

Ebola Disease Interim Guidance: Public Health Management of Low Risk Travellers Required to Quarantine or Monitor Symptoms

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Section 1 Background

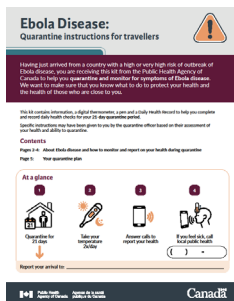
On May 26, 2026, the Government of Canada (GOC) introduced temporary border measures to reduce the risk of Ebola disease (EBOD) entering and spreading within Canada. Refer to [GOC introduces temporary border measures in response to the EBOD outbreak](#) and [EBOD: Border measures for travellers entering Canada](#) for more information.

All travellers arriving in Canada will receive a health assessment if they have been in the countries listed in the temporary border measures in the previous 21 days. Any traveller who is asymptomatic and deemed no risk or low risk (see Table 1 in the [EBOD – CD Management Interim Protocol](#) for details of risk categorization) and is assessed to have an appropriate quarantine plan is allowed to proceed to their chosen quarantine location via commercial transportation.

Note: the provincial interim protocol states lower risk travelers do not necessarily need to quarantine; however, the May 2026 federal Quarantine Order supersedes this guidance.

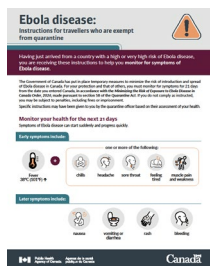
These travellers are required to quarantine for 21 days, which begins on the day of entry to Canada.

- Travellers are given a quarantine kit which includes a handout (see below), digital thermometer, pen and a Daily Health Record.
- They are required to notify the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) / Service Canada of their arrival to their quarantine location within 48 hours after entering Canada. Details on who to contact should be recorded by PHAC on page 1 of the below document.
- They must perform and record twice daily temperature checks, and record the development of any symptoms.
- PHAC / Service Canada will contact the client once between days eight and nine of their quarantine period to ensure they are following quarantine requirements and remain asymptomatic.



Note: Certain travellers may be exempt from the federal Quarantine Order (see <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/ebola/border-measures.html> and <https://orders-in-council.canada.ca/attachment.php?attach=48615&lang=en> for details).

Travellers who are exempt from the Quarantine Order are required to monitor for symptoms for 21 days after their arrival and are given the following handout.



Any traveller who is quarantining or self-monitoring for symptoms in Manitoba and develops symptoms are required to isolate from others, including household members, and promptly contact local public health or Health Links – Info Santé.

Section 2 Public Health Management of Asymptomatic No Risk or Low Risk Travellers

PHAC sends a daily line list to provinces and territories to notify them of any travellers who are quarantining in their jurisdiction, as well as those exempt from quarantine.

Upon receipt of the line list, Manitoba Health Surveillance Unit (MHSU) will create a Contact – PUI investigation in PHIMS and assigns Responsible Organization and Workgroup. Currently, PHAC referrals are only processed by MHSU on weekdays. Referrals will not be sent to regions on weekends/holidays

Note: if the Region becomes aware of a returning traveller who is required to quarantine prior to PHAC notification, the Region should create a Contact – PUI investigation in PHIMS.

Region to Assign Primary Investigator or CD Coordinator.

The Region should connect with the client within 24 hours of receiving the PHIMS referral to assess if they are experiencing any symptoms of EBOD and whether they are having any difficulty adhering to the quarantine requirements. Information on exposures should be collected at this time.

Travellers that are exempt from quarantine will also be referred to Manitoba Public Health. These individuals should also receive an initial follow-up call and a risk assessment.

Active monitoring may be recommended for both quarantined and exempt travellers in some situations (see below).

- If the client does not have any known epidemiologic risk factors or and has not been in an outbreak-affected area (as of July 2, 2026, only the following provinces in the DRC: Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu (see [WHO Outbreak News](https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-events/item/2026-e000253) (https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-events/item/2026-e000253) for up-to-date epidemiology), no further contact is required (i.e. corresponds to “no risk” contact in EBOD interim protocol). The client can be advised to contact public health/Health Links if symptoms arise or support required. The region may decide to follow-up if additional support is needed.
- If the client has been in an outbreak-affected area but has no other epidemiologic risk factors, active monitoring should occur weekly. (i.e. corresponds to “low risk” contact in EBOD interim protocol). Consider additional follow-up if concerns identified about ability to quarantine or communicate.
 - If the client is a health care worker involved in the Ebola response AND they report appropriate PPE use without any breaches, they are still considered low risk by PHAC and may be exempt from quarantine. **Notify MB provincial CD program and regional MOH if a healthcare worker involved in the Ebola response is identified, regardless of PPE use.** Decisions about frequency of active monitoring will be dependent on the situation.
- If the client has epidemiologic risk factors and has been in an outbreak-affected area (as of July 2, 2026, only the following provinces in the DRC: Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu), they would be considered a high risk contact and daily active monitoring is recommended. Note: high risk contacts are not anticipated to be quarantining in Manitoba, but each contact should be assessed for this possibility. **Notify MB provincial CD program and regional MOH if a high risk contact is identified.**

The investigation can be closed after the initial assessment if active monitoring is not required. Otherwise, the investigation can be closed after the final check-in.

PHAC / Service Canada will connect once with the client between days eight and nine of their quarantine period.

Note: Day 0 = day of arrival in Canada

On the first communication with the client, determine and document the following in PHIMS. See Ebola contact investigation form for guidance on PHIMS entry.

- Confirm the country/countries they travelled in the past 21 days prior to arrival to Canada that are listed on the temporary border measures (document in “history of residence in an endemic country”, and create an acquisition exposure).
 - Record details, including specific city/town/province locations and dates. Determine whether it is an outbreak affected area. For any outbreak affected countries (currently only DRC), ensure documentation includes the province within DRC.
 - List any additional countries visited in the past 21 days (further details not required).
- Ask about the following epidemiologic risk factors in the 21 days prior to arrival in Canada:
 - Close contact with a suspect or confirmed EBOD case including (document risk factor (RF) “contact to a new or previously diagnosed case”):
 - Household contacts, including breastfed/chestfed infant
 - Sexual contacts, including someone who has recovered from EBOD
 - Handled deceased body/human remains

- Healthcare or laboratory workers, including humanitarian volunteer (also document “RF= occupational exposure” and “sensitive environment/occupation” as relevant)
 - Appropriate PPE used without any breach
 - Lack of appropriate PPE or breach in PPE
 - Close contact with a person who has signs or symptoms of EBOD (document RF “contact with someone with similar illness”)
 - Close contact with an infected animal -dead or alive, including consumption of bush meat (document RF “animal or animal waste contact”)
 - Confirm if the traveller worked in a sensitive environment/occupation (e.g. HCW, lab worker) with the potential for Ebola exposure (document in “sensitive environment/occupation”).
 - If they have been in an outbreak affected area, describe the type of contact with individuals in the area - e.g. close contact, sexual contact, purpose of visit (document RF “other risk factor”).
 - Confirm if there were any other travellers with them.
 - If there are any travellers that should also be quarantining, but were not identified by PHAC, notify the MOH so that PHAC can be notified.
 - Confirm date of arrival in Canada.
 - Confirm date of arrival in Manitoba.
 - Confirm location of quarantine, ability to avoid direct contact with other household members.
 - if the traveler is a minor, they can have contact with people who are providing them with care and ask about any barriers to completing the quarantine period.
 - If required to quarantine, create an intervention for quarantine in PHIMS with the start and end dates.
 - Ensure the address at time of investigation in PHIMS corresponds to the quarantine location provided to PHAC. If they have chosen a different quarantine location, notify the MOH so that PHAC can be notified, and update the address at time of investigation in PHIMS.
 - Confirm they are currently asymptomatic.
 - Review and confirm that the traveller is taking twice daily temperatures and recording them on the Daily Health Record. If they do not have the Daily Health Record, provide them with a copy or a copy of Manitoba’s [temperature recording form](#).
 - Review and ensure the traveller understands the symptoms of EBOD, who to call should they develop symptoms (i.e. local public health or Health Links – Info Santé, or 911 if it is a medical emergency) and to describe their symptoms and identify their potential EBOD exposure.

It is important to collect exposure and epidemiologic risk information on all contacts to support appropriate management in the event that the client develops symptoms and requires a risk assessment for Ebola disease. All information collected by federal quarantine officers should be reviewed and confirmed/updated by local public health at the time of initial investigation.

Resources:

Information on Government Income Supports for Travellers Required to Quarantine:

Information on Government Income Supports for Travellers Required to Quarantine

You have been instructed by a Quarantine Officer from the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) to quarantine in a designated location to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. This is a legal requirement.

PHAC has implemented a number of programs and services to help you during your quarantine period. For more information, visit www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/covid-19/quarantine.html.

If you are unable to work while in quarantine and you do not have access to paid leave through your employer, you may be eligible for temporary financial assistance through the [Employment Insurance \(EI\) sickness benefits](https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-development/103/department-of-employment-development.html). You can apply online at www.canada.ca/en/employment-development/103/department-of-employment-development.html.

To find out more about EI benefits, please visit www.canada.ca/en/employment-development/103/department-of-employment-development.html or call the Canada Job Bank at 1-877-968-7233.

• **EE 807** may provide financial assistance.


• **EE 807** allows to reduce your EE application payment at a fixed Canada dollar.

When you apply for EE 807, you will need to provide your personal information. You will need to provide information regarding your current situation. You may be asked to submit your application to support your claim. For more information, visit www.canada.ca/en/employment-development/103/department-of-employment-development.html.

PHAC will not be able to assist you with confirming that you are required to quarantine and assist you with confirming that you are eligible for EE 807. For more information, visit www.canada.ca/en/employment-development/103/department-of-employment-development.html.

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• Not full income
• Not full income
• The table provided in the quarantine journal (QJ)



EBOD Operational Q&A (for public health to use as a resource):

Unclassified / Non classifié

Operational Q&As Related to the QIC v1 - Updated June 4, 2020
 Ministry of Health, Agency of Public Health of Canada

Government of Canada / Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux

EMERGENCY ORDER – EVIDENCE 2020

Q1: What is the new federal Emergency Order made pursuant to the Quarantine Act and why has the Government of Canada implemented it?

Effective September 30, 2020, at 21:58:58 EDT, the Government of Canada implemented a new Emergency Order under the Quarantine Act to help reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. These measures apply to persons entering Canada from the United States and other countries, with the goal of reducing the risk of exposure to COVID-19. The measures are intended to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. The measures are intended to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19.

Additional countries where the risk of exposure to COVID-19 is high, based on scientific evidence, may be added by the Minister of Health as the situation evolves.

Q2: Who does the new federal Emergency Order made pursuant to the Quarantine Act apply to?

The Emergency Order applies to Canadian citizens, permanent residents, persons required under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, who have been in Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda or South Sudan within the previous 21 days.

Canadian citizens are exempt from the Order including crew, diplomatic staff, persons serving on the Minister's invitation to support the Ebola response, members of the Canadian Armed Forces and members of a visiting force serving in that capacity, and persons entering Canada to provide medical care or essential medical equipment to residents.

Q3: How will travellers be notified of the requirements for the Emergency Order upon entering Canada?

Upon entering Canada, travellers will be asked questions about their travel history in the past 21 days, as well as about their health and symptoms.

Travellers who have been in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda or South Sudan in the past 21 days will be required to immediately undergo a health intervention by a quarantine officer. The quarantine officer will place the traveller in one of the following categories: symptomatic (with symptoms) or asymptomatic (no symptoms).

EXEMPTIONS

Q4: Is anyone exempt from the Order?

Certain persons are exempt from the requirements to quarantine themselves, as long as they do not have symptoms of Ebola disease upon entry to Canada. The website