



Close Contacts: Who is considered a close contact?

Hockey games (or any activities involving more than your team):

Someone on your team tests positive:

- If someone on your team tests positive after playing a game, **those who, within 48 hours before the positive player's symptoms onset or, if no symptoms, within 48 hours before their positive test, have had the type of contact described [here by Public Health](#)**, would be considered **close contacts** (unless they have recently recovered from a COVID-19 infection).
- The team **does not need to stop playing** but players should monitor their symptoms and test as [recommended by Public Health](#) if symptoms develop.
- Any player that develops symptoms must immediately self-isolate and follow [Public Health advice](#).
- To be clear, close contacts on your team, as defined by Public Health, are **those who, within the 48 hours before their symptom onset or, if no symptoms, within 48 hours before their positive test, have been within six feet of the positive person for at least 15 minutes (while indoors) and/or those who the positive person hugged or coughed/sneezed near** (unless they have recently recovered from a COVID-19 infection). *For example, two teammates who have not had contact during a game or in the dressing would not be considered close contacts. However, two teammates who sat beside one another in the dressing room for at least 15 minutes would be considered close contacts.*
- Any opposing teams that your team has played in the previous 48 hours, as well as the officials, should be advised by the safety rep (or team manager) that a member of your team has tested positive.

Someone on the opposing team tests positive:

- Players on the opposing team would **not** be considered close contacts unless they had the kind of contact (as described above) before, during or after the game.
- The team **does not need to stop playing** but should monitor their symptoms and test as recommended by Public Health if symptoms develop.

Officials who officiate a game in which a player tests positive

- Officials would **not** be considered close contacts unless they had the kind of contact (as described above) before, during, or after the game.
- Officials who are **not** considered to be **close contacts** do not need to stop officiating, but should monitor for symptoms and test as recommended by Public Health if symptoms develop.



Hockey Practice/Training:

- If a member of your team tests positive for COVID-19 following a practice, that individual must follow these steps [laid out here by Public Health](#).
- After a positive test, a team safety rep (or team manager) should be contacted to inform the team of the positive case.
- The safety rep should inform the team that those who have been within six feet of the positive person for at least 15 minutes while indoors and/or those who the positive case hugged or coughed/sneezed near, would be considered close contacts.

Public Health's instructions for close contacts:

- Public Health's instructions for [close contacts can be found here](#) and must be followed.
- The instructions for close contacts depend on whether or not you live with the positive person, and whether or not you have recently recovered from COVID-19.
- The players not considered to be close contacts, or those who have recently recovered from a COVID infection, can continue to practice.
- As per Public Health instructions, those who recently recovered from a COVID-19 infection should not test again for 90 days and are not required to isolate, even if they were in close contact with a positive person. If they develop symptoms, they should still stay home while sick to avoid spreading their non-COVID-19 illness.