

# Infrastructure Health and Safety Association Guidance on emergency rescue procedures during COVID-19

## Overview

During the COVID-19 (coronavirus) outbreak, we all need to do our part to keep workers, customers and the public safe and healthy so we can stop the spread and prepare to reopen the province, when we are ready.

Below is a set of resources, tips and best practices to help employers and employees prevent the spread of COVID-19 and work together to reopen the province.

Employers and workers in Ontario have certain duties and rights under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (OHSA) and its regulations. Employers should also review and follow any applicable directives and guidance coming from the Chief Medical Officer of Health and Ministry of Health.

Learn more about:

- [workers' rights](#)
- [employers' responsibilities](#)

You should also regularly check for requirements applicable to your region, such as:

- the provincial COVID-19 Response Framework
- municipal bylaws
- orders from your local public health unit

To help prevent outbreaks, you are encouraged to develop a COVID-19 workplace safety plan. All businesses operating in a region in lockdown are required to have one under provincial regulation.

[Report](#) COVID-19 case(s) in the workplace to the Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development.

## Best practices

**Recognize hazards and assess risks:** The first step to controlling risks in a workplace is to identify the risks. This applies to all workplace hazards, not just COVID-19. Identifying and controlling workplace hazards is required of all employers in Ontario under the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) and its regulations. The key risk factors for COVID-19 transmission include:

- prolonged exposure – spending more time with potentially infected people
- close proximity – working close to others
- crowded places – having more people in a space
- closed spaces – indoor spaces with less fresh air exchange (working indoors is riskier than working outdoors)
- forceful exhalation – activities that cause people to breathe more deeply, such as exercise, speaking loudly and singing

It is possible for COVID-19 to be spread by people who do not have any symptoms. This makes effective control measures very important. We must act as if everyone is infected when setting up controls.

The risk of severe health outcomes is not the same for all workers. The risk increases with age and is higher for people with [certain medical conditions](#).

### Controls:

Infection prevention and control measures prevent the spread of the virus by breaking the chain of transmission. For example, [public health guidance](#) includes staying at least 2 metres away from others which avoids close contact; washing hands removes the virus and prevents people from touching their faces with contaminated hands.

For COVID-19 in the workplace, it is recommended that employers and business owners conduct a risk assessment to determine the most appropriate controls and actions for a particular workplace/situation. Reference the [IHSA's guide](#) on the risk assessment process to help facilitate this and review [Sample 1](#) and [Sample 2](#) for examples.

Always start by considering the most effective controls first. It is best to begin by trying to eliminate the hazard – to remove it from the workplace altogether. Where that is not possible, use multiple engineering and administrative controls first to prevent the spread. Protective equipment (including personal protective equipment (PPE) and community protective equipment) should be relied on only where engineering and administrative controls do not sufficiently reduce the risk to workers.

In addition to the above recommendations, employers should determine whether (PPE)\* needs to be part of their hazard control plan. The need for PPE should be based on a risk assessment taking into account environmental conditions and also take into consideration input from the local

public health unit. Although proper use of PPE can help prevent some exposures, it should not take the place of other control measures.

- Workers must use PPE as required by their employer.
- Workers should be trained on the proper use, care and limitations of any required PPE.
- If required, ensure PPE issued is arc rated/flame resistant.

\*NOTE: Please be reminded that most face coverings (non-medical masks) have not been tested to a known standard and do not constitute PPE. In some circumstances, face coverings may be used as an effective means of source control, but should not be viewed as an appropriate substitute for physical distancing in the workplace.

### **Screen for COVID-19:**

[Screening for COVID-19: guidance for employers | Ontario.ca](#)

This document provides employers with an overview of workplace screening for COVID-19 and information to help them make decisions about the use of rapid antigen screening.

Screening helps keep infected workers and others from entering the workplace thereby reducing possible workplace transmission.

- Question-based screening uses information about symptoms and exposures to identify people who may be infectious.
- Rapid antigen screening is used to help identify people who are infectious before they develop symptoms.

To further protect workers and help reduce transmission, workers who have passed screening must continue to follow all public health and workplace control measures including masking and maintaining physical distance.

**Follow emergency rescue procedures.** In the event that a worker needs to be rescued, follow the previously established emergency rescue procedures for the site conditions and the type of work being done, but make the following adjustments:

- Give first consideration to the safety of rescuers. Ensure all required PPE is in place before work begins. During the rescue, it may not be possible to maintain physical distancing requirements so use PPE to prevent transfer of the COVID-19 virus from the rescuer to the casualty or from the casualty to the rescuer. **Note:** If physical distance and separation cannot be maintained, workers should have PPE consisting of surgical/procedure mask and eye protection (goggles or face shield).
- If treating wounds, be sure to wear protective gloves and discard them in the proper fashion as prescribed. As well, wear a protective mask or facial covering to prevent contact with contaminated body fluids from possible projectiles expelled by the casualty.
- If the casualty requires CPR, avoid performing the mouth-to-mouth portion, if

For more information, visit: [ihsa.ca/COVID-19](https://ihsa.ca/COVID-19)

possible, and only perform chest compressions.

- If mouth-to-mouth must be performed, use a one-way CPR mask to prevent possible transfer of the virus from the casualty to the rescuer or vice-versa.
- Once the rescue is complete, either dispose of all materials used during the rescue or thoroughly disinfect any reusable materials.
- Clean and disinfect PPE. Proper cleaning and disinfecting of PPE can prevent contamination and limit the spread of COVID-19.

**Maintain physical distancing where possible.** This means keeping a distance of at least 2 metres (6 ft) or more between persons. Physical distancing, as prescribed by government and health organizations, is the best way to prevent exposure and minimize the transmission of COVID-19.

**Practice good hygiene.** Health Canada recommends the following basic hygiene practices:

- Wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds frequently throughout the day, or whenever you suspect you have been in contact with an infected person, piece of equipment, or tool.
- If using alcohol-based hand sanitizers, they must be 60-90% alcohol, approved by Public Health Ontario and Ministry of Health.
- Sneeze or cough into a tissue and discard it in refuse container, or cough into your elbow or sleeve. Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible.

**Monitor your supplies.** Check that enough cleaning supplies, materials, and PPE are available for regular cleaning and disinfecting.

**Stay home if you are feeling ill.** If you begin to experience [symptoms of COVID-19](#) while at work (fever, new cough, or difficulty breathing, etc.), you should immediately:

1. Isolate yourself from other workers and go home. If possible, avoid public transit.
2. Wash or disinfect your hands, avoid touching common surfaces and your face, and put on a facemask if one is available.
3. Advise your supervisor/employer and JHSC/HSR immediately so that proper procedures can be taken to prevent further exposure (e.g., notifying others who may have been exposed).

**Stay in the know.** Keep up to date with changing requirements. (See Resources below.)

**[Self-monitor](#) for symptoms for 14 days after exposure.**

**Masks:**

Learn more about [using masks in the workplace](#) including how to select, care for and use them to protect workers from COVID-19.

**Vaccines:**

For more information, visit: [ihsa.ca/COVID-19](https://ihsa.ca/COVID-19)

## [COVID-19 vaccines and workplace health and safety | Ontario.ca](#)

This guidance document explains how vaccines work to protect you when you are vaccinated, why COVID-19 workplace control measures need to be maintained even after workers are vaccinated, and some considerations for employers about workplace policies and supporting their workers to get vaccinated.

Workplace controls are measures that employers use to help prevent workers from being exposed to hazards like those posed by COVID-19. Vaccines are a good complement to workplace controls, but cannot replace them. They have different purposes:

- Workplace controls help prevent workers from being exposed to COVID-19.
- Vaccines help protect workers from getting sick if they are exposed.

To protect workers and help reduce the chance of COVID-19 transmission at the workplace, it is important to maintain workplace control measures even after vaccination.

### **Evaluate:**

Changes to work procedures or practices related to COVID-19 may affect the way you have routinely managed other risks in the workplace. Thus, it is recommended that you consider the various preventative measures on an ongoing basis, and review and adjust accordingly if they are not working as intended or have created new risks or challenges.

## Resources

Stay updated with daily government updates:

- [Government of Ontario](#)
- [Government of Canada](#)
- [Public Health Ontario](#)

### **Ontario government and agency-issued resources about COVID-19**

Develop your COVID-19 workplace safety plan: Learn how you can create a plan to help protect your workers and others from novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19).

#### [Workplace Safety Plan](#)

The [Ontario Ministry of Health](#) is providing consistent updates on the provincial government's response to the outbreak, including:

- status of cases in Ontario
- current affected areas
- symptoms and treatments
- how to protect yourself and self-isolate
- updated Ontario news on the virus

For more information, visit: [ihsa.ca/COVID-19](https://ihsa.ca/COVID-19)

[Public Health Ontario](#) is providing up-to-date resources on COVID-19, including:

- links to evolving public health guidelines, position statements and situational updates
- synopsis of key articles updating on the latest findings related to the virus
- recommendations for use of personal protective equipment
- information on infection prevention and control
- testing information
- other public resources

### **Other COVID-19 resources**

[Health Canada](#) outlines the actions being taken by the Government of Canada to limit spread of the virus, as well as what is happening in provinces and communities across the country. It also maintains a live update of the number of cases by province.

The [World Health Organization](#) is updating the latest guidance and information related to the global outbreak and spread beyond Canadian borders.

It also provides the most up-to-date information on:

- current research and development around the virus
- a COVID-19 situation “dashboard”
- emergency preparedness measures
- live media updates on the spread of the virus

This resource does not replace the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (OHSA) and its regulations, and should not be used as or considered legal advice. Health and safety inspectors apply the law based on the facts in the workplace.