

CONTACT TRACKING LOG
Appendix 10: Paddlesports During the Age of COVID-19
 May 22, 2020

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to present a set of suggested paddlecraft practices, based on currently available information. This document presents an example of a “Contact Tracking Log” which may be of use in paddlesports. This example is provided to assist paddling instructors and event organizers and does not replace the need for guidance from federal (e.g., CDC), state, and local authorities (e.g., health departments). In certain cases, it also may be advisable to check with your health care provider, attorney, insurance representative, and other appropriate experts. Local risk will depend on numerous factors. Individual instructors and event organizers are responsible for appropriate risk assessment and risk management.

Contact Tracking

Although paddlers are not in the business of performing epidemiologic work (e.g., contact tracing), there *is* an application which may be of significance to paddlesports. In particular, the group leader, instructor, or other designated individual, may consider keeping a log of the entire group of participants, along with the specifics as to who had very close quarters contact during the paddling trip (for example, person *X* did a rescue on person *Y*). This information may turn out to be extremely useful and could be provided to the local department of health, or other outbreak investigators, if anyone in the group subsequently becomes infected with COVID-19. In addition to being useful for purposes of risk management, the logs could also be useful for process analysis and improvement (e.g., to determine what the patterns of close contact are, and how those can be reduced). The log should be kept for a minimum of three years, because of the risk management/legal implications.

The table, below, is a representative example:

	John	Bob	Sally	Sue
John	N/A	Bob Launch John, 30 sec, 6 ft	Shuttle 10 minutes, 2 ft	
Bob	Bob Launch John, 30 sec, 6 ft	N/A		Sue rescue Bob, 2 minutes, 3 ft
Sally	Shuttle 10 minutes, 2 ft		N/A	
Sue		Sue rescue Bob, 2 minutes, 3 ft		N/A

The basic idea is to make a table, with each paddler listed on both the vertical and horizontal axes. Cells are then filled in if there has been “close” contact (e.g., less than 6 feet (2 meters)) between any pair of individuals. Examples of common close contact events include launching, landing, rescues, and shuttling. The nature of the event, the estimated time of close proximity, and the closest proximity distance should be included. Who did what should be also listed (e.g.,

Bob *launched* John). This could either be filled in, during the event (e.g., by the Infection Control Safety Officer), or each paddler could be responsible for providing this information, at the end of the event.

We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the content of this document. This document is provided for educational, informational and general reference purposes only. It is not intended to serve as legal, medical or other advice and does not substitute for, or replace, advice obtained from your medical providers or legal advisors. We make no representation as to the accuracy or completeness of the information provided or its use in a particular application.