



# COVID-19 WATERFRONT INDUSTRY PROTOCOLS

May 12, 2020

This is a guidance document and is not a standard or regulation, and it creates no new legal obligations. It contains recommendations as well as descriptions of mandatory safety and health standards. The recommendations are without prejudice, advisory in nature, informational in content, and are intended to assist BCMEA members in providing a safe and healthy workplace. Members should integrate these recommendations into their normal terminal protocols for developing their standard operating procedures.

We thank the many safety and operations professionals who work on the waterfront who provided feedback for this document. We are united in the fight against COVID-19.



## COVID-19 WATERFRONT INDUSTRY PROTOCOLS

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## Section 1 - About COVID-19

### Symptoms of COVID-19

Infection from the COVID-19 virus can cause illness, ranging from mild to severe symptoms, and in some cases, can be fatal. Symptoms typically include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Some people infected with the virus have reported experiencing other non-respiratory symptoms. Some people, referred to as asymptomatic cases, have experienced no symptoms at all.

Symptoms of COVID-19 may appear in as few as 2 days or as long as 14 days after exposure.

### How COVID-19 Spreads

Although the first human cases of COVID-19 likely resulted from exposure to infected animals, infected individuals are now spreading COVID-19 to other individuals.

The virus is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person, including:

- Between people who are in close contact with one another, and
- Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.

It may also be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes. However, this is not thought to be the primary way the virus spreads.

People are thought to be most contagious when they are most symptomatic (i.e., experiencing fever, cough, and/or shortness of breath). Some spread might be possible before people show symptoms; there have been reports of this type of asymptomatic transmission with this new coronavirus, but this is also not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

Although Canada has implemented extraordinary public health measures to limit the spread of the virus, person-to-person transmission will continue to occur.





### Implement Basic Infection Prevention Measures

For most members, protecting workers will depend on emphasizing basic infection prevention measures. As appropriate, all members should implement good hygiene and infection control practices, including:

- Practice hand hygiene by regularly washing hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds; or, if soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer,
- Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands,
- Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue, elbow, or sleeve,
- Report any COVID-19 symptoms,
- Maintain a distance of 2 meters from other people as much as possible and as short a term as possible:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/social-distancing.html>,

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/preventing-covid-19-workplace-employers-employees-essential-service-workers.html>

- Recover at home if feeling unwell,

- Minimize workers working on site and maintain distance, and

- Not to report to work or dispatch if travelled outside of Canada on March 12<sup>th</sup> or later or meets the additional criteria specified in the **COVID-19 Industry Health Directions**.

The waterfront community in general has undertaken the following precautions:

- Restrictions on worker gatherings and business travel,

- Increased sanitization of high contact common areas,

- Provided extra hand sanitization stations,

- Provided messaging to our partners (e.g. contractors, agency staff, and visitors) regarding expectations for protecting our safety, and

- Preparing with further actions for localized or pandemic scenarios.

### Develop Policies and Procedures for Prompt Identification and Isolation of Sick People, where Appropriate

Prompt identification and isolation of potentially infectious individuals is a critical step in protecting workers, customers, visitors, and others at a worksite.

Members should inform and encourage workers to self-monitor for signs and symptoms of COVID-19.

Members should develop policies and procedures for workers to report when they are sick or experiencing symptoms of COVID-19.

Where appropriate, members should develop policies and procedures for immediately isolating people who have signs and/or symptoms of COVID-19, and train workers to implement them.



Move potentially infectious people to a location away from workers, customers, and other visitors. Although most worksites do not have specific isolation rooms, designated areas with closable doors may serve as isolation rooms until potentially sick people can be safely removed from the worksite.

Take steps to limit spread of the respiratory secretions of a person who may have COVID-19. Provide a face mask, if feasible and available, and ask the person to wear it, if tolerated.

If possible, isolate people suspected of having COVID-19 separately using either permanent (e.g., wall/different room) or temporary barrier (e.g., plastic sheeting).

Restrict the number of personnel entering isolation areas.

### Develop, Implement, and Communicate about Workplace Flexibilities and Protections

Actively encourage sick workers to stay home regardless of illness.

Ensure that sick leave policies are flexible and consistent with public health guidance and that workers are aware of these policies.

Talk with companies that provide your business with contract or temporary workers about the importance of sick workers staying home and encourage them to develop non-punitive leave policies.

Do not require a healthcare provider's note for workers who are sick with acute respiratory illness to validate their illness or to return to work, as healthcare provider offices and medical facilities may be extremely busy and not able to provide such documentation.

Maintain flexible policies that permit workers to stay home to care for a sick family member. Members should be aware that more workers may need to stay at home to care for sick children or other sick family members than is usual.

Be aware of workers' concerns about pay, leave, safety, health, and other issues that may arise during infectious disease outbreaks. Provide adequate, usable, and appropriate training, education, and informational material about business-essential job functions and worker health and safety, including proper hygiene practices and the use of any workplace controls (including PPE). Informed workers who feel safe at work are less likely to be unnecessarily absent.

Work with insurance companies (e.g., those providing worker health benefits) and Federal and Provincial health agencies to provide information to workers and customers about medical care in the event of a COVID-19 outbreak.

### Implement Workplace Controls

Occupational health and safety professionals use a framework called the "hierarchy of controls" to select ways of controlling workplace hazards. In other words, the best way to control a hazard is to systematically remove it from the workplace, rather than relying on workers to reduce their exposure.

During the COVID-19 outbreak, when it may not be possible to eliminate the hazard, the most effective protection measures are: engineering controls, administrative controls and PPE. There are advantages and disadvantages to each type of control measure when considering the ease of implementation,

effectiveness, and cost. In most cases, a combination of control measures will be necessary to protect workers from exposure to COVID-19.

### **Engineering Controls**

Engineering controls involve isolating workers from work-related hazards. In workplaces where they are appropriate, these types of controls reduce exposure to hazards without relying on worker behavior and can be the most cost-effective solution to implement. Where work must be performed from a facility rearrange work stations to eliminat



<b>COVID-19 in the Workplace Risk Assessment</b>				
	<b>Government Recommendation</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
<b>Keep Your Hands Clean</b>	Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds	Yellow		
	If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer	Green		
	Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth	Green		
	Cough or sneeze into the bend of your arm	Green		
	Avoid touching surfaces people touch often	Yellow		
	Instead of a handshake, give a friendly wave or elbow bump	Green		
	Use any necessary personal protective equipment as directed	Green		
<b>Keep Your Environment Clean</b>	Use appropriate products to clean and disinfect items such as your desk, work surface, phones, keyboards and electronics, keypads and elevator buttons at least twice daily, and more often if they are visibly soiled	Green		
	If they can withstand the use of liquids for disinfection, frequently touched electronics such as phones, computers and other devices may be disinfected with alcohol based disinfectant	Green		
<b>Keep Your Distance</b>	Keep a distance of 2 meters between you, your coworkers, and customers, as much as possible	Green		
	Increase distance between desks, tables and workstations	Green		
	Reduce activities that required close physical proximity or contact with people such as team meetings	Green		
	Limit any contacts closer than 2 meters, as much as possible	Green		

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COVID-19 in the Workplace Risk Assessment (continued)				
If you have a symptom of COVID-19	If you think you might have COVID-19, use the Public Health Authority's self-assessment tool to find out what to do	Green		
	It is critical that, if you have any symptom of COVID-19 (fever, cough or difficulty breathing), or even mild symptoms, you should stay home to avoid spreading illness to others	Yellow		
	If you develop even mild symptoms while at your workplace, separate yourself from others and go home, avoiding use of public transit (buses, trains, taxi) if possible	Yellow		
	Contact your local Public Health Authority and follow their advice	Yellow		
	If you are concerned about your financial stability during this time, the Government of Canada is providing assistance	Green		

## Section 4 - Response Protocol

This protocol was developed as a guideline for BCMEA members to review and implement into their site standard operating protocols through their normal processes.

### Dispatch Hold Registry

A central registry has been created to track the progress of COVID-19 infection in the longshore community, including individuals who have been held out from dispatch due to possible infection or who have returned to work following quarantine or self-isolation. Please contact Lindsay Familton, BCMEA Director of Workforce Operations at [lfamilton@bcmea.com](mailto:lfamilton@bcmea.com) with any suspected (reported flu like symptoms) or known cases of COVID-19 for all of the Terminals where ILWU workers are employed.

### Response Procedure – Confirmed COVID-19 Case

In the event that a longshore worker reports that they have tested positive for COVID-19, the response takes place at two levels:

1. Communications
2. Operations

Full communication and transparency are both critical elements of the process in order to maintain the health and safety of all workers in case of possible exposure.

#### Communications

Upon being informed of a positive COVID-19 test for a worker, the protocol for notifying all necessary parties will be based on company protocols but as a minimum should include:

##### Internal

1. Foremen
2. Terminal Management - Terminal Management notifies safety committee
3. First Aid Attendant
4. Terminal Joint Health & Safety Committee
5. Designated Terminal lead

##### External

1. BCMEA LR (24 /7) – LR notifies dispatch for required restriction, BCMEA Management
2. Local Public Health Authority, 8-1-1
3. Foreman Union
4. ILWU Local and ILWU Canada
5. Transport Canada
6. ESDC

#### Operations

Once all parties have been informed of the positive diagnosis, the designate terminal lead undertakes the following operational responses:

1. Affected Area shutdown
  - a. Isolate individual's work area
2. JHSC investigation
  - a. Who is the individual?
  - b. Where have they been and when?
  - c. Who were they in close prolonged contact with?
3. Cleaning of individual's work area
  - a. Verification that cleaning has been completed
4. Restart operations
  - a. Communication with terminal staff
  - b. Crew talks
  - c. Potential for further work refusal

### Response Scenarios

#### SCENARIO 1: Worker sick or unwell but no risk factors

i.e. no travel, no close contact with infected person, no COVID symptoms

Response: • Held out of service at dispatch until 100% recovered and fitness to work confirmed

#### SCENARIO 2: Worker not symptomatic but quarantined due to risk factors

i.e. travel, contact with infected person

### COVID-19 Investigation Protocol

In the case that a longshore worker reports that they have tested positive for COVID-19, the Joint Health & Safety Committee will conduct an investigation to determine the worker's recent work locations, activities, and contacts.

There are three phases to the investigation process:

1. **Investigation**
2. **Notification**
3. **Disinfection**

#### 1. Investigation

When a longshore worker tests positive for COVID-19:

Any worker who tests positive for COVID-19 will immediately be held out from dispatch list by the BCMEA and will not be permitted to return to work until the worker's health care provider has provided a written note clearing the worker to return to work. If obtaining such medical clearance is not possible, the worker should communicate this to the applicable Longshore Local and BCMEA and clearance to return to work will be determined on a case by case basis.

By interviewing the worker by telephone if possible, and by using dispatch, BCMEA payroll and terminal records, the following information should be determined with as much accuracy as possible:

- When the worker first showed symptoms,
- The specific terminals to which the worker was dispatched, and the date and time range when they were last at the dispatch hall,
- The specific terminal and areas of the terminal or vessel where the worker was located, the date and shift they worked, their job, the equipment they used, any common areas they visited, such as lunch rooms, elevators or washrooms, and their gang or partner, and
- Any BCMEA facility such as head office or the Waterfront Training Centre where the worker was located, the date and time range when they were at the facility, their activities at the facility, and any trainers or fellow trainers with whom they had contact.

The relevant employers, the BCMEA, and ILWU Local will use any information acquired to coordinate their response.

#### 2. Notification

##### Individual

Based on the results of the investigation, any co-workers, terminal staff, foremen, dispatch personnel or BCMEA staff who may have been in close prolonged contact (within 2 meters for 10 minutes or longer) to a worker testing positive for COVID-19 in the previous 14 days will be notified immediately by telephone,

[http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Epid/CD%20Manual/Chapter%203%20-%20IC/InfectionControl\\_GF\\_IC\\_In\\_Physician\\_Office.pdf](http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Epid/CD%20Manual/Chapter%203%20-%20IC/InfectionControl_GF_IC_In_Physician_Office.pdf)



All personnel in close prolonged contact will be required to self-isolate for up to 14 days and monitor their health for COVID-19 symptoms. They will immediately be held out from dispatch pending



## Foremen: Procedure for Managing Worker Displaying Possible COVID-19 Symptoms

STEP 1	Is the worker experiencing any of the following COVID-19 symptoms on site? YES or NO
<p>Is the worker experiencing any of the following COVID-19 symptoms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fever</li> <li>Persistent dry cough</li> <li>Shortness of breath</li> <li>Sore throat</li> </ul> <p>* If the worker has not yet reported to First Aid, it is not necessary to get a First Aid assessment. You can make the decision to send a worker home immediately if they are displaying symptoms.</p> <p>** For your own safety, always maintain a safe distance of minimum 2 m if a worker indicates they are experiencing COVID-19 symptoms. Maintain privacy by avoiding radio communication</p> <p>If “No” the workers can return to work if they feel they are fit to do so.</p> <p>If “Yes” immediately notify your Superintendent and follow the checklist below.</p>	
STEP 2	Can the worker drive home or seek medical attention? YES or NO

**If “Yes” worker can drive home.**

Collect the following information:

- Worker’s name and employee number
- Worker’s symptoms (including severity and duration of each symptom)
- Where the worker was working during their shift
- Any other locations on site where the worker was in direct contact with other workers (i.e. in a van, working within 2 metres of other workers, car pooled, lunchroom, washroom etc.)

Contact your Superintendent about the situation and provide the information collected above.

Escort worker to remove belongings from their locker (if required) and off site while maintaining minimum 2m separation. **DO NOT** put a potential COVID-19 infected worker in a terminal vehicle for transport.

Instruct the worker to self-isolate for 14 days, monitor their symptoms and seek medical attention if necessary.

**If “No” worker cannot drive home**

Call the First Aid Attendant to inform them a worker has reported COVID-19 symptoms, is unable to drive home, and requires First Aid assessment.

Escort worker by walking a minimum 2m apart to First Aid Office or maintain a minimum 2m separation until the First Aid Attendant arrives at the location if worker is unable to walk.

**DO NOT** put a potential COVID-19 infected worker in a terminal vehicle unless it is an emergency situation.

If the worker is being picked up by a family member, cab or by ridesharing, instruct the worker to pick up a mask at the First Aid Office. Notify the First Aid Attendant that a worker is picking up a mask which will be placed outside the First Aid Office.



## Section 5 - First Aid Protocols

This protocol is developed as a guideline for BCMEA members to review and implement into their site

**Note:** If the First Aid Attendant is working aboard a ship the same procedure applies however; the assessment will occur on deck.

### First Aid COVID-19 Symptom Checklist

**Purpose:** The following checklist has been developed to assist First Aid Attendants determine if a worker's symptoms are related to COVID-19.

**Instructions to the First Aid Attendant:** Ask the worker if they are experiencing any of the identified symptoms. Check the boxes in for each symptom the worker is experiencing. If the worker has symptoms common with COVID-

**SAFETY BULLETIN**  
**REPORTING TO FIRST AID WITH FLU LIKE**  
**SYMPTOMS**

# **KNOCK FIRST**

**If you are experiencing Flu like symptoms, please knock and wait for the First Aid Attendant outside of the First Aid Room.**

**Please maintain at least 2 meters distance between yourself and others.**





### Other Products Used to Disinfect

Household or commercial disinfection products (follow manufacturer's instructions for disinfection), or a bleach solution (1 part bleach and 9 parts water).

Do not mix bleach with ammonia or any other cleaning products.

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4.	Did you have close contact with a person who travelled outside of Canada in the last 14 days who has become ill (cough, fever, sneezing or sore throat)?	NO	YES
5.	Have you or anybody in your home had contact with someone who is being tested for COVID-19 or who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 within the last 14 days?	NO	YES

### Return to work procedures for workers coming out of isolation

All workers returning to work from quarantine or isolation must follow these procedures in order to have any dispatch restrictions removed.

The worker must notify their Union representative, BCMEA Labour Relations, and/or a terminal Manager or Supervisor as appropriate that they have completed their quarantine or isolation period and are in good health and ready to return to work,

A meeting will be scheduled, and the worker will report to a designated Workplace Manager (or designate) and/or Union representative for assessment,

The Workplace Manager (or designate) and/or Union representative will assess worker visually from a minimum distance of 2 m (6'), and

The worker will be examined for any sign of fever, flushed skin, coughing, or other flu-like symptoms.

The Workplace Manager and Union representative will also question the worker using the following checklists:

SYMPTOM	CHECK	COMMON COLD	FLU	CORONAVIRUS
Fever	<input type="checkbox"/>	RARE	COMMON	COMMON
Fatigue	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOMETIMES	COMMON	COMMON
Chest discomfort - Cough	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOMETIMES	COMMON	COMMON Dry Cough
Sneezing	<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMON	NO	NO
Aches and Pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOMETIMES	COMMON	SOMETIMES
Runny/Stuffy Nose	<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMON	SOMETIMES	RARE
Sore Throat	<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMON	SOMETIMES	SOMETIMES
Headaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	RARE	COMMON	SOMETIMES
Short of Breath	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	NO	COMMON

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1.	Have you experienced a loss of sense of taste or smell?	NO	YES
2.	Have you travelled to any countries outside of Canada (including the United States) within the last 14 days?	NO	YES

3. Did you provide care to or have close contact with any person with COVID-19



### **After departing each port**

Measure and record all crew's temperature three times a day,

If any crew member has symptoms or fever, inform company immediately and provide detailed information such as last port of call, personnel in contact with the patient, actions in place to isolate patient and other relevant information relating to crew,

Common symptoms include respiratory issues, fever, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, fatigue

### **Suspected case of COVID-19 on-board**

If possible, seek medical advice,

Inform health authorities and crew on-board,

Report suspected illness to next port of call for medical evacuation, quarantine or special arrangements for disembarkation,

Keep patient's cabin doors closed and self-isolate, if patient is not in hospital, keep in medical isolation on board,

Practice social distancing and keep two metres away from other people,

Maintain list of every crew member who enters cabin or isolation area,

Anyone who enters cabin must wear appropriate PPE, including face mask,

Limit movement and transport of patient. If transport is required, patient must wear a surgical mask,

Start investigation immediately and wear proper PPE when interviewing patient,

Identify the patient's close contacts and ask them to do passive self-monitoring of any symptoms, and

Report if they have been in clos



### Supplies and Equipment: Recommended Quantities

Master shall ensure that stores for preventing COVID-19 are provided on board. The quantities mentioned are for guidance and can be increased depending on the duration of the port stay. Please note, these may not be available in some ports due to supply shortage. Ships that are not able to procure stores locally shall inform company for making alternate arrangements.

#### Items that should be on hand

Portable infrared forehead clinical thermometer

Disinfecting liquid

Hand Sanitizer – 100ml

Disposable surgical mask

Disinfecting liquid Bleach, Sodium Hypochlorite (>5%)

Bio Hazard Bags

Disposable coveralls with hood

Medical grade atex disposable gloves

Plastic Safety Goggles

Ensure medical inventory is maintained as per HKG scale and additionally purchase extra 200 pcs of Paracetamol in addition to Scale A1 maintained on board (500 pc).





### Resources

WorkSafeBC (WSBC) is providing [resources](#) for industries as they prepare to reopen. While WSBC does not regulate our industry, the material they have developed is aligned with the ESDC and TC requirements in the federal sector. Further guidance can be found in the [BC's Restart Plan](#), [BC's Go Forward Management Strategy](#) and the International Labour Office's [Guidance for the Maritime Industry](#).

### General considerations, information and awareness raising

To help with the transition, consider a gradual resumption of activities to simplify logistics and process flow at least at the start of the return to work period.

1. Determine which workers should return to work first. It is unlikely for most companies that all workers will be able to return to the workplace at once. Consideration should be given to which workers, departments, groups, or units should return first based on business needs. Consideration should also be given to compliance with ongoing restrictions regarding business operations and compliance with health precautions such as physical distancing. Workers who can continue to telework should do so. Flexible working time such as staggered hours or shift work can be considered to limit congestion in the workplace. Companies should document the legitimate business reasons for this process, to provide evidence of non-discriminatory selection criteria.
2. Update existing health and safety risk assessments (in light of the need to prevent COVID-19), to systematically assess any risk of infection in workplace settings and to determine any appropriate control measures that should be implemented. The hierarchy of control measures should be kept in mind.
3. Prepare the workplace for the return of workers. In particular, look into the workplace layout and implement changes to allow for physical distancing; put in place a plan for systematic cleaning and disinfection of workspaces and tools as well as stocking up on cleaning supplies and any protective equipment that may be needed (such as masks and gloves).
4. Maintain an open dialogue with workers (and/or with trade unions when applicable). In particular, involve workplace health and safety representatives or committees in the planning, introduction and monitoring of preventive and protective measures. Workers can make important contributions when assessing risks and identifying solutions. AI





### **Transport To and From Work**

For short distances, encourage workers to come to work on foot or by bicycle.

Advise workers who need to travel by public transport to avoid peak times and follow the instructions given by transport companies. If the recommended distance cannot be assured workers should use face-coverings.



- x Ensure regular cleaning of bathroom facilities and areas, and in any case between shifts and at the end of each work-day.

### Canteen and Rest Areas

- x Unless on-site canteens / catering facilities cannot be managed in accordance with the measures below, keep them open to avoid workers leaving the site during meal breaks.
- x Encourage workers to eat at their desks.
- x Remind workers to wash their hands prior to entering the canteen, and consider providing hand-gel stations in the canteen area.
- x Determine the maximum number of people that can safely stay at the canteen at the same time, while respecting physical distancing measures.
- x Implement staggered lunch and rest breaks to avoid congestion.
- x Reduce/eliminate the availability of serving from common food sources as well as reduce the use of common equipment.
- x Consider changing food service to a pre-packed “grab and go” option.
- x Remind workers to bring their own utensils or food and not to share.
- x Keep particular attention to regular cleaning of keyboards of any beverage or snack dispensers.
- x Consider placing hand gel or cleaning wipes in the relevant areas.

### Organization of Work

- x Promote telework so that its use is maximised for those functions that allow it.
- x Organize work so that physical distancing rules are respected by those present at the workplace.
- x In case of teamwork, consider limiting the size of the teams, keep the membership of the teams fixed and minimize contact between workers from different teams.
- x If one of the team members gets sick, consider quarantining the whole team if they are considered to be in close prolonged contact and use a replacement team. Apply floor markings showing safe distance between workstations.
- x If measures are not sufficient to ensure adequate physical distancing while tasks leading to such situations have to be performed, provide additional protection such as face coverings.

### Work Equipment

- x Instruct workers to use their own work tools only or those provided by the company. Sharing work tools between co-workers should be discouraged or prohibited.
- x Ensure work tools are cleaned regularly, at the end of the shift or before a tool will be used by another worker.



## End Notes

### **World Health Organization - Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak**

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>

### **Government of Canada - Community-based measures**

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/health-professionals/public-health-measures-mitigate-covid-19.html>

### **Health Canada - Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)**

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/coronavirus-disease-covid-19.html>

### **Public health Agency of Canada - Coronavirus disease (COVID-19): Outbreak update**

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection.html#a1>

### **Transport Canada - COVID-19 measures, updates, and guidance issued by Transport Canada**

<https://www.tc.gc.ca/en/initiatives/covid-19-measures-updates-guidance-tc.html>

### **BC Government - COVID-19 BC Support App and Self-Assessment Tool**

<https://bc.thrive.health/>

### **BC Centre for Disease Control - COVID-19 bulletins**

<http://www.bccdc.ca/health-info/diseases-conditions/covid-19>

### **US Centre For Disease Control - Coronavirus (COVID-19)**

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

### **WorkSafeBC - COVID-19 and returning to safe operation**

<https://www.worksafebc.com/en/about-us/covid-19-updates/health-and-safety/covid-19-returning-safe-operation>

### **BCMEA - Industry COVID-19 bulletins**

<http://www.bcmea.com/resources/covid-19-information/>