

Glossary of Terms

Isolation: The separation of a person or group of people known or reasonably believed to be infected with a communicable disease and potentially infectious from those who are not infected to prevent spread of the communicable disease. [Isolation](#) for public health purposes may be voluntary or compelled by federal, state, or local public health order. (See *Quarantine*)
Source: CDC

Level 3 Cleaning: Also known as High-level Disinfection (HLD), the highest of the three levels of disinfection recognized by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). High-level disinfection is effected with a chemical germicide that has been cleared by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to be marketed as a sterilant. The HLD process kills all vegetative microorganisms, mycobacteria, lipid and nonlipid viruses, fungal spores, and some bacterial spores.

People at Increased Risk: Persons with [underlying medical conditions](#) or [characteristics](#) that may put them at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19 and who should take extra precaution to prevent exposure to the virus.

Plan: Refers to the Swinerton COVID-19 Plan developed and published by the Swinerton COVID-19 Task Force. The initial Plan was published on March 18, 2020 with an updated 2.0 version published on April 6, 2020 with revisions made and published on May 1, 2020. The current Plan is version 3.0.

Prolonged Period of Time: Data are insufficient to precisely define the duration of time that constitutes a prolonged exposure. Recommendations vary on the length of time of exposure, but 15 minutes of close exposure can be used as an operational definition. *Source: CDC*

Quarantine: The separation of a person or group of people reasonably believed to have been exposed to a communicable disease but not yet symptomatic from others who have not been so exposed to prevent the possible spread of the communicable disease. [Quarantine](#) may be voluntary or compelled by federal, state, or local public health order.

Return to Office Plan: Refers to Swinerton's specific Return to Office Plans developed and published by each office location. Each plan identifies a specific Return to Office Coordinator for each location.

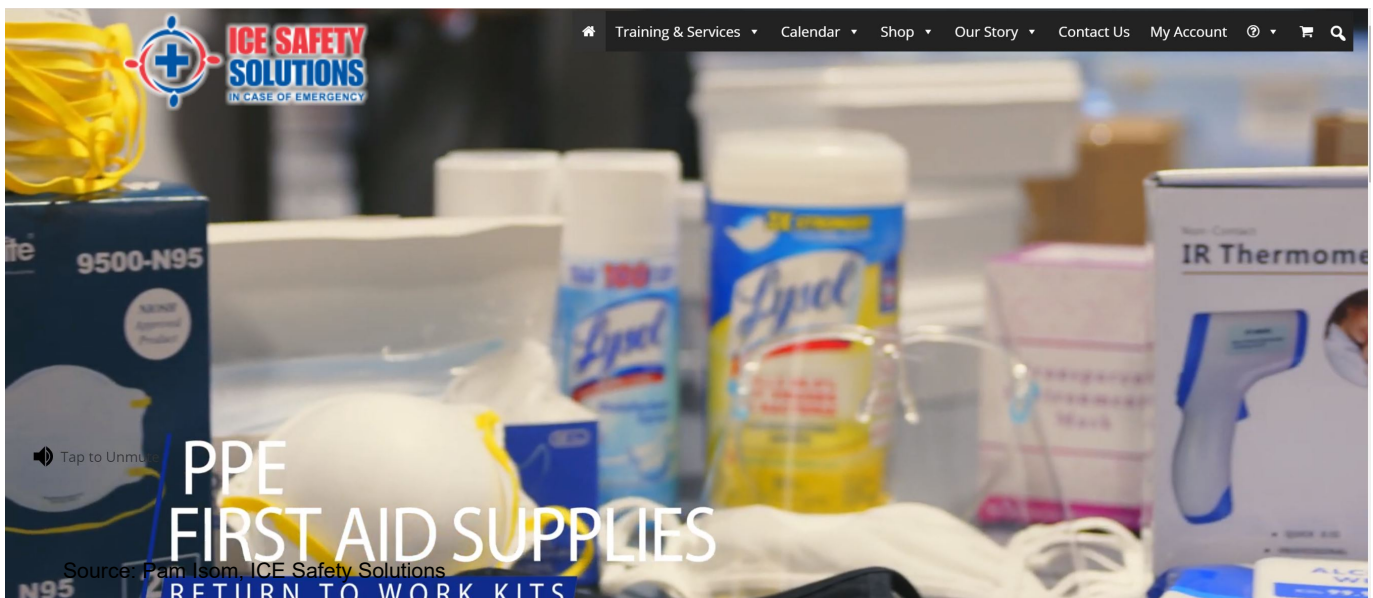
Return to Work: See [COVID-19 Return to Work Guidelines](#) for symptomatic and asymptomatic protocols.

Social Distancing: See [COVID-19 Social Distancing Tips and Recommendations](#) for definitions and helpful links.

Symptoms: Any indication of disease perceived by the patient. *Source: Medical Dictionary*

Travel (Domestic): Any travel outside of your home state but within the United States of America. Please be aware that some states (such as Hawaii and Washington) have specific restrictions on travel for workers from outside of the state and, in the case of Hawaii, inter-island travel has restriction. Please be aware of any local orders that may impact or restrict your travel or trigger a quarantine period.

Travel (International): Any travel from outside of the United States of America. Note: This does not include normal commute in areas where you normally cross a border to go to work.



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Asymptomatic: a person who does not report or appear to have any symptoms or signs of illness. *Source: CDC*

Close Contact: Someone who was within 6 feet of an infected person for at least 15 minutes within a 24-hour period starting from 2 days before illness onset (or, for asymptomatic patients, 2 days prior to specimen collection) until the time the patient is isolated. *Source: CDC*

Contact Tracing: Fundamental activities that involve working with a patient who has been diagnosed with an infectious disease to identify and provide support to people (contacts) who may have been infected through exposure to the patient. This process prevents further transmission of disease by separating people who have (or may have) an infectious disease from people who do not. *Source: CDC*

COVID-19 Test – Viral Type: Viral tests check samples from your respiratory system, such as a swab from the inside of your nose, to tell you if you currently have an active infection with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. When testing negative is required as clearance to return to work – it must be a viral test. Please note: There are two types of viral tests available and it's important to understand the key differences between them.

- **Viral Type “PCR”:** This is the most effective type of viral test. It looks for pieces of the actual virus that causes COVID-19 in the sample taken. This type of test is sent to a laboratory to be analyzed and the process may take several days once received by the lab based upon demand.
- **Viral Type “Antigen”:** An antigen test can quickly confirm a positive infection by looking for certain proteins in a sample. However, a negative test does not necessarily rule out an infection. This type of test can provide “rapid results” at the testing site in less than an hour – but negative tests should be treated as presumptive only because the test is less sensitive. This means that a “false negative” may result. If an antigen test is used as clearance to return to work – results from two separate negative antigen tests, taken at least 24 hours apart, must be provided. If there is still a concern that a person has COVID-19 after a negative antigen test (because of symptoms or other factors) then that person should be tested again with a PCR test.

COVID-19 Test – Antibody Type: Antibody tests check your blood by looking for antibodies, which may tell you if you had a past infection with the virus that causes COVID-19. Antibodies are disease specific proteins that help fight off infections and can provide protection against getting that disease again (immunity). Except in instances in which viral testing is delayed, antibody tests should not be used to diagnose a current COVID-19 infection. An antibody test may not show if you have a current COVID-19 infection because it can take 1–3 weeks after infection for your body to make antibodies. To see if you are currently infected, you need a viral test. Please note: It is not known yet if people who recover from COVID-19 can get infected again. Scientists are working to understand this. *Source: CDC*

Deep Cleaning: See definition of *Level Three Cleaning*

Exposure (Person): Someone who has been in close contact with an infected/ symptomatic person – within 48 hours of the onset of symptoms. See definition for “Close Contact”.

Exposure (Jobsite/Office): When an infected/ symptomatic person is on the jobsite or in the office either while symptomatic or in the 48 hours prior to the onset of their symptoms. Also consider factors such as close contact with others, social distancing, face covers and hygiene protocols when determining level of exposure to the jobsite or office. Other considerations include duration of time and exposure to bodily secretions (through cough or sneeze primarily) of the infected person. Work with your safety manager to conduct an appropriate Exposure/ Risk Assessment. Note: Any exposure or potential exposure to the jobsite or office requires that a Risk Alert be submitted.

Exposure Assessment: The process of characterizing, estimating, measuring, and modeling the magnitude, frequency, and duration of contact with an agent as well as the number and characteristics of the population exposed (See COVID-19 Exposure Risk Assessment Guide). *Source: Science Direct*

Face Covering: Any well-secured paper or cloth (like a bandana or scarf) that covers your nose and mouth. More on cloth face coverings [here](#).