

Physical Distancing Guide

- Distancing and gatherings in the workplace prohibits gatherings of more than 15 people, however this does not prohibit businesses from having more than 15 workers in a workplace.
- Examples of how to support distancing between employees, volunteers and patrons to reduce the risk of transmission amongst workers and patients include:
 - Maintaining a 2-meter separation between individuals is preferred in any business.
 - Restricting the number of employees and patients in a business at any one time.
 - Installing a physical barrier, such as a cubicle, partition or window, to separate workers, volunteers and patrons.
 - Increasing separation between desks and workstations.
 - Eliminating or re-structuring of non-essential gatherings (e.g. meetings, training classes) of staff, patrons and volunteers.
 - Typically, this involves moving in-person meetings to virtual media platforms like teleconference or video conference.
 - Limiting the number of people in shared spaces (such as lunchrooms) or staggering break periods.
 - Removing chairs from spaces and taping markers at 6-foot (2 meter) distances may be helpful in preventing crowds.
 - Limiting hours of operation or setting specific hours for at-risk patients
 - Implementing contact-free modes of patient interaction
 - Placement of reference markers (e.g., markings on the floor in grocery line-ups) that set out two-meter distances.