

ADVENTURE TRAVEL COVID-19 RISK ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING TOOL

Trip Description:									
This COVID-19 Risk Assessment and Planning Tool has been designed to assist anybody in the Adventure Travel industry with a standardized template that can be used at all levels to assess whether a trip may be viable in relation to the COVID-19 related risks. It is not designed to give a definitive answer or direction as to whether a trip will be safe, and will be the responsibility of the author to make an assessment with the facts and the situation that is presented to them. The information provided are a summary of some of the measures that can be made to mitigate the risk, or where to find further guidance for information or official policy or protocol in the links section. Additional information will be included in the ATTA Health and Safety COVID-19 Protocols document. This risk assessment tool is intended to be a flexible framework for ATC's (adventure travel companies) to use in reopening. Companies should tailor their actual policies and practices based on their unique operations, applicable laws, regulations, and health standards in their locales, and consult with their own legal, safety, and financial advisors to develop a reopening guide for their situation. This risk assessment tool is not intended to be an exhaustive list of possible actions nor is it meant to encourage ATC's to resume operations before they are ready to do so. This risk assessment tool is designed to be used as a supplement to ATC's current risk and crisis management plans, operating procedures and protocols, legal documents (e.g., terms and conditions and liability waiver), and customer trip materials – not as a substitute. Instructions: Answer the questions by placing an 'x' in the box using information available to you at the time (noting that this is constantly changing, and so your answer may change as time progresses). The answer will come out as a different colour or risk level. An answer may be green and represent a relatively low risk for that factor, and red representing a higher risk, but this does not mean you should not proceed. Whilst it might not be prudent to run a trip if there are one or even several answers that are red on this matrix, each company will have a different tolerance of risk, and so it is designed to guide them to make an informed decision in whether to run their trip at that point in time. Note: This is a living document. As international and national restrictions and Public Health guidelines evolve, this document will also evolve to reflect new advice and changes to guidelines when they emerge. Guidelines have been developed in line with the most recent information coming from international and national sources related to health, tourism and outdoors activities. We welcome you feedback any time: covid19guidelinesreview@adventure.travel Disclaimer: The information contained within these operational risk assessment may change from time to time due to the evolving nature of the COVID-19 pandemic. It must not by itself be relied upon in determining obligations or other decisions. Users of this document must independently verify any information on which they wish to rely. It is expected that all business owners and management will have familiarized themselves with governmental, health authority, and regulatory guidance prior to re-opening and implemented all relevant requirements. Adventure Travel Trade Association does not assume, and expressly disclaims, any legal or other liability for any inaccuracy, mistake, misstatement, or any other error of whatsoever nature contained herein. The information accessible in this document has been compiled from many sources that are not controlled by Adventure Travel Trade Association. While reasonable care has been taken in the compilation and publication of the contents of this document, Adventure Travel Trade Association makes no representations or warranties, whether express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the information or materials contained in this document. Adventure Travel Trade Association shall not be liable, directly, or indirectly, to the user or any other third party for any damage resulting from the use of the information contained or implied in this document. By proceeding to use this Adventure Travel Trade Association document you are accepting this disclaimer.									
TARGET AREA	FACTOR	RISK LEVEL Answer with an 'x'				Operator's notes / mitigation measures (this is your opportunity to describe how this factor relates to your business or trip.	USEFUL LINKS		
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH				
1. DESTINATION	1.1. Does the destination have any tourism related COVID-19 restrictions for visitors?	The operator should abide by any travel advice issued, such as from the State Department or Foreign Commonwealth Office (FCO). Governments have issued travel restrictions and travel bans to many if not all countries at the start of the pandemic, but as the situation progresses, these restrictions will ease. An assessment will need to be made from the host government of the destination of any travel restrictions as well as government travel advice for the operator's country of origin. It is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that they follow this guidance, and keep up to date with any easing of restrictions. Companies should also advise customers to check that travel visas, if required, are being issued in the country of the destination.					State Department FCO IATA Travel Regulations Interactive Map WHO Travel Advice		
		The destination does not have any travel related restrictions in place (domestic or international).	There are some restrictions in the destination, but these do not affect the trip.	There are some restrictions in certain areas of the destination which do affect the trip.	There is a no travel order/travel ban issued from operators home country or in the destination.				
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH				
	1.2. What is the current COVID-19 situation at the destination?	Whilst a country may lift or ease travel restrictions, there may still be a high risk of COVID-19 transmission from either high cases or infection rate. The operator should make an informed decision with the facts presented to them at the time and be able to reassess this decision as the situation changes.					WHO COVID-19 Dashboard Our World In Data - Coronavirus Centre for Disease Control and Prevention - COVID-19		
		The destination has not received any new cases for over 14 days, situation under control.	Very few active cases but showing a steady rate of decline, with no 'second wave' with eased restrictions.	Cases in decline but with new cases occurring. Restrictions eased but potential for 'second wave' to occur if restrictions lifted further.	Cases in decline but full to partial lockdown measures in place.			Cases peaking or yet to peak with full or partial lockdown measures still in place.	
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH				
	1.3. Are airlines running reliable services?	The airline industry has taken a huge hit by massively reducing or grounding all flights with the cessation of virtually all air travel. Clearly in order to resume tourism activities, these flights will have to increase in number and start operating their usual routes. Along with the safety of staff and passengers at the airports and whilst flying, airlines, will also need to assess the economic viability which may affect the numbers of flights resuming. Another factor to consider is the process or reliability of the service should the customer need to take an unscheduled flight home. Airlines will need to follow government and official policy for operating safely which may include extra measures such as wearing fac coverings or masks while flying.					WHO advice to aviation industry ICAO Safety Risk Management - Handbook for CAAs on the management of safety risks related to COVID-19		
		There are regular flights operating for domestic travel.	There are regular international flights operating to the destination.	There are irregular international flights to the destination, or flights that may transit through other destinations.	There are little to no international flights reaching the destination.				
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH				
	1.4. Is there a test, trace and track policy	It is widely regarded that in order to contain the virus and resume a sense of normality, an effective test, trace and track program is implemented. Some countries will be well developed, whilst other nations may have a limited capacity and reduced ability to control the virus. It may be mandatory that travellers abide to the regulations set in that destination, for example to download a specific contact tracing application and be required to self isolate if they have come into contact with somebody that has tested positive. Will customers be willing to participate in such a program, with the necessary privacy tradeoff, in order to travel to the destination?					WHO Technical Guidance Office of Privacy Commissioner (NZ) - Global Contact Tracing application comparison		

2. CUSTOMER	in place at the destination?	There is an excellent test, trace and track policy with recommended. Contact Tracing app also being used and for all residents and guests of the country.		There is a test, trace and track program but may be limited to residents of country or contact tracing app function may be limited.		There is a testing program, but limited or no trace and track policy.		There is limited to no test, trace and track policy.				
		LOW		LOW-MEDIUM		MEDIUM-HIGH		HIGH				
	1.5 What would be the impact of running the trip to the local community in the destination?	The operator should ensure that the community where the trip is running is protected as much as practicable. Remote and vulnerable communities are particularly at risk, especially if they have not seen many cases. Tourists could have the risk of being vectors carrying the virus in, which could have devastating consequences. It is important to respect the decision made by a community to not accept visitors in for a certain time.										
		The trip visits regions visits regions that have seen a number of cases, where the situation has been handled appropriately and health care system has not been overwhelmed.		Trip visits a destination that has seen a reasonably small amount of cases, but the assessment is that there are practices in place and a health care system that can cope. Trip limits interactions with all but essential people.		Trip may visit remote areas where cases have been low. Practices are in place, but health care system may not cope if there was a surge in cases. Trip limits interactions with all but essential people to reduce possible transmission.		The trip visits areas where remote communities have seen few if any cases, and if numbers were to rise the local health care system would struggle to cope, or the community has requested to not receive visitors.				
		LOW		LOW-MEDIUM		MEDIUM-HIGH		HIGH				
	1.6. What is the operator's assessment of the overall COVID-19 situation and viability of operating a trip to this destination?	Operator should make an assessment using the answers in the questions above to determine whether it is sensible and feasible to operate an adventure travel trip to the destination.										
		Destination has situation under control, travel restrictions are lifted and trip will have limited if negligible effect on local community.		Destination has active cases, but are low and decreasing, is under control and travel restrictions have eased. Trip will have limited to negligible impact on community.		Cases are steady but in decline, but some travel restrictions in place and airlines still impacted. Visits to some local communities could have an impact, but this could be mitigated.		COVID-19 situation still showing increase or not safe to travel yet, with lockdown and travel restrictions in place.		Situation under control, but to travel to destination could have a detrimental impact on communities if virus brought in.		
		LOW		LOW-MEDIUM		MEDIUM-HIGH		HIGH				
	2.1. Is the customer in a high risk or vulnerable group?	Certain groups are at a higher risk of presenting with more severe symptoms if diagnosed with the COVID-19. Customers should consult with their primary care provider and consult local and official advice about whether they should travel or not. Operators should evaluate the need to review the customer suitability for the trip based on the destination situation, whether the customer falls into a vulnerable or high-risk group for COVID19 under health authority guidelines, with certain groups being at a higher risk of presenting with more severe symptoms if diagnosed with the Coronavirus. Consider having in place a new refund and cancellation policy for the COVID-19 period. Medical screening is purview of medical professionals - this question aims at providing guidance to evaluate risk of offered products so ATC can choose which to be offered.										CDC - People who are at greater risk to Coronavirus National Health System (UK) - People at risk from coronavirus Travel Health Pro - COVID-19 Risk Assessment for Travellers
		The customer is under 50 with no underlying medical conditions.		Age under 70 with no underlying medical conditions.		Under 50 with some minor medical conditions.		Over 70 with no underlying medical conditions.		Has high-risk medical conditions at any age*.		
		LOW		LOW-MEDIUM		MEDIUM-HIGH		HIGH				
	2.2. What is the type of group that the customer is travelling with?	There will be a different level of risk depending on the type of group and customer that makes up that group. A family from the same household travelling as a private group poses less of a risk to each other, or is easier to manage, than a large group travelling from many different countries.										
		The customer is FIT and not travelling in a group.		The customer is travelling as a private small group from within same household.		The customer is joining a group who do not know each other but travelling from the same country of origin and are not in the high risk or vulnerable category.		The customer is part of a private group from different households but travelling together and are not in the high risk or vulnerable category.		Customer is joining a group who do not know each other, travelling from multiple countries and are not in the high risk or vulnerable category.		
		LOW		LOW-MEDIUM		MEDIUM-HIGH		HIGH				
	2.3. What COVID-19 precautions will the customer be asked prior to the trip starting?	Companies may provide customers with a COVID-19 waivers and declaration forms with information and questions relevant to the COVID-19, such as client's isolation habits, having tested positive, or have they shown signs of symptoms prior to the trip? Customers may also be advised to adhere to company policy whilst on the trip to include actions such as; maintain distancing, respiratory and hand hygiene standards, being honest with feeling any symptoms. Companies will need to amend their terms and conditions, refund and cancellation policies that if customers self-assess or have been advised that their risk profile is such that they should not travel, or that they have presented with symptoms however mild, are to stay at home. Consider whether to request this information (with appropriate measure in place to protect confidentiality) and to have travelers inform you only if they exhibit symptoms or have tested positively within a certain time frame.										
		The customer provides a medical declaration on booking, along with a self declaration that they are free of COVID-19 symptoms to the travel operator immediately prior to departure. Customer advised on company policy that they are to adhere to certain measures while on the trip such as being honest if they feel any symptoms, practice distancing, good respiratory and hand hygiene measures.		The customer provides a medical declaration on booking along with a self declaration that they are free of COVID-19 symptoms to the travel operator within 14 days of departure. Customer advised on company policy that they are to adhere to certain measures while on the trip such as being honest if they feel any symptoms, practice distancing, good respiratory and hand hygiene measures.		The customer provides a medical declaration, but does not provide a self declaration that they are free of COVID-19 symptoms. Customer advised on company policy that they are to adhere to certain measures while on the trip such as being honest if they feel any symptoms, practice distancing, good respiratory and hand hygiene measures.		The customer is not required to provide a medical self declaration form or waiver before travelling or informed about company policy on what measures are to be expected by the customer.				
		LOW		LOW-MEDIUM		MEDIUM-HIGH		HIGH				

2.4. Will the customer be able to obtain travel insurance?	The crisis has caused many travel insurance companies to either stop selling new policies or amend existing policies to exclude any COVID-19 related claims. Having travel insurance is essential and so it is incumbent of the operator to check the customer does have a policy and inform them of their terms and conditions should a customer have to cancel or whilst on the trip, have to incur medical expenses or evacuation. Companies need to consider asking their guests that they check their policy carefully and ensure they understand who will pay for additional costs if incurred.				
	Travel insurance can be sought which covers all claims including due to COVID-19.	Travel insurance covers all claims including those related to COVID-19 with some exceptions, such as being invalidated if there are currently travel restrictions in place.	Travel insurance can cover all claims less anything related to COVID-19.		
	LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH		

3. TRANSPORT	3.1. What type of transport will the guests be travelling in?	To reduce possible transmission of the virus to passengers, measures can be implemented for the safety of the passengers and staff. All vehicles used for the transport of guests will need to be thoroughly cleaned and sanitised before and after passengers embark. Touchpoints or contact surface areas should be reduced and non-necessary items removed such as curtains, magazines, etc. It is recommended that a vehicle operates at 50% capacity to ensure enough space for social distancing. It is also important to implement measures to protect the driver and plan for if they show symptoms. Health checks, hand sanitizing and the wearing of face coverings can be implemented to further reduce risk. Suppliers or operators will need to follow official or local government guidance or policy.					CDC - Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles
	The customer will be self-driving in a personal or rented car that has been sanitised before use.	A group from the same household driven in a vehicle which has been sanitised before use, and cleaned each day with one driver who has self-isolated/tested negatively, along with a health check for both driver and guests performed before setting off.	A small group from different households travelling in a vehicle that can operate at 50% capacity that has been sanitised before use, and cleaned each day with one driver who has self-isolated/tested negatively, along with a health check for both driver and guests performed before setting off. PPE such as face coverings worn by driver and guests.	A small group from different households travelling in a vehicle that is difficult to operate at 50% capacity but has been sanitised before use, and cleaned each day with one driver who has self-isolated/tested negatively, along with a health check for both driver and guests performed before setting off. PPE such as face coverings worn by driver and guests.	A large group from different households travelling in a vehicle that is difficult to operate at 50% capacity, and may or may not be sanitised before use. A different driver is provided each day or driver has not self-isolated or been tested. Health checks cannot be performed on either driver or guests prior to boarding.	Travelling on large forms of public transport such as busses or coaches, trains or ferries where it is very hard to assess the sanitisation procedures and contact with public not under your control.	
	LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH			
4. HOSPITALITY	4.1. What type of accommodation is the guest staying in?	Whilst it should be clear that there is a reduced level of risk of a guest contracting the virus if there are few opportunities to have social interactions with other guests and staff, and so a low risk accommodation option could be a small lodging or private booking. This is not always practical or guests prefer to stay in a larger hotel. Suppliers and operators will need to follow official or local government policy or protocols in how to operate an accommodation service as safe as possible. The operator should require that all suppliers of accommodation meet these standards which would include rigorous cleaning and sanitising procedures, wearing of PPE, health checks, and measures to ensure social distancing is maintained. Some protocols suggested are in the links page.					WHO - Operational considerations for COVID-19 management in the accommodation sector. American Hotel and Lodging Association - Hotel Cleaning Standards Return To Work Amid Covid-19: A Cleveland Clinic Guide For Hotels
	The guests will be camping in sanitised tents, or in small lodgings such as self-catered accommodation which has been cleaned and sanitised, and guest has no contact with staff.	Guests will stay in small hotels/lodgings with few if any other guests, that has few staff members or minimum staff contact. Accommodation has been sanitised according to relevant protocols. Guests that are not in same household in separate rooms with separate facilities, and there is adequate space to practice social distancing.	Medium to large scale hotels where there are a number of other guests staying and interactions with staff members. Accommodation has been sanitised according to relevant protocols. Guests that are not in same household in separate rooms with separate facilities, and there is adequate space to practice social distancing. Trip may include staying in different accommodation each night, complicating track and trace policy if someone were to show symptoms.	Large hotels or resorts that have a large amount of other guests and staff that increases the chance of interactions with members outside of group. Hotel may rigorously follow strict protocols, but adds complexity the larger the establishment.	Hostels or dormitories with shared facilities and several occupants to one room from different households.		
	LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH			
	4.2. How will the customers be fed?	The smaller the establishment, and fewer amount of social interactions with other guests or staff members, the lower the risk of a potential for transmitting the virus. Whilst restaurants of all sizes can implement strict measures and protocols to reduce the risk, this will simply be more complex the larger the establishment becomes. If guests are staying in large hotels where buffet service is usual, operators may want to check that measures are in place to change this. Suppliers and operators will need to follow official guidance and local government policy and protocols for operating food services safely. Communal food situations like eating over campfire with shared food could pose additional risks. Especially shared beverages or using same utensils, dishes and cups. Buffet and family style (common food containers) catering should be avoided.					WHO - Operational considerations for COVID-19 management in the accommodation sector. National Restaurant Association - Coronavirus Information and Resources Return To Work Amid Covid-19: A Cleveland Clinic Guide For Restaurants
	Customers will be self-catered, providing their own food purchased separately from shops, or dine in restaurants where they are responsible for ensuring that the establishment conforms to guidance and protocols.	Customers will be catered for in small lodgings or restaurants where they are the only guests, and likely to be the only or one of few places guests will eat at. Meals are cooked to order and staff follow strict policy and sanitation guidelines. Guests that are not in same household can dine at tables which can practice social distancing guidelines. If receiving packed lunches, items are sterilized before being packed.	Customers will dine in hotels or restaurants where other guests will be dining, so increased risk of interactions. Restaurant will conform to strict policy and sanitation guidelines and maintain social distancing between tables.	Dining in large hotels or restaurants where there will be a high chance of interacting with other guests and staff. Facility may conform to policy and sanitation guidelines but buffet style service will increase risk of contamination.			
	LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH			
		For most adventure travel activities involves being in the outdoors, which has a far less risk of the virus being transmitted than in an enclosed space. This is further reduced where these activities involve participants keeping distanced away from each other. Some activities may require some additional measures to reduce this risk if social distancing can't be maintained such as the use of face coverings.					ATTA Adventure Travel COVID-19 Health and Safety Guidelines

5. ACTIVITY	5.1. Can the activity take place with social or physical distancing measures in place?	The activity takes place outdoors and it is usual for the participants to remain socially distanced or can be easily implemented such as with trekking, cycling or horse riding. Wearing face coverings will have a negligible impact.	Activity takes place outdoors and occurs in small groups with participants within close proximity of each other (less than 2m/6ft), but can be further mitigated with the use of face coverings, good hygiene, etc. Example; Safari, nature and wildlife viewing.	Activity takes place outdoors in very close proximity with each other (less than 1m/3ft) but for short periods of time, and some measures can be made to activity procedures to limit exposure such as face coverings, good hygiene. Example: Rock Climbing.	Activity takes place in prolonged close proximity with other guests, guides or staff that even with the use of face coverings may still pose an increased risk, such as tandem paragliding/skydiving.		
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH		
	5.2. Can activity specific equipment be sanitised before use?	Most adventure travel activities require some form of activity specific equipment. Any items that the customer or staff can touch will be a potential hotspot or contaminated surface. Rigorous hand washing, cleaning and sanitising of all equipment will be needed to reduce this risk of transmission. Certain activities will be a lot easier due to lack of equipment, to some which will be by its nature hard to do effectively or regularly.					ATTA Adventure Travel COVID-19 Health and Safety Guidelines
		The activity requires no individual or group equipment that needs cleaning or sanitising before use. Any equipment that is used will belong to the participant (such as clothing) or belongs to the guide which only they use. Example; a day hike on easy terrain. It will still be essential to have an effective hand washing routine regardless.	The activity requires equipment that is used by the individual supplied to them for the duration. This equipment can be cleaned before and after use and not used by the other participants. Example; Rental bikes or kayaks.	Activity requires use of group or individual equipment that can be cleaned between each use, but has high turnaround or sharing of equipment, such as rafting or bungy jumping.	Activity requires use of equipment that will be difficult to sanitise in-between each user or kept clean during use, such as rope course/canopy walk or a multi-person sailing trip.		
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH		
	5.3. Will the activity take place in popular/honeypot areas?	If the activity takes place in a popular area which is known for many other tourists, visitors, locals or other people participating in the activity this has an added potential risk of transmitting the virus. The more popular the area, the less chance it will be to keep socially distanced. If it is not possible to avoid these areas, extra measures might be put in place, like one way systems, permits, capping numbers, etc.					ATTA Adventure Travel COVID-19 Health and Safety Guidelines
		The activity takes place in a remote setting where it is unlikely to meet many other people, and those that are met, distance can be maintained.	There is a chance that the activity takes place where other tourists or locals visit, but is easy to keep distance, or change route to keep away from others.	The activity takes place in popular areas, and hard to change location, but due to nature of activity it is relatively easy to keep distance away from others.	The activity takes place in known honeypot areas where large crowds also visit or participate in that activity making it hard to socially distance.		
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH		
	6.1. By what means and how long will it take to evacuate or remove a guest from the activity who starts to display COVID-19 related symptoms?	Definitions for when to separate and how to separate suspected cases need to be in place. Both in medical emergencies and in technical activity assistance or rescues, many pre-defined distancing methods need to be adapted or cannot be used. Companies need to establish special procedures to address these risks and clear thresholds for when distancing procedures can be changed and what those changes will be. The complexity of the evacuation increases the more remote that activity takes place, and the time needed to extract the guest. Consideration should be put into how and by what means by which the customer will be removed/evacuated too, with a review and update of the destination Emergency Medical Services (EMS) support.					
		Trip is not remote, and patient can be separated or removed, then transported or evacuated immediately using integral transport to medical care, should that be required.	Activity takes place 1-2 hours from a road extraction point at any point of the duration of trip. It is easy to keep patient socially distant from other members of the group if guest should stay with team.	Activity takes over four hours to evacuate a patient to nearest road where transport can be arranged. Patient can be kept socially distanced from group and monitor symptoms, should they stay with team.	Trip is very remote, and would take over 8 hours to transport a patient to medical help or require a helicopter evacuation in case of emergency.		
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH		
6. MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS	6.2. What is the overall assessment of nearest definitive medical care with Critical Care Unit/Intensive Care Unit at the destination?	A review should be made on where the nearest definitive medical care with CCU/ICU capacity that can be used should a customer develop severe symptoms and require this level of medical support.					
		There are hospitals nearby with dedicated COVID wards, with capacity and equipment to serve the needs of an outbreak of severe cases.	A regional hospital nearby with a dedicated COVID ward with capacity and equipment to serve local population but could be overwhelmed if a large peak in cases were to occur.	A regional hospital nearby that has some CCU capacity and equipment, but barely enough for only a small amount of cases in the local population. Hospital with dedicated COVID ward situated in major cities many hours away.	Small hospital that only offers minimal amount of CCU/ICU capacity to local population, and may be main hospital with required equipment. Region would not be able to cope with a large scale outbreak with cases requiring mechanical ventilation.		
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH		
	6.3. What are the procedures once a guest or member of staff shows symptoms?	If suspected symptoms are shown in a guest or staff member, there needs to be a policy of what will happen with the transportation, caring, isolation and testing (if available for visitors in that destination). If the trip or activity allows for the immediate removal of the guest or staff along with any immediate member of the travel party such as a family member or those that share a room, and they can isolate and be tested, this is a far lower risk than those that can't be removed from the group. Companies need to abide by the destination local government or official policy with regard to other members of the group who have been in contact with the guest or staff member who has shown symptoms, along with any advice from the guests or company point of origin on protocols related to what happens if they show symptoms or test positive on completion of the trip.					Return to work amid COVID-19: A Cleveland Clinic Guide
		If a guest or staff member shows any suspected symptoms from the health screening, they are immediately removed, along with anybody in their immediate travelling group, and isolated in accommodation they are staying with at the time. Testing is available to them which the company organises for them to have. Health screening continues with the rest of the group and upon commencement are asked if any symptoms have appeared.	If a guest or staff member shows any suspected symptoms from the health screening, they are immediately removed, along with anybody in their immediate travelling group, and isolated in accommodation they are staying with at the time, but this would be the responsibility of the guest to organise. Health screening continues with the rest of the group and upon commencement are asked if any symptoms have appeared.	If a guest or staff member showed symptoms, they will be kept with the group but distanced away from the group, and symptoms monitored. If these deteriorate then they will be removed immediately and taken to medical care.	If a guest or staff member started to show symptoms there is no way to test them, and would be difficult to remove them from the group to self isolate, without cancelling the whole trip.		WHO Symptoms CDC Symptoms
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH		

7. COMPANY CONSIDERATIONS	7.1. What are the staff's day to day distancing habits and potential exposure preceding the trip?	The risk of exposure and risk of transmission varies hugely with everyone's individual habits. Whilst it would not be practical to ask guests to self isolate for 14 days prior to the trip commencing, it may be necessary to ask staff or guides to restrict their potential for interactions. This may be balanced on the COVID-19 risk in the destination, and so there might not be any necessity to ask staff to limit their interactions or movements.					
		No restrictions in place in destination and so staff do not need to limit interactions or isolate.	Staff are asked to remain vigilant, and ensure protection measures are put in place to reduce exposure risk prior to trip.	There is still a reasonable risk of transmission of COVID-19 and so staff are asked to limit any close interactions or self isolate prior to the commencement of the trip.	There is still a reasonable risk of transmission of the virus but it is not possible that staff can limit interactions of isolate prior to a trip commencing.		
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH		
	7.2. Do the company have an existing Safety Management System in place?	If the company already has an established and functional SMS, all the measures brought out of the COVID-19 risk assessment can be integrated in their existing system, as a safety management system that is running means they already have the framework required. This will include; risk inventories, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's), trip and incidents reports, data analysis and improvement processes, screening, communication with clients, staff training and emergency responses.					
		Company has an existing Safety Management System and it will be possible to implement COVID-19 measures into this framework.	Company does not have an existing Safety Management System and it will be difficult to implement COVID-19 measures.				
		LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH		
CONCLUSION:							