

Overseas Travel

Risk Assessment: Student Mobility_Canada

The purpose of this Risk Assessment is to ensure that members of the University community are unlikely to be exposed to unacceptable risks which could affect their health, safety or security when travelling abroad on behalf of the University.

This form should be completed by the individual wishing to travel prior to making any firm arrangements to travel, and must be completed in discussion with the relevant line manager or supervisor, allowing sufficient time in advance of travelling for any issues to be addressed.

Before completing this form you should ensure that you (and your manager/supervisor) are familiar with the contents of the Health and Safety and Insurance webpages on travelling abroad.

When completed and approved this risk assessment and its associated itinerary should be carried by the traveller(s) and a copy retained by the Department. Queries on the completion of this assessment should be directed to HealthSafetyHelpdesk@warwick.ac.uk.

Please consider when completing this form how the country you intend to visit is managing the Covid-19 outbreak. In particular, it may be helpful to consider access to local medical facilities, how local transport is being managed and any local guidelines and social behaviours you may need to adopt

Department:	Student Mobility, Student Opportunity
Location(s) to be visited:	CANADA
Purpose of journey:	Student Mobility
Name and role of traveller(s):	List held with Student Mobility, and on SITS
Name of line manager or supervisor:	Maria Fox (Head of Student Mobility)
Dates of proposed travel:	Academic Year 2026– 2027
Information taken from:	https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/canada
Living In Country Guidance	https://www.gov.uk/world/living-in-canada

[Sign-up for FCDO travel advice email alerts](#) and follow FCDO travel advice on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)

<i>Hints and Tips from previous Student Mobility participants</i>	
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Hazard/Consideration	Risk (High / Medium / Low)	Mitigating Actions (please add to or amend as appropriate)	Comments / Actions
Coronavirus			Countries may restrict travel or bring in rules at short notice. Check with your travel company or airline for changes. If you test positive for COVID-19 while in the CANADA, you may need to stay where you are until you test negative. You may also need to seek treatment there. Visit TravelHealthPro (from the UK's National Travel Health Network and Centre) for general COVID-19 advice for travellers. Travel to Canada There are no COVID-19 testing or vaccination requirements for passengers entering Canada. Avoid travelling if you have symptoms of COVID-19. See the Government of Canada's website for more information on COVID-19 and travel.
Money			The currency in CANADA is the Canadian Dollar CAD/CA\$ Check that ATMs are widely available in major cities and tourist areas. Research and make yourself fully aware of the cost of living for Canada. Some countries have a significantly higher cost of living than the UK, and this can seriously impact your placement. We have received feedback from previous students that being aware of this and having fully prepared for the increased cost is essential.

Visa Applications			Entry Requirements You must ensure you have the correct visa. If you are studying, you will be provided with details directly from our partner university. If you intend to work, you must have the correct visa to enable you to work in the country otherwise you may be denied entry to the country. It is your responsibility to arrange the correct visa. This information is for people travelling on a full ‘British citizen’ passport from the UK. It is based on the UK government’s understanding of Canada’s current rules for the most common types of travel. The authorities in Canada set and enforce entry rules. If you’re not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the Canadian High Commission in the UK. Passport validity requirements To enter Canada, your passport must be valid for the length of your planned stay. If you’re travelling through another country on your way to or from Canada, check the entry requirements for that country. Many countries will only allow entry if you have at least 6 months validity remaining on your passport. Dual nationals When returning to the UK, British citizens must carry a valid British passport or certificate of entitlement. See Dual Citizenship. Visa requirements To enter or transit through Canada, most people need a visa or an Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA) – not both. Check if you need a visa or an eTA online. You do not need a visa for short visits (normally up to 6 months). You may need an eTA instead. You do not need an eTA, if you are: • arriving by land and sea – you must have acceptable travel documents and ID • a British-Canadian dual national – you must have a valid Canadian passport See Canada’s entry requirements for full details of eTA and visa requirements.
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Local knowledge, understanding of customs and conditions		• Experience of travel to, or working in, the region before • Obtain guidance and information from the host organisation • Research via relevant web-sites • Consider dress, behaviours and sensitivities • Local laws, fees or levies.	Before you travel No travel can be guaranteed safe. Read all the advice in this guide as well as support for British nationals abroad which includes: • advice on preparing for travel abroad and reducing risks • information for women, LGBT and disabled travellers Customs rules There are strict rules about goods that can be taken into - and out - of Canada. You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty. Banned food products will be confiscated and you could be fined. Check the Canadian Food Inspection Agency website for more information. If you visited a farm, or had contact with wild animals before entering Canada, and intend to visit a farm during your stay, you must complete the relevant section in your Customs Declaration Card. For more information, see the Government of Canada's website

			on biosecurity .
Equality and Diversity LGBTQ information		Unless provided here there is no statement given by the FCDO on Equality and Diversity and LGBTQ information, issues or concerns	Please see the link below which you may find useful: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-foreign-travel-advice

Cultural differences		• Awareness of attitudes towards protected characteristics, e.g. disability, sexual orientation, gender reassignment etc. • Dress in accordance with local laws/customs • Avoid behaviour that may fall foul of local customs/laws/cultures. • Report and support at Warwick: https://warwick.ac.uk/students/welcome/spring/livingatuniversity/reportand support	Laws and cultural differences Cannabis Recreational cannabis is legally available in Canada. Local laws vary depending on the province or territory you are visiting . It is illegal to carry any form of cannabis into the UK without a valid licence issued by the Home Office. This includes cannabis and cannabinoid oils prescribed for medicinal purposes in Canada. It is illegal to take cannabis across the Canadian border without a permit or exemption authorised by Health Canada. There is more information on the Canadian Border Services Agency website . Wildlife If you are hiking or camping, be considerate and cautious of local wildlife. You should: • take all rubbish with you including food items to avoid attracting animals to your site • be careful around animals with nearby young or nests – they may be aggressive when protecting their territory • research the region to learn about the local wildlife • take particular care if you're in an area where bears have been sighted • keep a safe distance from any wildlife including marine animals and birds • follow park regulations Wildfires in Canada Canada is experiencing a particularly severe wildfire season. There are wildfires affecting several Provinces and Territories, particularly in Western Canada including, but not limited to, North West Territories, British Columbia and Alberta. North West Territories and British Columbia have declared Territory-wide and Province-wide states of emergency. An evacuation of NWT's capital Yellowknife is underway. Evacuation orders have been issued in other areas including parts of Kelowna in British Columbia. Wildfires are highly dangerous and unpredictable. The situation can change quickly. If you are in or near areas affected by wildfires Be cautious if you are in or near an area affected by wildfires. You should:
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Social/Political Unrest or Terrorism:		• Check the FCO website for up-to-date advice. • If the FCO advises against travel to destination(s) on safety/security grounds then seek approval from HoD/Line Manager • Consider not just the country in question but also any territories as identified in FCO pages • Reschedule visit or modify itinerary if at all feasible.	Terrorism There is a high threat of terrorist attack globally affecting UK interests and British nationals, including from groups and individuals who view the UK and British nationals as targets. You should remain vigilant at all times. UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on staying safe abroad and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out how to reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad. Terrorism in Canada Terrorists are very likely to try to carry out attacks in Canada. The main threat comes from individuals influenced by extremist ideology to carry out attacks. Attacks could be indiscriminate, including in places visited by foreigners. Monitor local media reports and stay vigilant. Recent attacks include: • in 2023, one person was stabbed and injured in Surrey, British Columbia • in 2021, 4 people were killed and one injured by a vehicle in London, Ontario • in 2020, one person was killed with a hammer in Scarborough, Ontario

			in 2020, one person was killed and 2 wounded in a machete attack in Toronto, Ontario See the Government of Canada's national terrorism threat level.
Personal attack / kidnap: Dangers associated with travelling alone; arriving at night, etc.:		- Precautionary measures should be taken to protect personal safety. - Inform hosts of itinerary. - Be aware of specific local risks. - Travel during daylight hours if possible.	Warwick Business Travel Insurance Details: 24 hour Emergency Medical Assistance Helpline +44 (0)1243 621066 Quote reference NUBT 0105 and policy number 100782764GPA Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention. Security Assistance If there is a risk to your personal safety please call: 24 hour Security Helpline +44 (0)2077412074 Quote reference NUBT 0105 and policy number 100782764GPA Report and Support: https://reportandsupport.warwick.ac.uk/ Wellbeing Services: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/wss/

Crime:		• Awareness of risk of theft or pickpockets • Awareness of local scams or hotspots • Cash and card security/awareness	Crime Take precautions to protect yourself from petty crime, including: • not leaving your bag or luggage unattended • keeping luggage out of sight in cars • keeping valuables and passport in a hotel safe • leaving copies of important documents with family and friends in the UK • carrying a photocopy of your passport for ID Emergency services in Canada Telephone: 911 (ambulance, fire, police) Find out about call charges
Theft or loss of ID documents and other belongings: passport, driving license, bank cards, travel tickets, laptop		• Keep items secure. • Record details of numbers, issue dates, etc. and store separately both with you and at home. • Have emergency contact numbers • Report to police if theft suspected • Minimise amount of cash carried	Keep your passport secure at all times. Unless you are required to carry the original document, keep your passport in a safe location. If your passport is lost, stolen or damaged while you are on a trip overseas, you will need to apply for an emergency travel document so you can get back home. Make sure you have access to enough funds to cover emergencies. Check expiry dates on your credit or debit card(s). Inform your bank of your travel plans. Use a money belt or secure inside pocket. Do not openly display your cash. Do not carry all your cards with you – leave one in a secure location. If your passport or valuables are stolen abroad, report it at once to the local police and get a statement, as you will need one to claim against your insurance. You will need to cancel any bank cards, so take relevant phone numbers. Only emergency medical treatment is covered under the University of Warwick Business and Travel Insurance policy. In the event of an emergency please call: 24 hour Emergency Medical Assistance Helpline +44 (0)1243 621066 Quote reference NUBT 0105 and policy number 100782764GPA Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention. Security Assistance If there is a risk to your personal safety please call: 24 hour Security Helpline +44 (0)2077412074

			Quote reference NUBT 0105 and policy number 100782764GPA British Consulate-General Calgary The British Consulate General in Calgary represents the UK government in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. British Consulate-General Montreal The British Consulate-General in Montreal represents the UK government in Quebec. British Consulate-General Toronto The British Consulate-General in Toronto represents the UK government in Ontario. British Consulate-General Vancouver The British Consulate-General in Vancouver represents the UK government in British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories. British High Commission Ottawa The British High Commission in Ottawa maintains and develops relations between the UK and Canada. Canada: consular fees Details of consular fees for Canada. Notarial and documentary services guide for Canada Documents, certificates, letters and notes available at the British High Commission in Canada. Support for British nationals abroad This page lists guidance on how you can help yourself stay safe abroad, and the help the Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) can provide. Support from FCDO FCDO has guidance on staying safe and what to do if you need help or support abroad, including: • finding lawyers, funeral directors and translators and interpreters in Canada • dealing with a death in Canada • being arrested in Canada • getting help if you're a victim of crime • what to do if you're in hospital • if you are affected by a crisis, such as a terrorist attack Find more support for British nationals abroad.
Travel Preparation		• Valid vehicle insurance (you cannot use the Business Travel Insurance policy).	At least 8 weeks before your trip, check the latest country-specific health advice from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC) on the TravelHealthPro website. Each country-specific page has information on vaccine recommendations, any current health

			risks or outbreaks, and factsheets with information on staying healthy abroad. Guidance is also available from NHS (Scotland) on the FitForTravel website. General information on travel vaccinations and a travel health checklist is available on the NHS website. You may then wish to contact your health adviser or pharmacy for advice on other preventive measures and managing any pre-existing medical conditions while you're abroad. The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or purchased in the UK can be different in other countries. If you're travelling with prescription or over-the-counter medicine, read this guidance from NaTHNaC on best practice when travelling with medicines. For further information on the legal status of a specific medicine, you'll need to contact the embassy, high commission or consulate of the country or territory you're travelling to. While travel can be enjoyable, it can sometimes be challenging. There are clear links between mental and physical health, so looking after yourself during travel and when abroad is important. Information on travelling with mental health conditions is available in our guidance page. Further information is also available from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC).
Exposure to infection: Known endemic illnesses in destination(s)		• Take medical advice and arrange vaccination/inoculation/prophylaxis as appropriate • Consider the following conditions in particular: Cholera, Diphtheria, Hepatitis B, Japanese Encephalitis, Malaria, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Tick-borne Encephalitis, Tuberculosis, Typhoid and Yellow Fever.	FOR INFORMATION AND FAQs SEE WARWICK WEBSITE @ https://warwick.ac.uk/coronavirus During the COVID-19 pandemic, it is more important than ever to get travel insurance and check it provides sufficient cover. See the FCO's guidance on foreign travel insurance. Emergency medical number Dial 911 and ask for an ambulance. Contact your insurance or medical assistance company promptly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment. Health Before you travel check that: • your destination can provide the healthcare you may need • you have appropriate travel insurance for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation

			This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant. At least 8 weeks before your trip, check the latest country-specific health advice from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC) on the TravelHealthPro website. Each country-specific page has information on vaccine recommendations, any current health risks or outbreaks, and factsheets with information on staying healthy abroad. Guidance is also available from NHS (Scotland) on the FitForTravel website. General information on travel vaccinations and a travel health checklist is available on the NHS website. You may then wish to contact your health adviser or pharmacy for advice on other preventive measures and managing any pre-existing medical conditions while you're abroad. The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries. If you're travelling with prescription or over-the-counter medicine, read this guidance from NaTHNaC on best practice when travelling with medicines. For further information on the legal status of a specific medicine, you'll need to contact the embassy, high commission or consulate of the country or territory you're travelling to. While travel can be enjoyable, it can sometimes be challenging. There are clear links between mental and physical health, so looking after yourself during travel and when abroad is important. Information on travelling with mental health conditions is available in our guidance page. Further information is also available from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC).
Pre-existing medical conditions		• Take medical advice. • Carry written details of medical condition, adequate supplies of prescribed medication, details of blood group, etc. • Consider translation of information into local language. • Share with colleagues where appropriate	Medication The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries. TravelHealthPro explains best practice when travelling with medicines. The NHS has information on whether you can take your medicine abroad.
Health and Local medical facilities		• Hospital proximity and standards. • Access to doctors/dentists. • Payment methods for medical treatment.	Make sure you have adequate travel health insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment abroad and repatriation.

		If you have a health condition, or you are pregnant, you may need specialist healthcare abroad. Check whether your destination country can provide the healthcare you may need and ensure you have appropriate travel insurance for unexpected medical evacuation or local treatment. At least 8 weeks before your trip, check the latest country-specific health advice from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC) on the TravelHealthPro website. Each country-specific page has information on vaccine recommendations, any current health risks or outbreaks, and factsheets with information on staying healthy abroad. Guidance is also available from NHS (Scotland) on the FitForTravel website. General information on travel vaccinations and a travel health checklist is available on the NHS website. You may then wish to contact your health adviser or pharmacy for advice on other preventive measures and managing any pre-existing medical conditions while you're abroad. The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries. If you're travelling with prescription or over-the-counter medicine, read this guidance from NaTHNaC on best practice when travelling with medicines. For further information on the legal status of a specific medicine, you'll need to contact the embassy, high commission or consulate of the country or territory you're travelling to. While travel can be enjoyable, it can sometimes be challenging. There are clear links between mental and physical health, so looking after yourself during travel and when abroad is important. Information on travelling with mental health conditions is available in our guidance page. Further information is also available from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC). Before you travel check that: • your destination can provide the healthcare you may need • you have appropriate travel insurance for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant.
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			Emergency medical number Dial 911 and ask for an ambulance. Contact your insurance or medical assistance company promptly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment. Healthcare facilities in Canada The cost of medical treatment can be very expensive. There are no special arrangements for British visitors. For emergency healthcare, go to a hospital emergency room or a walk-in clinic. If you have dual British-Canadian citizenship, you may still have to pay for medical treatment if you don't meet provincial residency requirements for healthcare. Check with the relevant province or territory for more information. COVID-19 healthcare in Canada Check the latest information on risk from COVID-19 for Canada on TravelHealthPro. Seek medical assistance if you develop COVID-19 symptoms while in Canada. Follow the advice from Public Health Canada for updates and guidance. These Twitter accounts are also official sources of information and guidance: • @GovCanHealth • @CPHO Canada The TravelHealthPro website has more advice on travel abroad and reducing spread of respiratory viruses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Travel and mental health Read FCDO guidance on travel and mental health. There is also guidance on TravelHealthPro.
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			Altitude sickness Altitude sickness is a risk in parts of Canada, including the ski and hiking destinations in the Canadian Rockies, such as Banff and Lake Louise. More information about altitude sickness is available from TravelHealthPro.
Accommodation		• Pre-book accommodation • Stay in recognised accommodation • Familiarise yourself with emergency exits • Security staff and arrangements • Secure storage/safes	Student mobility students hosted at a partner University will be supported with finding accommodation by the partner. Work placements students are required to find their own accommodation with local support. Suitable accommodation can be difficult to identify and secure, it is recommended that you don't leave it too late to find this. We have had students whose placements have been impacted by being unable to secure suitable accommodation.

Transport		• Use only registered taxis • Arrange airport collection where possible • Check safety and road worthiness of any hire vehicle • Avoid driving at night • If possible, share long distance driving • Ensure all internal transfers are booked in advance of travel (where possible).	Driving in Canada See driving abroad and road travel in Canada. You can apply for a temporary international driving permit or exchange your UK licence – each province issues its own driving licence, so you should contact your provincial government. If you're asked for a letter authenticating, certifying or validating your UK driver's licence, you should contact your UK issuing office (eg the DVLA). See taking a vehicle out of the UK. Transport risks Road travel Traffic and safety laws vary between provinces and territories. This includes laws on whether you are allowed to turn right on a red light. See more information on driving in Canada. Follow speed limits and take extra care when travelling on country roads. Watch out for wild animals. For more information on road conditions and road safety, see Transport Canada, the Canadian Automobile Association and Travel Canada. Driving in winter In winter, highways are often closed because of snowstorms and avalanches in Alberta, British Columbia and other provinces. Check local weather conditions on The Weather Network. Driving conditions can be dangerous, even when roads remain open during a winter storm. Take care, follow local restrictions or guidelines, and make sure your vehicle has snow tyres and emergency supplies.
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			Car hire in Canada You can drive a car in Canada using a full UK driving licence. However, some car hire companies may require you to have an International Driving Permit. Check your car hire company's requirements before you travel. Always carry your driving licence and take out full insurance cover if you hire a vehicle.
Communications		• Consider access to landlines or alternative handsets if mobile phone is lost or stolen. • Back-up chargers or batteries for phones or electronic devices • Access to network or wi-fi	Loss of mobile phones or laptops are not covered on the University Insurance policy
Utilities/Cyber Issues		• Compatibility of equipment • Voltages and safety equipment • Power cuts or interruptions	Plug adapters will be required
Insect and animal bites		• Consider likely insect/animal issues in particular area • Avoid by prevention – repellents, clothing, etc. • Consider use of nets in accommodation • Carry appropriate treatment	
Contaminated water/food		• Avoid food or water which could be contaminated. • Carry water sterilising tablets.	
Minor injuries and ailments		• Carry basic First Aid kit.	
Sunburn		• Avoid by prevention – hat, sunglasses, and sunblock. • Carry appropriate treatment.	
Leisure activities		• Ensure you are adequately insured (the University insurance does <u>not</u> provide cover for non-business related activity) • Skiing, white water, bungee jumping, diving. Etc.	The Warwick Business Travel Insurance will not provide cover for non-business (study) related activity. Ensure you take out personal insurance.

Natural disasters		Assessment of the risk of typhoons, earthquake, tsunami, avalanche, etc	Wildfires in Canada Canada is experiencing a particularly severe wildfire season. There are wildfires affecting several Provinces and Territories, particularly in Western Canada including, but not limited to, North West Territories, British Columbia and Alberta. North West Territories and British Columbia have declared Territory-wide and Province-wide states of emergency. An evacuation of NWT's capital Yellowknife is underway. Evacuation orders have been issued in other areas including parts of Kelowna in British Columbia. Wildfires are highly dangerous and unpredictable. The situation can change quickly. If you are in or near areas affected by wildfires Be cautious if you are in or near an area affected by wildfires. You should: - Check the status of wildfires in the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Alberta - Download the Alertable emergency app on the Google Play Store or Apple App Store - Follow the advice of local authorities - Contact your travel operator or accommodation provider before you travel to check that it is not currently impacted. Make sure you have appropriate insurance. Extreme weather and natural disasters Hurricanes From July to November, coastal areas can be affected by hurricanes. Check the National Hurricane Centre, Environment Canada and The Weather Network websites for the latest weather conditions. See FCDO advice on tropical cyclones. Avalanches Avalanches can happen in mountainous regions, including Alberta and British Columbia. Always follow avalanche advice and stay away from closed trails. Follow the directions of local guides or instructors. For more information and avalanche news, visit the Canadian Avalanche Foundation.
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			Earthquakes and tsunamis Familiarise yourself with safety procedures in the event of an earthquake or tsunami. The Government of Canada has more information about emergency preparedness. Thunderstorms Summer thunderstorms are frequent in most parts of Canada, particularly between April and September. They can cause property damage and threaten lives. Tornadoes Tornadoes can occur anywhere in Canada between May and September, but June to July is the peak season in: • Southern Ontario • Alberta • southeastern Quebec • Southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba through to Thunder Bay • the interior of British Columbia and western New Brunswick Follow instructions from Canadian officials or law enforcement. Check the National Hurricane Centre for weather updates. Forest fires Forest fires can start at any time, whatever the season. There is more risk of fire in the grasslands and forests of western Canada. Follow local warnings or news for details on latest outbreaks. For more information about active wildfires and forecasts, visit the Canadian Wildland Fire Information System website.
Research or work activities		• Awareness of safe systems of work • Awareness of local safety measures • Remoteness of work sites	Will be covered by the Host Institution

Completed by Department:	Student Mobility, STUDENT OPPORTUNITY
Completed by Study Abroad:	Friday, 06 February 2026
	Frequently Asked Questions (warwick.ac.uk)

