



## Temporary foreign workers in Preventive Isolation (Quarantine)

Mesures de prévention de la COVID-19 en milieu  
de travail – Recommandations intérimaires



*Pour des milieux de travail en santé*  
Réseau de santé publique  
en santé au travail

February 17, 2021

This information sheet replaces publication 2962:  
**Reception of Temporary Foreign Workers to Support Agri-Food Activities**

These measures apply when community transmission is confirmed by public health authorities. Based on current knowledge, it is known that COVID-19 can be transmitted by presymptomatic, symptomatic, and asymptomatic carriers of the disease. Preventive measures are therefore recommended at all times.

The prevention measures recommended by the government for the general population and the basic [recommendations for all workplaces](#) (in French only) apply, unless more restrictive measures are specified. These recommendations are based on the [hierarchy of COVID-19 control measures](#) (updated in French only).

Special attention must be given to pregnant workers and workers with certain health conditions. Please refer to the following recommendations:

[Pregnant and nursing workers](#) (in French only)

[Immunocompromised workers](#) (in French only)

[Workers with chronic disease](#) (in French only)

**Note:** To improve legibility, the acronym TFW has been used to refer to temporary foreign workers. While the focus is on seasonal agricultural TFWs, this information sheet applies to all TFWs in Québec, apart from temporary foreign workers who are exempt from quarantine (ETFWs) during the first 14 days after their arrival in Canada. Specific recommendations for ETFWs are available [here](#).

**Reminder:** If a worker gets sick, all of their coworkers and housemates may have to be isolated. These preventive measures are aimed at protecting the health of all workers so companies can continue to operate during the COVID-19 pandemic while respecting workers' rights and freedoms. Employers are responsible for providing accommodations and working conditions that make it possible for TFWs to comply with these measures. TFWs are responsible for complying with these measures.

# Before leaving the country of origin

## Plan the arrival<sup>1</sup>

TFW recruitment and placement agencies must provide a list of employers requesting TFW services to the regional public health authority receiving workers as far in advance as possible (at least two months prior to the expected date of arrival of the TFWs).

At least one week before each flight, each agency must also provide the following information:

- ▶ A list of the TFWs' names and their dates of birth.
- ▶ Flight numbers.
- ▶ Arrival dates and times.
- ▶ Countries of origin.
- ▶ Names of the host companies.
- ▶ Means of transportation to the accommodations.
- ▶ Drivers' names if using group transportation.

### **Each employer must:**

- ▶ Make a list of TFWs it will host and share the information with the public health authorities in their region, including how many TFWs they are expecting and their arrival date(s).
- ▶ Prepare the TFWs' accommodations for the 14-day quarantine upon their arrival in Canada and for the remainder of their stay. The accommodations must have space for TFWs to quarantine or isolate themselves if necessary (people under investigation, confirmed cases, and contacts of confirmed cases). See the proposed four-zone plan in Section 4 of this document.
- ▶ Arrange for safe transportation from the airport to the accommodations:
  - ▶ Be sure to follow the instructions for group transportation (see Section 4 of the information sheet).
  - ▶ Provide a COVID-19 emergency kit containing good quality<sup>2</sup> medical (procedural) masks, overclothes (smocks), eye protection, and disposable gloves.
  - ▶ Arrange for an interpreter to explain to workers instructions for transportation and the 14-day quarantine, as well as what happens after the quarantine is over.
- ▶ Plan to have small, closed groups of workers who stay with the same group as much as possible, live in the same residence or housing zone, take the same transportation to the job site, and work together. This reduces the number of people each TFW comes into contact with to limit the risk of an outbreak if there is a case of COVID-19.

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<sup>1</sup> The Government of Canada provides TFWs with ample information before they leave their country of origin. See the following link for more details: <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/campaigns/foreign-worker-rights/covid19-guide.html>

<sup>2</sup> Ideally, masks should comply with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) criteria, F2100 standard. Type IIR masks (EN 14683 standard) can also be used.

## Arrival in Québec

### At the airport: triage of workers with symptoms and transmission of health guidelines

It is recommended that employers:

- ▶ Monitor TFWs for COVID-19 as soon as they have cleared customs: the [screening questionnaire](#) is available in **French, English and Spanish**.
  - ▶ Give the questionnaire to TFWs who need it and explain the instructions found at the end of the questionnaire.
- ▶ Isolate TFWs with positive answers in their questionnaire, provide them with a good quality<sup>3</sup> medical (procedural) masks, and ask them to put it on immediately. **These TFWs must be immediately isolated from other TFWs and must be put up in a designated hotel near the airport.**<sup>4</sup>
- ▶ Ensure that the employer's representative records symptom information.
- ▶ Remind people of the health guidelines in place, including staying two metres apart from others, and make sure that the guidelines are respected.
- ▶ **Note:** It is recommended that workers be tested with a NAAT (nucleic acid amplification test) if they are identified by the screening questionnaire.

### After leaving the airport: instructions for transporting TFWs to isolation (quarantine) accommodations

It is recommended:

- ▶ That each employer takes charge of all TFWs for whom they are responsible right at the airport. It is strongly advised that TFWs going to different workplaces and employers not travel together.
- ▶ That all TFWs wear a good quality medical (procedural) masks.<sup>3</sup> Medical masks should be changed at least every four hours or sooner if they get wet or become damaged.
- ▶ That TFWs be transported in small groups to their accommodations, where they will be placed in preventive quarantine for 14 days:
  - ▶ See the worker transportation section and details for ground transportation in the information sheet [Fly in fly out, drive in drive out](#) (in French only) for instructions on how to transport a group of workers.
- ▶ That the vehicle be cleaned and disinfected after travel, especially high-touch interior and exterior surfaces (doors, handle, seats, windows, seat belts, and buckle if applicable).
- ▶ For more information on recommended cleaning and disinfection products, see the [INSPQ information sheet on surface cleaning and disinfection](#) (in French only) and the [Health Canada](#) web page on hard-surface disinfectants.

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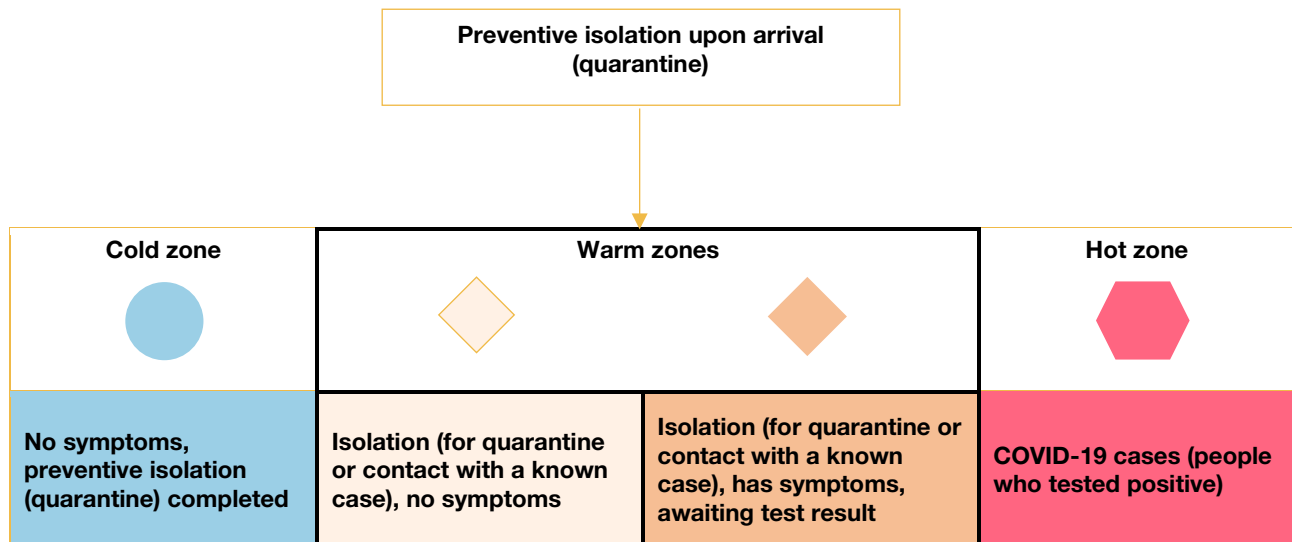
<sup>3</sup> Ideally, masks should comply with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) criteria, F2100 standard. Type IIR masks (EN 14683 masks) can also be used.

<sup>4</sup> When customs officers intercept a TFW with symptoms at the border, the federal government assumes responsibility for placing these workers in quarantine.

## Strict preventive isolation (quarantine) for 14 days upon arrival

Upon arrival at the accommodations, TFWs must be placed in **strict preventive isolation** for a period of **14 days**.

- ▶ TFWs must be isolated individually, i.e., one TFW per room, and must have their meals in their room. Rooms with individual bathrooms (e.g., hotels) should be provided if possible.
- ▶ Have three separate buildings for accommodations if possible, or separate the accommodations into four zones.<sup>5</sup> Place TFWs who indicated negative questionnaire answers on the [screening questionnaire](#) in the warm zone for people with no symptoms. TFWs who indicated symptoms (positive questionnaire answers) on the screening questionnaire are also placed in a warm zone, but should be separated from those who have no symptoms.

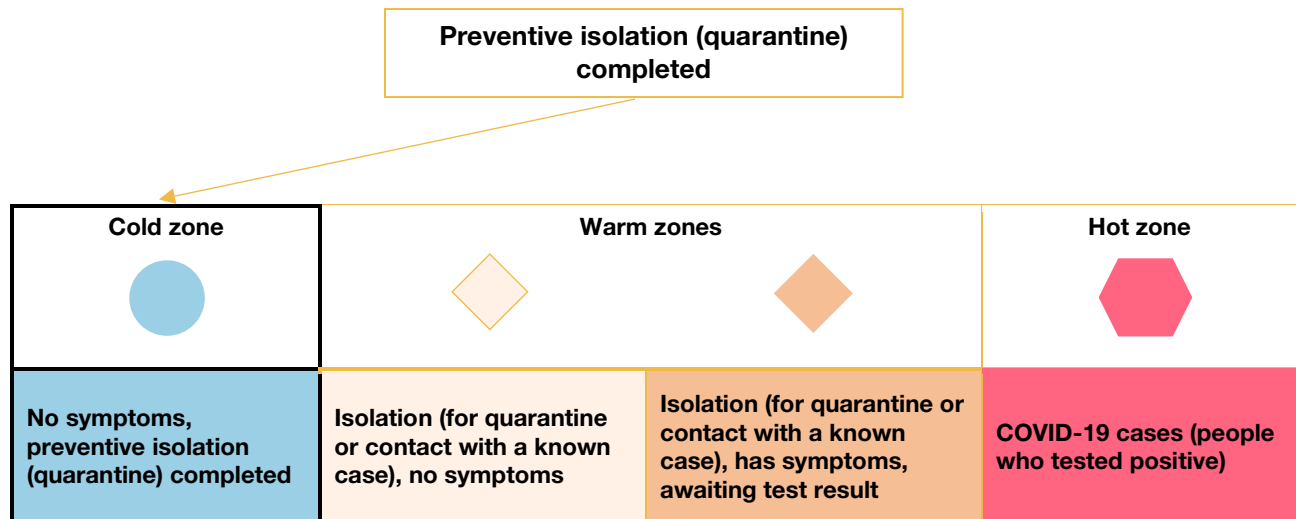


- ▶ Ensure the mental health of TFWs by making sure that psychosocial factors are taken into account during the isolation period. TFWs must be provided with the means to communicate with their families as well as individual entertainment activities such one-player games, radio, and television. For more ways to maintain mental health in the workplace during the COVID-19 pandemic:
  - ▶ Refer to the [INSPQ](#) and [IRSST](#) (in French only) information sheets.
- ▶ Each employer must also ensure that the following items are provided during isolation:
  - ▶ Hygiene products, means of communication, psychosocial support, laundry services (washing and drying) for clothes, bedding and towels, etc.
  - ▶ All of these items must be taken care of so that TFWs do not have to leave their accommodations.

<sup>5</sup> Not to be confused with regional alert levels.

## End of preventive isolation (quarantine)

- ▶ When the isolation period ends (after 14 days with no symptoms), workers can be moved to the cold zone, to the accommodations where they will live during their stay.
- ▶ This strategy reduces the number of contacts and limits the risk of outbreaks.



## Housing in the cold zone

- ▶ Developing an accommodation plan that uses cold, warm, and hot zones will help limit the risk of outbreaks and make it easier to manage an outbreak should one occur. Having different zones allows employers to separate workers who are contagious or potentially contagious from other TFWs.
- ▶ TFWs who live in the same place are not considered a family, but workers who share the same housing facility.<sup>6</sup> They must therefore have working and housing conditions that allow them to comply with public health measures that are effective against the spread of COVID-19 (physical distancing, minimizing contacts, hand hygiene, cleaning and disinfection of surfaces, access to personal protective equipment, etc.).
- ▶ See the document Temporary Foreign Workers (TET): [Practical Information for Employers for details concerning specific sectors.](#)

### General information about accommodations:

- ▶ May be on the farm or in housing in the area where the TFWs are working.
- ▶ Must display the **Health guidelines for all** and **physical distancing guideline** (stay a minimum of two metres apart from others) in each room in Spanish or any other language spoken by the TFWs.
- ▶ Must provide rooms, restroom facilities and dining and relaxation areas that allow compliance with health guidelines, including minimizing contact and staying at least two metres apart from others. One of the most effective ways to do this is to keep the number of workers in each accommodation facility to a minimum. Common areas may be used at the same time by a few TFWs staying in the same accommodations, but workers must be able to maintain a minimum distance of two metres from each other.

<sup>6</sup> This recommendation does not apply to TFWs who bring their families (with whom they live in their countries of origin) with them to Québec and live in accommodations without other TFWs (for example: two parents and their children living under the same roof).

- ▶ If physical distancing is not possible, it is recommended that TFWs wear a good quality medical (procedural) mask while waiting for accommodations where physical distancing can be provided.<sup>7</sup>
- ▶ Must have soap and other products for cleaning and disinfecting hands and the living space.
- ▶ Must provide a COVID-19 kit per accommodation facility, containing good quality medical (procedural) masks, eye protection (goggles or face shield), overclothes (e.g., smock or gown), disposable gloves, alcohol-based hand sanitizers, and a first aid kit that meets regulatory requirements.
- ▶ Must be mechanically ventilated at all times. If there is no ventilation system, windows must be opened at least three times a day (morning, noon, and evening) for at least 15 minutes.

## Coordination of Housing

A housing coordinator must be assigned and reachable at all times. The coordinator's job is to:

- ▶ Help TFWs apply public health measures by making sure they have everything they need to comply.
- ▶ Ensure the well-being and safety of workers at their accommodations (e.g., make sure they have what they need to maintain their mental health, monitor their symptoms and physical state while they are in quarantine, etc.).
- ▶ Depending on the size of the company, ideally there should be different people assigned to enter the hot, warm, and cold zones to reduce the risk of contamination between zones.
- ▶ Regardless of how many people are assigned to enter the zones, they must all wear the following protective equipment in warm and hot zones and remove it safely<sup>8</sup> upon leaving:
  - ▶ A good quality medical (procedural) mask<sup>7</sup>;
  - ▶ Eye protection;
  - ▶ Overclothes (smock or gown);
  - ▶ Gloves.
- ▶ Liaise with regional public health authorities.

The coordinator:

- ▶ Must not have risk factors for COVID-19:
  - ▶ [Pregnant or nursing workers](#) (in French only);
  - ▶ [Immunocompromised workers](#) (in French only);
  - ▶ [Workers with chronic disease](#) (in French only).
- ▶ Must be trained/briefed on the situation, their role, and the preventive measures in place.
- ▶ Must be able to communicate in a language understood by the TFWs.

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<sup>7</sup> Ideally, masks should comply with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) criteria, F2100 standard. Type IIR masks (EN 14683 standard) can also be used.

<sup>8</sup> Remove gloves and dispose of them in an airtight bag or a hands-free garbage can with a lid. Wash hands with an alcohol-based solution. Remove overclothes, put them in a resealable bag and wash hands with an alcohol-based solution (60% alcohol). Remove eye protection and wash hands with an alcohol-based solution. Remove mask handling it only by the elastics without touching the paper and put it in an airtight bag or a hands-free garbage can with a lid and wash hands again with an alcohol-based solution. Disinfect reusable personal protective equipment as well as the surface it was placed on before being disinfected (e.g., eye protection or face shield, filtering facepiece respirators (FFRs)) using a product intended for that equipment. Throw out the bag containing the gloves and mask and any other disposable material. Wash hands with soap and water (soap for at least 20 seconds before rinsing) or use an alcohol-based solution (60% alcohol) when finished.

## Measures for the cold zone:

### ORGANIZATION OF ROOMS

- ▶ If possible, assign only one person per room.
- ▶ If double occupancy rooms are **unavoidable**, make sure that TFWs can keep a minimum distance of two metres between each other at all times, with an additional metre on each side of the bed to provide space for movement (total of nine square metres of personal space for each worker).
- ▶ Place beds so that the foot of one bed is facing the foot of the other bed to keep workers' heads as far away from each other as possible.
- ▶ Rooms must have a window. They must be ventilated or vented with the windows open, temperature permitting, for at least 15 minutes, three times a day (morning, noon, evening). If there is centralized mechanical ventilation (e.g., a heat recovery ventilator [HRV]), it must be left on and not used in recirculation mode (see the section on ventilation in the document [COVID-19 : Environnement intérieur](#)) (in French only).
- ▶ A sign must be posted on each room door in French and in the TFW's mother tongue with the name and photo of the worker staying there, an emergency contact number for a friend or family member, and any other important information in case of emergency (allergies, medical conditions, etc.).
- ▶ TFWs must use their assigned bed (do not allow workers to change rooms/beds).
- ▶ Provide one garbage can and one alcohol-based hand sanitizer (refilled regularly) per room.
- ▶ People who must use a CPAP machine for sleep apnea must have their own room because the machine produces aerosols.
- ▶ See the information sheet [COVID-19: Utilisation du CPAP lors de l'hébergement de travailleurs](#) for details (in French only).

## DORMITORIES (THREE OR MORE BEDS): AVOID

- ▶ Dormitories should be used as a last resort, until the employer is able to provide single or double occupancy rooms.
- ▶ Reduce the number of TFWs per dorm room so that workers can stay at least two metres apart, with an additional metre on each side of the bed to provide space for moving around (total of nine square metres of personal space for each worker).
- ▶ The foot of each bed should be facing the foot of the other bed to keep workers' heads as far away from each other as possible.
- ▶ The dormitory must constantly be ventilated with fresh outside air (natural or mechanical ventilation), and the windows must correspond to at least 5% of the floor area. If the ventilation is mechanical, the system must always be on and not used in recirculation mode. If the ventilation is natural, the windows must be opened for a minimum of 15 minutes, three times a day (morning, noon, evening).

## TRAILERS:

- ▶ Each trailer can have only one worker and must be equipped with sanitation services (cold and hot drinking water, toilet, shower), electricity, ventilation and heating, and a means of communication.
- ▶ A second worker can stay in the trailer if there is at least one enclosed room that has a window and is at least 8.5 cubic metres and the total interior volume of the trailer is at least 17 cubic metres.
- ▶ Workers may only eat their meals in their trailer if it has two separate spaces and if each of the spaces (bedroom and dining room) is used for the sole purpose for which it was designed.

## Common areas

- ▶ Conditions (space and number of TFWs per housing facility) must allow workers to stay at least two metres apart:
  - ▶ One way to encourage distancing is to limit the number of workers who can be in the common area at the same time.
  - ▶ If it is impossible for TFWs to respect the minimal distancing, they must wear a good quality medical (procedural) mask.<sup>7</sup>

## Exception for TFWs staying in a region on Alert Level 1:

### Alert Level 1

It is possible to form small cohorts of up to **6** TFWs who must:

- ▶ Live, travel, and work **exclusively together**. If TFWs must be within two metres of customers or other workers outside their cohort, [the hierarchy of control measures](#) (updated in French only) applies.

Even when these instructions are strictly followed, workers are still strongly encouraged to keep their distance from each other as much as possible, although they are not required to wear a good quality medical (procedural) mask.

Note, however, that if any of the TFWs gets COVID-19, all the other TFWs in the same cohort will be placed in quarantine and will not be able to work during this period.



- ▶ Do not share equipment.
- ▶ Install hand-washing stations with disposable hand towels and hands-free garbage cans.
- ▶ A telephone must be available in the common room of each facility.
- ▶ No pets allowed.
- ▶ Avoid buffet-style meals.
- ▶ Do not share utensils and dishes during a meal.
- ▶ Each worker should clean their personal space.

## Restroom facilities

- ▶ Conditions (space and number of TFWs per housing facility) must allow TFWs to stay at least two metres apart in their restroom facility:
  - ▶ If necessary, make a schedule for showers so workers can keep their distance.
- ▶ Sharing items (e.g., shampoo) is not recommended.

## Portable air conditioners and fans

When required, portable air conditioners and standing fans can be carefully used by following the instructions in the document [on portable air conditioners and fans in the workplace \(in French only\)](#).

## Cleaning and disinfection

Keep a maintenance log for different sectors and equipment:

- ▶ **High-touch objects and surfaces:** cleaning followed by disinfection is recommended for objects and surfaces including tables, doorknobs, light switches, counters, handles, telephones, computer equipment, keyboards, toilets, faucets, and sinks at least every day shift and when appropriate, after each use (e.g., telephone).
  - ▶ Allow sufficient contact time with the disinfectant to inactivate the virus (according to the manufacturer's specifications);
  - ▶ For information on recommended products, see the [Health Canada](#) web page on hard-surface disinfectants and the [INSPQ information sheet on surface cleaning and disinfection](#) (in French only).
- ▶ **Dining room:** Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces after each meal (tables, chairs, fridge handle, faucets, counters, microwave, coffee maker, garbage cans, etc.). Wash napkins, rags, and dishcloths once a day.
  - ▶ If possible, encourage TFWs to clean their personal space in their room (e.g., headboard, bedside table);
  - ▶ If cleaning is done by housekeepers, have them come in when there are no workers in the room or make sure they are at least two metres away;
  - ▶ When bringing in new workers, thoroughly clean the room and disinfect any surfaces (e.g., bedside table, head and footboards, light switch, door handle).
- ▶ **Restroom facilities:** clean and disinfect at least once a day or when visibly soiled. TFWs living in the cold zone must have exclusive access to cold zone restroom facilities.

## Measures for the two warm zones (with and without symptoms)

### ROOM SETUP AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR TFWs IN ISOLATION (QUARANTINE, CONTACT WITH A CONFIRMED CASE, HAS SYMPTOMS AND AWAITING RESULTS)

- ▶ There are two warm zones, which should ideally be located in two separate buildings, or at least in two completely separate areas.
- ▶ **Workers should be isolated in individual rooms**, ideally with access to individual restroom facilities (toilet and shower).
  - ▶ If private restroom facilities are not an option, these facilities should be used in alternation by only one person at a time. Assign the same workers to the same restroom facilities where possible and implement a shower schedule so that workers do not run into each other. Workers must wash their hands after using the restroom and disinfect any surfaces they touched.
- ▶ While in isolation, workers must remain in their rooms at all times, except to use the restroom or go outside to get some fresh air on the grounds of the accommodation facility. **Workers must wear a good quality medical (procedural) mask<sup>9</sup> as soon as they leave their room.**
- ▶ Meals must be brought to workers' rooms. Staff bringing workers their meals must place them close to the door and always stay at least two metres away from workers in preventive isolation. Workers must be served three main meals every day.
- ▶ Workers may not have any face-to-face interactions amongst each other.
- ▶ Workers must have access to a means of communication so they do not become socially isolated, on the one hand, and to allow for daily symptom checks, at minimum, on the other hand.

### CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

- ▶ **Rooms:** Rooms should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between users, including high-touch objects and surfaces. Ask TFWs to open the windows in the room when they leave, to vent it. Wait a minimum of three hours before cleaning and disinfecting the room.
  - ▶ Allow sufficient contact time with the disinfectant to inactivate the virus (according to the manufacturer's specifications).
  - ▶ For information on recommended products, see the [Health Canada](#) web page on hard-surface disinfectants and the [INSPQ information sheet on surface cleaning and disinfection \(in French only\)](#).
- ▶ **Restroom facilities:** clean and disinfect after each use. Each zone must be assigned its own exclusive restroom facilities.

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<sup>9</sup> Ideally, masks should comply with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) criteria, F2100 standard. Type IIR masks (EN 14683 standard) can also be used.



## Measures for the hot zone

- ▶ Since all TFWs in the hot zone have COVID-19, there is no need to maintain physical distance or isolate workers in their rooms.
- ▶ It is also not necessary to wear a good quality medical (procedural) mask.
- ▶ Workers may use common areas at the same time.
- ▶ It is important to give workers time outside every day, but they must stay on the grounds of the accommodation facility and strictly keep their distance from anyone who is not part of the hot zone.

### CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

- ▶ **Common areas and restroom facilities:** the same rules apply as in the cold zone.
- ▶ **Rooms:** Rooms should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between users, including high-touch objects and surfaces. Ask TFWs to open the windows in the room when they leave, to vent it. Wait a minimum of three hours before cleaning and disinfecting the room.

## General guidelines for monitoring symptoms during quarantine in warm zones

The housing coordinator is responsible for:

- ▶ Ensuring the safety of workers in isolation by:
  - ▶ Providing an emergency communication system that workers have access to at all times so they can contact someone if their health deteriorates or they need immediate medical assistance.
  - ▶ Since workers are confined to their rooms, they must have a means of communication so their health can be checked every day.
  - ▶ Use the [screening questionnaire](#) and record the information in writing. Workers who develop symptoms should be immediately transferred to the warm zone for people with symptoms until they get tested and get their results.
- ▶ Notifying the employer and public health authorities if someone develops symptoms.

## General measures applicable during TFW work shifts

- ▶ All TFWs in quarantine or isolation because they have COVID-19, have been in contact with a confirmed case, or have symptoms should not go to work until their isolation period ends. **Only TFWs in the cold zone can go to work.**
- ▶ Employers must develop flexible, non-punitive (such as financial loss or job loss) sick leave policies so that workers can follow public health orders and report their symptoms. Employers should also educate themselves on government measures available for TFWs. These measures are necessary to limit spread and ensure that as many TFWs as possible can work.
- ▶ A representative of the employer must be present in the workplace at all times or must be reachable quickly and easily by a means of communication made known and accessible to TFWs.
- ▶ Employers should know about government compensation measures for workers in isolation and should tell TFWs about them.

- ▶ To learn what recommendations apply to workers, see the document [Agricultural Workers in Crop and Livestock Production](#) or the information sheet for the specific sector available on the [INSPQ occupational health page](#).

## TFWs commuting by vehicle

### General guidelines

- ▶ Use individual vehicles as much as possible.
- ▶ Always have workers sit in the same seat in each vehicle.
- ▶ Remove nonessential objects (e.g., magazines, newspapers, knick-knacks) from the vehicle.
- ▶ Do not recirculate the air in the vehicle; ventilate it by opening the windows if possible.
- ▶ When soap and water are not available, provide workers with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol or disinfectant wipes so they can clean their hands before getting in and out of the vehicle.
- ▶ Clean and disinfect the vehicle's high-touch surfaces (dashboard, steering wheel, gear stick, interior and exterior door handles, rearview mirror, etc.) using the usual cleaning and disinfecting products at least every shift and when changing drivers or passengers.

### Recommendations for transporting more than two TFWs in a vehicle

- ▶ Organize the space to avoid any physical contact between workers and seat workers at least two metres apart as much as possible. Examples:
  - ▶ Tape off some seats;
  - ▶ Alternate every other seat;
  - ▶ Provide more frequent transportation to reduce the number of workers per shuttle or consider using a larger vehicle.
- ▶ If workers cannot sit at least two metres apart, install **physical barriers** that meet [SAAQ](#) (in French only) safety standards between the rows of seats. See the [INSPQ](#) information sheet (in French only) and the [IRSSI](#) notice (in French only) for more details.
- ▶ If physical barriers cannot be installed, limit the number of workers to one per row of seats and ensure that all passengers wear a good quality medical (procedural) mask.<sup>10</sup>
- ▶ Do not transport workers from different cohorts in the same vehicle.

### Transportation of TFWs for shopping and errands

- ▶ TFWs who live in a region on Alert Level 1 (green zone) must limit their outings and travel during the pandemic like everyone else. They are subject to the same guidelines as the general public in Québec regarding outings and travel. Federal recommendations for TFWs also apply.

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<sup>10</sup> Ideally, masks should comply with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) criteria, F2100 standard. Type IIR masks (EN 14683 standard) can also be used.

- ▶ When taking workers out on errands such as grocery shopping, provide TFWs with a good quality<sup>11</sup> medical (procedural) mask, remind them to stay at least two metres away from others, and have them practise hand hygiene before and after the trip and respiratory etiquette.
- ▶ Note that only TFWs staying in the cold zone can go on outings other than to the workplace.

## Return to the country of origin at the end of the work period

It is recommended to:

- ▶ Follow the recommendations for 1) predeparture preparation, 2) transportation to the airport, and 3) pickup at the airport. These recommendations must be double-checked with public health officials ahead of time since they are subject to change according to the health situation in Québec and in the TFWs' countries of origin at the time of their return.

### Other useful references

- ▶ [Agricultural workers in crop and livestock production](#), available in English, French, and Spanish
- ▶ [Food processing](#), available in English and French
- ▶ [Meat slaughter industry](#), available in English, French, and Spanish
- ▶ [Manufacturing sectors](#), available in English and French
- ▶ [Union des producteurs agricoles \(UPA\) website](#) (in French only)
- ▶ [MAPAQ FAQs – Temporary foreign worker section](#) (English links at the bottom of the MAPAQ page)
- ▶ [CNESST: Tools for Agricultural Sector](#)
- ▶ [CNESST brochure: Connaissez-vous vos conditions de travail au Québec? - travailleurs étrangers temporaires](#) (in French only)
- ▶ [CNESST video: Travailleurs agricoles étrangers - Bienvenue au Québec!](#) (French version)
- ▶ [CNESST video: Trabajar en Quebec](#) (Spanish version)

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<sup>11</sup> Ideally, masks should comply with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) criteria, F2100 standard. Type IIR masks (EN 14683 standard) can also be used.

**Note:** The above recommendations are based on the information available at the time of writing. Given that the situation and knowledge of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) virus are evolving rapidly, these recommendations are subject to change.

## Temporary Foreign Workers in Preventive Isolation (Quarantine)

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The French version is entitled *Travailleurs étrangers temporaires soumis à l'isolement préventif (quarantaine)* is also available on the website of the Institut national de santé publique du Québec at: [www.inspq.qc.ca/publications/2962-accueil-travailleurs-etrangers-covid19](http://www.inspq.qc.ca/publications/2962-accueil-travailleurs-etrangers-covid19)

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