types of shared transportation. Each of the capitalized terms
other than “Face Coverings” in the preceding sentence are defined in Health Officer Order No. C19-07b. Second, this Order also requires employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of all Essential Businesses or those operating public transportation and other types of shared transportation to wear a Face Covering when at work. And third, this Order also requires workers engaged in Minimum Basic Operations, Essential Infrastructure work, and Essential Government Functions to wear a Face Covering in areas where the public is present or likely to be and at any time when others are nearby. The Order is effective at 11:59 p.m. on April 17, 2020 but provides for a grace period in enforcement until 8:00 a.m. on April 22, 2020. While the purpose of the grace period is to allow people and businesses time to implement the requirements of the Order, they should comply as soon as possible within the period.

This Order includes certain exceptions. For instance, this Order does not require that any child aged twelve years or younger wear a Face Covering and recommends that any child aged two years or younger should not wear one because of the risk of suffocation. This Order also does not apply to people who are in their own cars alone or with members of their own household. It also does not require people wear Face Coverings while engaged in outdoor recreation such as walking, hiking, bicycling, or running, though it does recommend that they have a Face Covering with them and still requires them to practice social distancing and other measures to protect against transmission of the virus.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTIONS 101040, 101085, 120175, AND 120220, THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO (“HEALTH OFFICER”) ORDERS:

1. This Order will take effect at 11:59 p.m. on April 17, 2020, and will continue to be in effect until it is extended, rescinded, superseded, or amended in writing by the Health Officer. But this Order will not be enforced until 8:00 a.m. on April 22, 2020. Any capitalized terms in this Order that are defined in Health Officer Order No. C19-07b are automatically updated to incorporate revisions to that order without a need to update this Order.

2. As used in this Order, a “Face Covering” means a covering made of cloth, fabric, or other soft or permeable material, without holes, that covers only the nose and mouth and surrounding areas of the lower face. A covering that hides or obscures the wearer’s eyes or forehead is not a Face Covering. Examples of Face Coverings include a scarf or bandana; a neck gaiter; a homemade covering made from a t-shirt, sweatshirt, or towel, held on with rubber bands or otherwise; or a mask, which need not be medical-grade. A Face Covering may be factory-made, or may be handmade and improvised from ordinary household materials. The Face Covering should be comfortable, so that the wearer can breathe comfortably through the nose and does not have to adjust it frequently, so as to avoid touching the face. For as long as medical grade masks such as N95 masks and surgical masks are in short supply, members of the public should not purchase those masks as Face Coverings under this Order; those
medical grade masks should be reserved for health care providers and first responders. In general, even when not required by this Order, people are strongly encouraged to wear Face Coverings when in public. Also, for Face Coverings that are not disposed of after each use, people should clean them frequently and have extra ones available so that they have a clean one available for use.

Note that any mask that incorporates a one-way valve (typically a raised plastic cylinder about the size of a quarter on the front or side of the mask) that is designed to facilitate easy exhaling is not a Face Covering under this Order and is not to be used to comply with this Order’s requirements. Valves of that type permit droplet release from the mask, putting others nearby at risk.

A video showing how to make a face covering and additional information about how to wear and clean Face Coverings may be found at the website of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html.

3. All members of the public, except as specifically exempted below, must wear a Face Covering outside their home or other place they reside in the following situations:

   a. When they are inside of, or in line to enter, any Essential Business (as that term is defined in Section 13.f of the Health Officer’s Order No. C19-07b, dated March 31, 2020 (“Order No. C19-07b”)), including, but not limited to, grocery stores, convenience stores, supermarkets, laundromats, and restaurants;

   b. When they are inside or at any location or facility engaging in Minimum Basic Operations or seeking or receiving Essential Government Functions (as defined in Sections 13.g and 13.d, respectively, of Order No. C19-07b);

   c. When they are engaged in Essential Infrastructure work (as defined in Section 13.c of Order No. C19-07b);

   d. When they are obtaining services at Healthcare Operations (as defined by in Section 13.b of Order No. C19-07b)—including hospitals, clinics, COVID-19 testing locations, dentists, pharmacies, blood banks and blood drives, other healthcare facilities, mental health providers, or facilities providing veterinary care and similar healthcare services for animals—unless directed otherwise by an employee or worker at the Healthcare Operation; or

   e. When they are waiting for or riding on public transportation (including without limitation any bus, BART, Muni light rail, street car, cable car, or CalTrain) or paratransit or are in a taxi, private car service, or ride-sharing vehicle.

4. Each driver or operator of any public transportation or paratransit vehicle, taxi, or private car service or ride-sharing vehicle must wear a Face Covering while driving or operating such vehicle, regardless of whether a member of the public is in the vehicle, due to the need to reduce the spread of respiratory droplets in the vehicle at all times.
5. All Essential Businesses, as well as entities and organizations with workers engaged in Essential Infrastructure work, Minimum Basic Operations, or Essential Government Functions (except for Healthcare Operations, which are subject to their own regulation regarding specified face coverings), must:

   a. Require their employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers to wear a Face Covering at the workplace and when performing work off-site any time the employee, contractor, owner, or volunteer is:
      
      i. interacting in person with any member of the public;

      ii. working in any space visited by members of the public, such as by way of example and without limitation, reception areas, grocery store or pharmacy aisles, service counters, public restrooms, cashier and checkout areas, waiting rooms, service areas, and other spaces used to interact with the public, regardless of whether anyone from the public is present at the time;

      iii. working in any space where food is prepared or packaged for sale or distribution to others;

      iv. working in or walking through common areas such as hallways, stairways, elevators, and parking facilities; or

      v. in any room or enclosed area when other people (except for members of the person’s own household or residence) are present.

   For clarity, a Face Covering is not required when a person is in a personal office (a single room) when others outside of that person’s household are not present as long as the public does not regularly visit the room. By way of example and without limitation, a construction worker, plumber, bank manager, accountant, or bike repair person is not required to wear a Face Covering if that individual is alone and in a space not regularly visited by the public, but that individual must put on a Face Covering when coworkers are nearby, when being visited by a client/customer, and anywhere members of the public or other coworkers are regularly present.

   b. Take reasonable measures, such as posting signs, to remind their customers and the public of the requirement that they wear a Face Covering while inside of or waiting in line to enter the business, facility, or location. Essential Businesses and entities or organizations that engaged in Essential Infrastructure work or Minimum Basic Operations must take all reasonable steps to prohibit any member of the public who is not wearing a Face Covering from entering and must not serve that person if those efforts are unsuccessful and seek to remove that person.

      A sample sign to be used for notifying customers can be found at the Department of Public Health website, at https://www.sfdph.org/dph/alerts/coronavirus.asp.

6. Any child aged two years or less must not wear a Face Covering because of the risk of suffocation. This Order does not require that any child aged twelve years or less wear a
Face Covering. Parents and caregivers must supervise use of Face Coverings by children to avoid misuse.

7. Wearing a Face Covering is recommended but not required while engaged in outdoor recreation such as walking, hiking, bicycling, or running. But each person engaged in such activity must comply with social distancing requirements including maintaining at least six feet of separation from all other people to the greatest extent possible. Additionally, it is recommended that each person engaged in such activity bring a Face Covering and wear that Face Covering in circumstances where it is difficult to maintain compliance with Social Distancing Requirements (as defined in Section 13.k of Health Officer Order No. C19-07b), and that they carry the Face Covering in a readily accessible location, such as around the person’s neck or in a pocket, for such use. Because running or bicycling causes people to more forcefully expel airborne particles, making the usual minimum 6 feet distance less adequate, runners and cyclists must take steps to avoid exposing others to those particles, which include the following measures: wearing a Face Covering when possible; crossing the street when running to avoid sidewalks with pedestrians; slowing down and moving to the side when unable to leave the sidewalk and nearing other people; never spitting; and avoiding running or cycling directly in front of or behind another runner or cyclist who is not in the same household.

8. This Order does not require any person to wear a Face Covering while driving alone, or exclusively with other members of the same family or household, in a motor vehicle.

9. A Face Covering is also not required by this Order to be worn by a particular individual if the person can show either: (1) a medical professional has advised that wearing a Face Covering may pose a risk to the person wearing the mask for health-related reasons; or (2) wearing a Face Covering would create a risk to the person related to their work as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines. A Face Covering should also not be used by anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the Face Covering without assistance.

10. The intent of this Order is to ensure that all people who are visiting or working at Essential Businesses and all people who are seeking care at healthcare facilities or engaged in certain types of public transit or transportation with others wear a Face Covering to reduce the likelihood that they may transmit or receive the COVID-19 virus. The intent of this Order is also to ensure that people who work for or seek services from entities engaged in Essential Infrastructure work, Minimum Basic Operations, or Essential Government Functions also wear a Face Covering when they are in close proximity to others. In so doing, this Order will help reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus and mitigate the impact of the virus on members of the public and on the delivery of critical healthcare services to those in need. All provisions of this Order must be interpreted to effectuate this intent.
11. This Order is issued based on evidence of increasing occurrence of COVID-19 within the City, the Bay Area, and the United States of America, scientific evidence, and best practices regarding the most effective approaches to slow the transmission of communicable diseases generally and COVID-19 specifically. Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus in the general public, which is now a pandemic according to the World Health Organization, there is a public health emergency throughout the City. With the virus that causes COVID-19, people can be infected and contagious and not have any symptoms, meaning they are asymptomatic. People can also be infected and contagious 48 hours before developing symptoms, the time when they are pre-symptomatic. Many people with the COVID-19 virus have mild symptoms and do not recognize they are infected and contagious, and they can unintentionally infect others. Therefore, the CDC, CDPH, and SFDPH now believe that wearing a face covering, when combined with physical distancing of at least 6 feet and frequent hand washing, may reduce the risk of transmitting coronavirus when in public and engaged in essential activities. And because it is not always possible to maintain at least 6 feet of distance, members of the public and workers are required to wear Face Coverings while engaged in most essential activities and other activities when others are nearby. For clarity, although wearing a Face Covering is one tool for reducing the spread of the virus, doing so is not a substitute for sheltering in place, physical distancing of at least 6 feet, and frequent hand washing.

12. This Order is also issued in light of the existence, as of April 17 2020, of 1,019 confirmed cases of infection by the COVID-19 virus in the City, including a significant and increasing number of suspected cases of community transmission. This Order is necessary to slow the rate of spread, and the Health Officer will continue to assess the quickly evolving situation and may modify this Order, or issue additional Orders, related to COVID-19, as changing circumstances dictate.

13. This Order is also issued in accordance with, and incorporates by reference, the March 31, 2020 Shelter in Place Order No. C19-07b issued by the Health Officer, the March 4, 2020 Proclamation of a State of Emergency issued by Governor Gavin Newsom, the March 12, 2020 Executive Order (Executive Order N-25-20) issued by Governor Newsom, the February 25, 2020 Proclamation by Mayor London Breed Declaring the Existence of a Local Emergency (as supplemented several times after its issuance), the March 6, 2020 Declaration of Local Health Emergency Regarding Novel Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) issued by the Health Officer, and guidance issued by the CDPH and CDC, as each of them have been and may be supplemented.

14. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Order constitutes an imminent threat and immediate menace to public health, constitutes a public nuisance, and is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both.

15. The City must promptly provide copies of this Order as follows: (1) by posting on the City Administrator’s website (sfgsa.org) and the Department of Public Health website (sfdpd.org); (2) by posting at City Hall, located at 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Pl., San
Francisco, CA 94102; and (3) by providing to any member of the public requesting a copy.

16. If any provision of this Order or its application to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid, then the remainder of the Order, including the application of such part or provision to other people or circumstances, shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, the provisions of this Order are severable.

IT IS SO ORDERED:

[Signature]

Tomás J. Aragón, MD, DrPH, Health Officer of the City and County of San Francisco

April 17, 2020