

Hurricane Preparedness



HURRICANE WATCH CHECKLIST					
	Stop all materials deliveries.		Obtain netting or banding materials to secure and anchor materials that cannot be removed or securely stored.		
	Have subcontractors move any uninstalled materials to a safe location.		Remove, secure, isolate or neutralize chemicals to prevent their release or their reaction together if disturbed.		
	Discontinue work on projects that would be vulnerable to damage by the storm.		Remove loose jobsite materials and debris that could become projectiles.		
	Reasonably complete work if it would minimize the impact of the storm.				
HURRICANE WARNING CHECKLIST					
	Remove scaffolds when possible. If removal of scaffolds is not feasible, remove and secure all boards from scaffolds. Secure all mobile scaffolds to columns or place in containers.		De-energize power (especially temporary electrical service) at the circuit breakers, as close to the main power breaker as possible. Unplug all electrical equipment.		
	Secure all exterior building openings, doors and windows. Consider temporary bracing for large doors which are not designed for high wind loads.		Shut down all gas lines as far back to the main as is feasible to prevent a gas release or a fire.		
	Back up all important critical computer data. Store data backup offsite.		Shut down all water lines that are not used for fire protection as far back to the supply point as possible.		
	Contact the crane subcontractor regarding preparing the crane for adverse weather.		Fill water coolers and place inside jobsite boxes for additional weight and for water needs of recovery personnel. Water may not be available following a storm or municipal water may be contaminated.		
	Fuel all vehicles and emergency equipment (such as generators).		Inform employees and subcontractors of whom to contact regarding resumption of site activities.		
	Remove fence screening, signs, banners, etc.		Record the jobsite and surrounding properties to document the project condition and status prior.		
	Equipment should be moved to a location as far away as possible from trees or electrical wires which could fall during a storm. Equipment, with brakes set, should also be relocated to as high an elevation as possible to reduce the likelihood of water damage.				





HURRICANE RECOVERY CHECKLIST					
Always ensure that a safety manager is present prior to beginning a hurricane recovery operation.		Workers should take extra care when walking through standing water, as it can mask hidden hazards such as depressions, sharp debris and tripping hazards, and can contain chemicals and harbor disease.			
Determine if the site is safe to enter and what hazards are present. Determine what trades and personnel should return to the site.		Evaluate structures before entering (if required, utilize a structural engineer). Repairs may be required to make the structure safe prior to entry.			
Recovery personnel must be equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment, including chemical protective suits where required.		Barricade and clearly identify unsafe areas to prevent entry. If a barricade is not feasible, post a guard to prevent unauthorized entry until the hazard is eliminated.			
HURRICANE RESPONSE CHECKLIST					
Identify your jobsite response team and backup personnel.		Repair damage to fire protection systems as quickly as possible and maintain permitting of hot work, smoking prohibitions and a clean project site to prevent potential fires.			
Assign tasks per individual and document completion.		Secure breaches in the roof (tarp, if needed) and building envelope (cover broken windows and exterior building damage). Remove materials from and/or pump out water as required. Clean roof drains and debris to prevent drainage problems.			
Document all damage prior to cleanup and repair, including photos and video.		Have qualified electricians inspect all electrical systems and ensure that they are safe to be energized. If power lines are down, consider them as energized ("live") until verified to be deenergized. Beware of electrical lines in standing water.			
Notify the owner and insurer before making repairs. However, make immediate reasonable repairs to minimize damage or prevent personal injury.		When operating fuel-powered equipment, such as generators, pumps, compressors, etc., ensure that proper ventilation is provided.			
Establish repair priorities. Identify critical hazards that must be abated prior to allowing the entire construction staff to resume jobsite activities.					