



## **COVID-19 Clarifications For Religious Services (version 4)**

**Updated on November 2, 2020**

### ***Foreword***

Due to the recent surge of COVID-19 cases in Manitoba, coupled with the Code Red Alert for Winnipeg and the Capital Region, as well as the Code Orange Alert in all other areas of the province, the Archdiocese of Saint Boniface is issuing the following clarifications, having obtained updated information from the official government liaison to communities of faith during the COVID-19 pandemic, in coordination with the Archdiocese of Winnipeg and the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Winnipeg.

**Please keep in mind that it is *essential* that these directives, updated on November 2<sup>rd</sup>, always be implemented with the proper necessary public health measures:**

- In Winnipeg and the Capital Region currently under Code Red Alert, the number of persons attending a religious service may not exceed 15% of the usual capacity of the premises or 100 persons, whichever is lower.
- All other areas of the province are currently under Code Orange Alert, where the number of persons attending a religious service may not exceed 30% of the usual capacity of the premises or 250 persons, whichever is lower.
- All attendees must wear masks.
- Ensure 2 metres between individuals or family groups (those who live in the same household).
- All high contact areas must be thoroughly cleaned after use.

- A sanitizing disinfectant must be applied throughout all spaces and all surfaces must be wiped down after each use. Especially: pews, doorknobs, bathrooms in particular and any usual high traffic areas.
- Liquid hand sanitizer must be made available at the entrances of church buildings.
- Hymnals should be removed from the church pews and stored.
- If parishes are not able to ensure sufficient sanitization, control of allowable number of people and proper distancing in the government prescribed manner, they must not hold religious services until they are able to do so.
- Persons at a greater risk of serious illnesses, e.g. people 65 years of age or older and individuals with chronic medical conditions, are encouraged to consider staying safe by avoiding public gatherings.
- Anyone who has even the slightest symptoms of sickness should remain home.
- Attendees must write their name on a contact tracing form upon arrival at the church and confirm that they do not have symptoms of COVID-19, nor does anyone in their household.
- Contact tracing information should be kept by parishes for at least 4 weeks.

We ask that parishes enact these directives in a compassionate and understanding manner. No one is prohibited from entering the church or attending Mass. All should be made welcome in our churches.

For further reference, please consult ***Walking Together Towards the Light” – Liturgical Protocol No. IV At A Glance*** by [clicking here](#).

## ***New Clarifications***

### **1) Masks**

Over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, the medical community (1), backed by ongoing scientific studies, has concluded that masks can slow the spread of the virus by protecting others from the respiratory droplets of people who are infected but don't have any symptoms.

While face shields can provide some protection from COVID-19, they are not better than a mask for reducing exposure to the virus, nor are they equivalent to wearing a mask and should not be used as a substitute. (2)

(1) Canada Public Health, Manitoba Public Health, World Health Organization, among others.

(2) Public Health Ontario, Ottawa Public Health, among others.

- As of November 2<sup>nd</sup> Winnipeg and the Capital Region are under Code Red Alert, and the remainder of the province is under Code Orange Alert. Therefore, masks *must* be worn in all public places. In this case, people attending religious services are to adhere to this order.
- The wearing of masks is not required of: children under five years of age, a person with a medical condition that is unrelated to COVID-19, including breathing or cognitive difficulties; a person with a disability that prevents them from safely wearing a mask; a person who is unable to put on or remove a mask without the assistance of another person.

Members of the assembly who may be included in these categories are requested to inform Ministers of Hospitality of their condition, to indicate it in their contact information and are invited to provide medical information such as a note from their physician.

- Parishes are asked to provide disposable masks free of charge to anyone arriving at a religious service without one, encouraging them to wear it. This should be done in a welcoming, loving, and compassionate manner.
- The Province has indicated to the Archdiocese that masks must be worn on entering and leaving the church, as well as when anyone leaves their pew to move around. This includes people processing for Communion, but also lectors and cantors or leaders of song walking to the ambo,

extraordinary ministers of communion, people bringing up the offerings, those participating in the Procession and Recessions.

- Wearing a mask when seated is recommended. However, it is permitted to remove one's mask once seated, provided physical distancing is maintained.

## 2) Singing

Cantors or leaders of song are required to position themselves at least 20 feet away from others. Diocesan policy states that there may be one accompanying musician and one leader of song.

Please remember that parishes cannot have two singers. The more singers the more space is required. Even adding one extra singer means that space dedicated to music is unmanageable (6ft-Accompanist) (16ft-Singer) (16ft-Singer-16ft) (Congregation). Thus, if another person would like to assist with their voice, it is far more reasonable to schedule that singer for another Mass.

- The assembly is encouraged not to sing, and certainly not with full voice. However, if they choose to do so, they are invited to sing quietly, murmur, hum along or even lip-sync.
- Wearing a mask when singing decreases the danger of contagion even more (1).
- Singing by choirs is not permitted by the Province at this time because singing, to a degree much greater than talking, aerosolizes respiratory droplets extraordinarily well. Deep breathing while singing facilitates those respiratory droplets getting deep into the lungs of other choir members. Thus, the situation of choir members standing close to each other and singing with full voice produces a dangerous level of contagion.

(1) The British Columbia Centre for Disease Control has concluded that masks stop the spread of droplets from a person's mouth and nose when singing. Public Health Ontario notes that 35.7% of droplets remain suspended in the air after 30 minutes when singing.

### 3) Communion On the Hand or On the Tongue

- The highly recommended method for all people to receive communion is only on the hand at this time, in order to reduce the risk of contagion as much as possible (1).
- Communicants who hold to receiving Holy Communion on the tongue should be served at the end of the Communion line, with the minister using hand sanitizer after each communicant.

(1) *“The prudent option is to remain offering The Eucharist on the hand.”* – Canadian Federation of Catholic Physicians and Societies executive member.

According to the Ad hoc Committee of Catholic Doctors for the US Catholic Medical Association, “Communion should be received in the hand, because newly available evidence shows that viral burden of COVID-19 is highest in oral secretions. (saliva on the tongue)” Please note that the CMA has changed its position as more conclusive scientific evidence was found. In March, it described Communion on the tongue as a low risk activity, but now has raised it to a level of a more dangerous practice.

### 4) Weddings and Funerals

- At present, weddings and funerals are limited to *five people*, whether in Winnipeg and the Capital Region currently under Code Red Alert or the remainder of the province under Code Orange Alert.

However, weddings and funerals can have more than five people in attendance if:

- i) the church is physically divided into separate areas which contain no more than five persons each, and
- ii) persons in each area are prevented from coming into close proximity with persons in another area during the gathering, as well as entering or leaving
- iii) the number of persons attending does not exceed 15 % of the usual capacity of the church in Winnipeg and the Capital Region, and 30 % in the Code Orange region, in the remainder of the province.

Each sub-group must be able to arrive, depart and participate in the gathering without co-mingling with members from any other sub-group. Adequate physical distancing must continue to be provided for all participants.

Therefore, a parish must ensure that no co-mingling between groups can occur. Adequate physical distancing must continue to be provided for all participants. Dedicated entrances could be established to maintain each sub-group's ability to arrive, depart and participate in the gathering without co-mingling with members from any other sub-group. Either that, or each sub-group would have to be given an established timeframe to enter and exit from the same door. Sub-groups would also need dedicated washrooms. It is therefore necessary for each parish to examine its ability to safely accommodate separate sub-groups.

This also means NO communion processions by the assembly. The Eucharist should be brought by the celebrant or an extraordinary minister to each separate cohort.

Please note that the celebrant, as well as other persons assigned by the parish, such as a cantor or lector, are NOT to be counted among the five persons attending. In the case of funerals, staff from a funeral home are NOT to be counted.

## **5) Size and Nature of Religious Services**

- **What is considered a Religious Service?**

The following are to be considered “religious services” and can therefore accommodate 15% of the usual capacity of the premises or 100 persons, whichever is lower in Winnipeg and the Capital Region currently under Code Red Alert, or 30 % of the usual capacity of the premises or 250 persons in the remainder of the province currently under Code Orange Alert:

- Masses and Prayer Services, such as Adoration, Recitation of the Rosary or Divine Mercy Chaplet, Funeral Vigils, etc.

- All celebrations of the Sacraments, i.e. baptisms, reconciliation, confirmation and weddings.
- Sacramental preparation sessions
- Retreats
- RCIA formation meetings
- Bible study, Lectio Divina and Faith Formation activities
- Catechism classes

We remind parishes that proper sanitizing of hands and surfaces must occur, social distancing must be maintained, and contact information must be taken.

- **What is NOT considered a Religious Service?**
- Meetings organized for any other purpose where worship and faith development are not the main goal, such as PPC meetings, administrative meetings, and youth games and activities nights are not considered religious services.

## **Appendix 1 – The Code Red Alert Zone**

Winnipeg and the Capital Region are currently under Code Red Alert.

The Winnipeg Capital Region (Winnipeg Regional Health Authority) includes the City of Winnipeg, the municipalities of East St. Paul and West St. Paul and the following rural municipalities in other health regions:

- Interlake-Eastern Regional Health Authority: City of Selkirk, Town of Stonewall, Town of Teulon, RM of Rockwood, RM of Springfield, RM of St. Andrews, RM of St. Clements (including Birds Hill Provincial Park), and the Village of Dunnottar.
- Southern Health - Santé Sud: Rural Municipality (RM) of Cartier, RM of Headingley, RM of Macdonald, RM of Ritchot, RM of St. François Xavier, RM of Taché and the Town of Niverville.

Above and beyond parishes in the City of Winnipeg, the following parishes are affected by the new Code Red restrictions: Corpus Christi (Narol), St. Stanislaus (East Selkirk), St. Michael (Cook's Creek), St. John Paul II Catholic Community (Oakbank), St. Paul's (Starbuck), Our Lady of Hope (Anola), St. Hyacinthe (La Salle), Saint-Adolphe, Sainte-Agathe, Notre-Dame-de-la-Miséricorde (Île-des-Chênes), Notre-Dame-de-Lorette (Lorette).

The areas affected include the Cities of Winnipeg and Selkirk, the Town of Stonewall, the RM of Cartier, the RM of Headingley, the RM of Macdonald, the RM of Ritchot, the RM of Rockwood, the RM of Rosser, the RM of Springfield, the RM of St. Andrews, the RM of St. Clements, the RM of St. François Xavier, the RM of Taché, the RM of West St. Paul, the RM of East St. Paul, the Town of Niverville; and the Village of Dunnottar.