

Workplace Safety & Prevention Services

Guidance on Health and Safety for Tourism and Hospitality Sector during COVID-19

OVERVIEW

This is not a legal document and employers are advised to seek legal advice.

Employers and constructors have obligations to protect workers from hazards in the workplace as set out in the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (OHSa) and its regulations and the directives coming from the Chief Medical Officer of Health.

Workers should raise any concerns to their:

- supervisor
- joint health and safety committee
- health and safety representative

This will help ensure the employer has taken all reasonable precautions.

Ontario is currently in the midst of a global pandemic. While the COVID-19 situation is changing rapidly, the legislation and regulations used to govern Ontario's workplaces are not.

Under Ontario law, employers have the duty to keep workers and work sites safe and free of hazards. Workers have the right to refuse unsafe work. If health and safety concerns are not resolved internally, a worker can seek enforcement by filing a complaint with the ministry's Health and Safety Contact Centre at 1-877-202-0008. Failure of the employer or constructor to comply with the OHSa and its regulations could result in a stop-work order upon inspection by the Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development.

BEST PRACTICES

A new type of virus, known as COVID-19, is causing an outbreak of respiratory (lung) disease. The severity of this illness can vary from person to person. There are steps you can take to prevent the spread of infection. This document provides information to help you while working during the COVID-19 pandemic.

RECOGNIZE AND ASSESS

COVID-19 can cause a range of symptoms, including fever, cough, sore throat and shortness of breath. These symptoms can appear in a few days or up to 14 days after being exposed to the virus. For some people, the symptoms are like having a cold; for others they may be severe or life-threatening.

The virus is transmitted via droplets during close, unprotected contact with an infected person, or by touching an infected surface and then the mouth, nose, or eyes. Keeping safe at work involves understanding how employees could come into contact with COVID-19 as they perform their jobs, and then taking steps to minimize contact.

Employees who have contact with co-workers and the public may be at greatest risk. This group includes front desk staff, housekeepers, laundry attendants, servers, bartenders, kitchen staff, valets, maintenance, office staff, and others. The symptoms of COVID-19 are like many other illnesses, including the cold and flu. At this time, it is recommended that any worker who has any symptoms related to cold, flu or COVID-19 should be sent home.

In addition, employers should advise these workers to complete the online self-assessment or call either:

- Telehealth: 1-866-797-0000
- their primary care provider (for example, family physician)

CONTROLS

Here are a number of options for protecting commercial industrial workers from exposure to COVID-19:

- Eliminate non-essential tasks (e.g. hotel valet services, face to face meetings).
- Train all employees on possible COVID-19 hazards in the workplace, what steps are being taken to protect them, and how they can protect themselves, including frequent hand washing and not touching the face.
- Have all employees and visitors wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water, or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available, before entering the workplace, after contact with others, or with surfaces others have touched. Be sure to include handwashing before breaks and at shift changes, etc. Be sure to keep an adequate supply of soap, paper towels, etc.
- Sanitize the workplace thoroughly and often, especially frequently touched surfaces. Pay particular attention to debit machines, screens, cash registers, and equipment, as well as common areas, such as entrances, counters, washrooms and kitchens.
- Control how many customers enter the facility at one time.
- Provide hand sanitizer for visitors to use upon entry.
- Consider ways to minimize contact with customers and maintain a safe distance during interactions that may include:
 - Assign staff to ensure customers are following physical distancing protocols in areas likely to be congested (for example: hotel check-in or check-out area)
 - Minimize or eliminate handling of cash, offer pre-payment or contactless payment options such as tap, credit and debit
 - Install barrier between employees and customers; this can include plexi-glass or markings on the floor to ensure at least 2 meters between people
- Screen incoming guests where possible using the coronavirus guidelines on the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care website. If a guest is confirmed to have COVID-19, coordinate with local health authorities to establish crisis management procedures.
- Screen workers regularly for health issues. If anyone develops symptoms of COVID-19, implement procedures for reporting the illness and keeping the worker away from others. For further guidance on screening procedures, consult the Ministry of Health at:
http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/coronavirus/docs/2019_operators_guidance.pdf
- Replace guest buffets with packaged food stations.
- Eliminate guest self-service, disposable in-room glassware, and non-essential guest room amenities. Remove in-room tea/coffee machines, offering them only on demand and sanitizing between guests.
- Limit the number of people working in one space (Example: reception, kitchen, service counter) so that they can distance themselves from each other by:
 - Staggering shifts and break times.
 - Practicing physical distancing during breaks.
 - Not entering work areas where 2 meter distance cannot be maintained
 - Closing off areas to prevent large gatherings
- Reschedule any unnecessary visits to the workplace by supply chain partners, vendors, service technicians or others who don't need to be there now.

As a last resort, consider Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). PPE is effective only if appropriate to the situation and people wear it correctly. Ensure PPE training includes the fit, use, care, putting on and taking off, maintenance, cleaning and limitations of the PPE.

Disposable gloves are one example of PPE that can help limit contact with surfaces that may be infected. Implement safe practices for changing gloves, such as if they are torn or dirty and disposing of them.

Respiratory protection is not the first line of defense against COVID-19. Please continue to monitor Public Health Ontario for respiratory protection advice.

EVALUATE

COVID-19 has presented challenges workplaces have never encountered before. Keep in mind that any adjustments made today may need readjusting tomorrow. Look at preventative measures on an ongoing basis, and adjust them if they are not working well enough or causing other issues. For example, are people doing what they've been asked to do? If not, what is preventing them from doing so? Can you make adjustments and improve?

For anyone who thinks they may have been exposed to or are experiencing symptoms of COVID-19, please start by visiting the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care website and taking a self-assessment: <https://covid-19.ontario.ca/self-assessment/#q0>. Please do not visit an assessment centre unless you have been referred by a health care professional. Do not call 911 unless it is an emergency.

For additional information, refer to Health Canada's website on COVID-19: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/being-prepared.html?topic=tilelink>

RESOURCES

Stay updated with daily government updates on COVID-19:

[Government of Ontario](#)

[Government of Canada](#)

[Public Health Ontario](#)

NOTE: This document is intended for informational purposes only to provide an overview of the potential hazards posed in the workplace due to COVID-19. It is not intended as medical advice, to provide a comprehensive risk assessment for all workplaces, or to replace any legislated workplace safety obligations. Due to the ongoing evolution of the situation in Ontario and around the world, this document may be used as a guide for Employers in addition to guidance delivered by public health authorities such as the [World Health Organisation \(WHO\)](#), [Ontario Ministry of Health](#), [Public Health Ontario](#) and the [Centres for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#). Any use which is made of this document by any Employer, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the Employer. WSPS and its partners, officers, directors, employees, agents, representatives, suppliers and service providers accept no responsibility for any errors or omissions in content or for damages of any kind or nature suffered by any Employer or any third party as a result of use of or reliance on this communication.