

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Additional requirements for certain venues – No. 1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) on and from 6 December 2021, a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a relevant licensed venue unless the person has –
 - (i) been fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; or
 - (ii) is not required, under paragraph (d), to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease to enter the premises; and

- (b) on and from 6 December 2021, a person on the premises of a relevant licensed venue must, while he or she is on those premises, carry one of the following pieces of evidence:
 - (i) if the person is required, under this direction, to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease while on the premises of the relevant licensed venue, evidence of the person's vaccination status;
 - (ii) if the person is not required under paragraph (d)(i) to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease while on the premises of the relevant licensed venue, a copy of the document held by the person as required under paragraph (d)(i)(B);
 - (iii) if the person is not required under paragraph (d)(ii), (iii) or (v) to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease while on the premises of the relevant licensed venue, evidence that paragraph (d)(ii), (iii) or (v) applies to the person while he or she is on the premises of the venue; and

- (c) if a police officer suspects that a person is on, or has been on, the premises of a relevant licensed venue –

- (i) the police officer may request a person provide evidence of the person's vaccination status; and
 - (ii) if a request is made of a person under sub-paragraph (i), the person must provide the evidence carried by the person, as required under paragraph (b), to the police officer; and
- (d) a person is not required to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease to enter, or remain on, the premises of a relevant licensed venue if –
- (i) the person –
 - (A) is unable to be vaccinated against the disease due to a medical contraindication; and
 - (B) holds –
 - (I) a medical certificate or other similar document, granted by medical practitioner within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* that certifies that the person has a medical contraindication that prevents the person from being vaccinated; or
 - (II) a medical exemption, that applies to the vaccinations for the disease, that is recorded in respect of the person on the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (ii) the person is ineligible, due to the person's age, to be vaccinated against the disease until a later phase of the vaccination program recognised by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; or
 - (iii) the person –
 - (A) is employed or engaged to work at the premises of the relevant licensed venue; and
 - (B) is entering, or remaining on, the premises before 15 December 2021; or
 - (iv) the person is only present on the premises of the relevant licensed venue for the purposes of -
 - (A) delivering goods to, or collecting goods from, the venue; or
 - (B) providing necessary cleaning or sanitation services in respect of the venue; or

- (C) undertaking repair, or maintenance, work at the venue; and
 - (v) the person is only present on the premises of the relevant licensed venue for the purpose of providing emergency medical treatment (including transport), emergency management or law enforcement services; and
- (e) on and from 6 December 2021, the owner, or operator, of a relevant licensed venue must ensure that each person who intends on entering the premises of the relevant licensed venue is notified, before entering the premises, that persons are required to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease to enter the premises; and
- (f) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **evidence of the vaccination status**, in respect of a person, means –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate in respect of the disease issued to the person by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is issued to the person and is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; or
 - (C) evidence, that is recognised by the Director of Public Health, that a person has been issued with a document referred to in paragraph (A) or (B); and
 - (iii) **exempt venue** means –
 - (A) a restaurant or café where patrons are only served alcohol for consumption while seated; or
 - (B) a premises operated by or on behalf of a charity, a not-for-profit organisation, a sporting or recreational group, or a Government organisation; or
 - (C) a premises, or part of a premises, that is being used for a private event if –

- (I) the private event is a wedding or funeral, a reception for a wedding or a gathering before or after a funeral; and
 - (II) the premise, or part of the premises, is closed to members of the public who are not attending the private event; and
- (iv) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means a person has received all of the doses of a vaccine for the disease that is necessary for the person to be issued with evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
- (v) **indoor area** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
- (vi) **outdoor area** means an area of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor area; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; and
- (vii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (viii) **relevant licensed venue** means a premises or part of premises, other than an exempt venue, where alcohol is served or offered –
 - (A) if –
 - (I) the premises, or part of premises, is operating under an on-licence, or a general licence or a permit granted under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; or
 - (II) more than 250 persons are at an event in an indoor space of the premise or part of premises; or
 - (III) more than 500 persons are at an event in an outdoor space at the premises or part of premises; and
 - (B) if, at the time the alcohol is being served or offered –
 - (I) the alcohol is to be consumed on the premises of the venue; and
 - (II) one or more persons at the premises are likely to consume the alcohol while the persons are not seated at the venue; and
- (ix) **vaccine for the disease** includes –

- (A) a vaccine that is registered, for use in respect of the disease, by the Therapeutic Goods Administration; and
- (B) a vaccine that, in advice issued by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Therapeutic Goods Administration considers to be a “recognised vaccine” in respect of the disease; and

(g) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act.

Dated: 2 December 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Additional requirements for certain venues – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) on and from 6 December 2021, a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a relevant licensed venue unless the person has –
 - (i) been fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; or
 - (ii) is not required, under paragraph (d), to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease to enter the premises; and

- (b) on and from 6 December 2021, a person on the premises of a relevant licensed venue must, while he or she is on those premises, carry one of the following pieces of evidence:
 - (i) if the person is required, under this direction, to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease while on the premises of the relevant licensed venue, evidence of the person's vaccination status;
 - (ii) if the person is not required under paragraph (d)(i) to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease while on the premises of the relevant licensed venue, a copy of the document held by the person as required under paragraph (d)(i)(B);
 - (iii) if the person is not required under paragraph (d)(ii), (iii) or (v) to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease while on the premises of the relevant licensed venue, evidence that paragraph (d)(ii), (iii) or (v) applies to the person while he or she is on the premises of the venue; and

- (c) if a police officer suspects that a person is on, or has been on, the premises of a relevant licensed venue –

- (i) the police officer may request a person provide evidence of the person's vaccination status; and
 - (ii) if a request is made of a person under sub-paragraph (i), the person must provide the evidence carried by the person, as required under paragraph (b), to the police officer; and
- (d) a person is not required to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease to enter, or remain on, the premises of a relevant licensed venue if –
- (i) the person –
 - (A) is unable to be vaccinated against the disease due to a medical contraindication; and
 - (B) holds –
 - (I) a medical certificate or other similar document, granted by a medical practitioner within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a medical contraindication that prevents the person from being vaccinated; or
 - (II) a medical exemption, that applies to the vaccinations for the disease, that is recorded in respect of the person on the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (ii) the person is ineligible, due to the person's age, to be vaccinated against the disease until a later phase of the vaccination program recognised by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; or
 - (iii) the person –
 - (A) is employed or engaged to work at the premises of the relevant licensed venue; and
 - (B) is entering, or remaining on, the premises before 15 December 2021; or
 - (iv) the person is only present on the premises of the relevant licensed venue for the purposes of -
 - (A) delivering goods to, or collecting goods from, the venue; or
 - (B) providing necessary cleaning or sanitation services in respect of the venue; or

- (C) undertaking repair, or maintenance, work at the venue; or
 - (v) the person is only present on the premises of the relevant licensed venue for the purpose of providing emergency medical treatment (including transport), emergency management or law enforcement services; and


- (e) on and from 6 December 2021, the owner, or operator, of a relevant licensed venue must ensure that each person who intends on entering the premises of the relevant licensed venue is notified, before entering the premises, that persons are required to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease to enter the premises; and

- (f) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **entertainment venue** means a cinema, concert venue, theatre, auditorium or similar space; and
 - (iii) **evidence of the vaccination status**, in respect of a person, means –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate in respect of the disease issued to the person by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is issued to the person and is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; or
 - (C) evidence, that is recognised by the Director of Public Health, that a person has been issued with a document referred to in paragraph (A) or (B); and
 - (iv) **exempt venue** means -
 - (A) a restaurant or café where patrons are only served alcohol for consumption while seated; or
 - (B) an entertainment venue; or
 - (C) a stadium or arena; or

- (D) a premises, or part of premises, operated by or on behalf of a charity, a not-for-profit organisation, a sporting or recreational group, or a Government organisation; or
- (E) a premises, or part of a premises, that is being used for a private event if the premise, or part of the premises, is closed to members of the public who are not attending the private event; and
- (v) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means a person has received all of the doses of a vaccine for the disease that is necessary for the person to be issued with evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
- (vi) **indoor area** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
- (vii) **outdoor area** means an area of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor area; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; and
- (viii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (ix) **private event** means –
 - (A) a wedding or a funeral, or a reception before or after a wedding or a funeral; or
 - (B) an event that is not open to members of the public and requires an invitation to attend;
- (x) **relevant licensed venue** means a premises or part of premises, other than an exempt venue, where alcohol is served or offered –
 - (A) if –
 - (I) the premises, or part of premises, is operating under an on-licence, or a general licence or a permit granted under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; or
 - (II) more than 250 persons are at an event in an indoor area of the premises or part of premises; or

- (III) more than 500 persons are at an event in an outdoor area at the premises or part of premises; and
- (B) if, at the time the alcohol is being served or offered –
 - (I) the alcohol is to be consumed on the premises of the venue; and
 - (II) one or more persons at the premises are likely to consume the alcohol while the persons are not seated at the venue; and
- (xi) **stadium or arena** means a premises that is primarily intended for use for sporting and other similar recreational activities; and
- (xii) **vaccine for the disease** includes –
 - (A) a vaccine that is registered, for use in respect of the disease, by the Therapeutic Goods Administration; and
 - (B) a vaccine that, in advice issued by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Therapeutic Goods Administration considers to be a “recognised vaccine” in respect of the disease; and
- (g) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and
- (h) the direction, given by me on 2 December 2021 and entitled *Additional requirements for certain venues – No. 1*, is revoked.

Dated:.....10 December 2021

Signed:.....

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Additional vaccination requirements for workers in certain settings – No. 1)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 1 April 2022 –

- (a) a person is not permitted to enter, or remain on, the premises of a residential aged care facility unless the person is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d) if the person –
 - (i) is employed, or engaged, by or on behalf of the residential aged care facility, regardless of whether consideration is paid or payable for the employment or engagement; or
 - (ii) is undertaking a clinical placement, or work experience, at the residential aged care facility; or
 - (iii) is employed, or engaged, by or on behalf of the residential aged care facility, to provide services, other than maintenance services, in respect of the residential aged care facility or one or more residents of the residential aged care facility, regardless of whether consideration is paid or payable for the employment or engagement; and

- (b) an in-home care provider is not permitted to provide in-home and community aged care services unless the in-home care provider is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); and

- (c) a person, who is employed or engaged to provide high intensity supports to an NDIS participant, must not provide those supports to such a participant unless the person is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); and

- (d) for the purposes of this direction, a person is vaccinated against the disease if –
 - (i) the person has received at least one booster dose of a vaccine for the disease; and
 - (ii) each dose of a vaccine for the disease received by the person has been recorded in –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate issued in respect of the person issued by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document issued in respect of the person from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; and
 - (iii) the person provides evidence to his or her relevant supervisor, as required under paragraph (g), of each dose of a vaccine of the disease that the person has received; and

- (e) a person to whom paragraph (a), (b) or (c) applies is not required to be vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d) if –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) is unable to be vaccinated against the disease due to a medical contraindication; and
 - (B) holds –
 - (I) a document, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a medical contraindication that prevents the person from being vaccinated; or
 - (II) a medical exemption, that applies to the vaccines for the disease, that is recorded in respect of the person on the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; and

- (C) provides a copy of the document, or exemption, referred to in sub-subparagraph (B) to the relevant supervisor for the person;
or
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (B) is ineligible to receive a booster dose of a vaccine for the disease under the vaccination program recognised by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (C) provides his or her relevant supervisor with evidence as to why the person is currently ineligible to receive the booster dose;
and
 - (D) receives that booster dose within 4 weeks of the person becoming eligible to receive the booster dose; or
 - (iii) the person –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a member of a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirement to be vaccinated against the disease; and
 - (B) provides a legible copy of the exemption to his or her relevant supervisor; or
 - (iv) the person is an emergency management worker, within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, who is only present on the premises of the relevant location for the purpose of responding to an emergency within the meaning of that Act; and
- (f) an exemption referred to in paragraph (e)(iii) –
- (i) may only be given by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, if the Director, or delegate, is satisfied that the exemption is necessary for the protection of the health and well-being of persons; and
 - (ii) may be subject to such conditions that the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, considers appropriate in the circumstances;
and

- (g) a person to whom paragraph (a), (b) or (c) applies, other than a person to whom paragraph (e) applies, must provide one or more of the following documents to his or her relevant supervisor as soon as practicable after receiving a dose of a vaccine for the disease:
 - (i) a copy, or evidence, of the person's Immunisation History Statement from the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government;
 - (ii) electronic evidence, of the vaccines for the disease received by the person, that has been issued by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government or the Tasmanian Government;
 - (iii) an equivalent document, or electronic evidence, from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; and

- (h) a person to whom paragraph (e)(i), (ii) or (iii) applies must wear a fitted face covering while he or she is present on the premises of the relevant location for the person; and

- (i) paragraph (h) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by his or her relevant supervisor or by a person in authority at the relevant location for the person; or
 - (iii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph

- (h) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by the relevant supervisor of the person or by a person in authority at the relevant location for the person; and
- (j) paragraph (h) does not apply to a person in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
 - (ix) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (h), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (k) a person required to wear a fitted face covering under paragraph (h), other than a person to whom paragraph (i) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of the relevant location for the person; and

- (l) the relevant supervisor of a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) must take all reasonable steps to –
 - (i) as soon as is practicable after this direction is published on the website operated by the Tasmanian Government in respect of the disease, notify the person, by 1 April 2022, that the person is required to be vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); and
 - (ii) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (a), ensure that the person does not enter, or remain on, the relevant location for the person, on and after 1 April 2022, if the relevant supervisor is not satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); or
 - (B) is not required, under paragraph (e), to be vaccinated against the disease; and
 - (iii) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (b), ensure that the person does not provide in-home and community aged care services, as part of his or her employment or engagement as an in-home care provider on and after 1 April 2022, if the relevant supervisor is not satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); or
 - (B) is not required, under paragraph (e), to be vaccinated against the disease; and
 - (iv) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (c), ensure that the person does not provide high intensity supports to an NDIS participant on and after 1 April 2022, if the relevant supervisor is not satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); or
 - (B) is not required, under paragraph (e), to be vaccinated against the disease; and

- (m) the relevant supervisor of a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) must ensure that –
 - (i) a copy, or written record, of each of the following is kept and maintained by the relevant supervisor:
 - (A) each document provided to the relevant supervisor under paragraph (e) by the person;
 - (B) each document provided to the relevant supervisor under paragraph (g) as evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
 - (ii) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, details of the information kept under subparagraph (i) are provided to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made; and
- (n) the operator of a relevant location may refuse to allow a person to enter, or remain on, the premises of the relevant location if –
 - (i) the person is required, under this direction, to be vaccinated in respect of the disease before entering, or remaining on, the premises of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) the operator is not satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the person is vaccinated in respect of the disease as required under this direction; and
- (o) in this direction –
 - (i) **booster dose**, in respect of a vaccine for the disease, means a vaccine for the disease that is given to a person –
 - (A) at least 3 months after the person is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (B) as otherwise recommended in the *Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (ATAGI) recommendations on the use of a booster dose of COVID-19 vaccine* as published on 24 December 2021 by the Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation of the Commonwealth; and


- (ii) **Commonwealth funded service provider** means one of the following providers:
 - (A) an approved provider within the meaning of the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth;
 - (B) a service provider within the meaning of the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth; and
- (iii) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (iv) **flexible care subsidy** has the same meaning as in the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (v) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means that a person has received all the doses of a vaccine for the disease required to complete the primary course, or primary series or schedule, of vaccination for the vaccine, as recognised by the Therapeutic Goods Administration for that vaccine; and
- (vi) **high intensity support** means –
 - (A) one of the following supports that, if provided as part of the NDIS, requires certification under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme (Provider Registration and Practice Standards) Rules 2018*:
 - (I) assistance with daily life tasks in a group or shared living arrangement;
 - (II) group and centre-based activities;
 - (III) specialised supported employment;
 - (IV) assistance with daily personal activities;
 - (B) one of the following supports that, if provided as part of the NDIS, requires verification under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme (Provider Registration and Practice Standards) Rules 2018*:
 - (I) community nursing care;
 - (II) therapeutic supports;

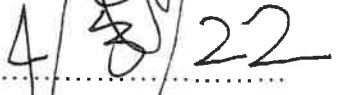
- (vii) **in-home care provider** means a person who is employed, or engaged, by a Commonwealth funded service provider to provide in-home and community aged care services; and
- (viii) **in-home and community aged care services** means the following care or services provided by, or on behalf of, a Commonwealth funded service provider:
 - (A) Commonwealth-funded aged care services, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth;
 - (B) flexible care, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth;
 - (C) home care, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (ix) **maintenance services** includes –
 - (A) prescribed work within the meaning of the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005*; and
 - (B) gardening and other maintenance services provided in respect of the premises of a residential aged care facility; and
- (x) **NDIS** means the National Disability Insurance Scheme, established by the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth;
- (xi) **NDIS participant** means a participant within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth;
- (xii) **person in authority**, in relation to a relevant location, includes –
 - (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (C) a person employed or engaged by the relevant location for the purpose of monitoring safety and security at the relevant location; and
- (xiii) **relevant location** means –
 - (A) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (a) applies, the relevant residential aged care facility; and

- (B) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (b) applies, the location where the in-home and community aged care services are provided by the person; and
 - (C) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (c) applies, the location where the high intensity supports are provided by the person; and
- (xiv) **relevant supervisor** means –
- (A) in relation to a person to whom paragraph (a) applies, the operator of the relevant residential aged care facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a person to whom paragraph (b) or (c) applies, the employer of the person; and
- (xv) **resident**, of a residential aged care facility, includes a resident for the purposes of respite at that facility; and
- (xvi) **residential aged care facility** means a facility, other than a transitional care facility, at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xvii) **residential care subsidy** has the same meaning as in the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xviii) **Therapeutic Goods Administration** means the regulatory body known as the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) that is part of the Commonwealth Government Department responsible for the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xix) **transitional care facility** means a facility that only provides short-term accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, to a person –
- (A) in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
 - (B) for a period not exceeding 12 weeks at any one time; and
- (xx) **vaccine for the disease** includes –
- (A) a vaccine that is registered, for use in respect of the disease, by the Therapeutic Goods Administration; and

(B) a vaccine that, in advice issued by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Therapeutic Goods Administration considers to be a “recognised vaccine” in respect of the disease; and

(p) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act.

Dated: 

Signed: 

Deputy Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Additional vaccination requirements for workers in certain settings – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 1 April 2022 –

- (a) a person is not permitted to enter, or remain on, the premises of a residential aged care facility unless the person is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d) if the person –
 - (i) is employed, or engaged, by or on behalf of the residential aged care facility, regardless of whether consideration is paid or payable for the employment or engagement; or
 - (ii) is undertaking a clinical placement, or work experience, at the residential aged care facility; or
 - (iii) is employed, or engaged, by or on behalf of the residential aged care facility, to provide services, other than maintenance services, in respect of the residential aged care facility or one or more residents of the residential aged care facility, regardless of whether consideration is paid or payable for the employment or engagement; and

- (b) an in-home care provider is not permitted to provide in-home and community aged care services unless the in-home care provider is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); and

- (c) a person, who is employed or engaged to provide high intensity supports to an NDIS participant, must not provide those supports to such a participant unless the person is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); and

- (d) for the purposes of this direction, a person is vaccinated against the disease if –
- (i) the person –
 - (A) has received at least one booster dose of a vaccine for the disease; or
 - (B) is not eligible, in accordance with the ATAGI recommendations, to receive a booster dose of the vaccine for the disease; or
 - (C) is eligible, in accordance with the ATAGI recommendations, to receive a booster dose of the vaccine for the disease and receives a booster dose of the vaccine for the disease within 4 weeks of becoming eligible; and
 - (ii) each dose of a vaccine for the disease received by the person has been recorded in –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate issued in respect of the person issued by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document issued in respect of the person from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; and
 - (iii) the person provides evidence to his or her relevant supervisor, as required under paragraph (g), of each dose of a vaccine of the disease that the person has received; and
- (e) a person to whom paragraph (a), (b) or (c) applies is not required to be vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d) if –
- (i) the person –
 - (A) is unable to be vaccinated against the disease due to a medical contraindication; and
 - (B) holds –
 - (l) a document, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a medical

- contraindication that prevents the person from being vaccinated; or
- (II) a medical exemption, that applies to the vaccines for the disease, that is recorded in respect of the person on the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; and
 - (C) provides a copy of the document, or exemption, referred to in sub-subparagraph (B) to the relevant supervisor for the person; or
- (ii) the person –
 - (A) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (B) is ineligible to receive a booster dose of a vaccine for the disease under the vaccination program recognised by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (C) provides his or her relevant supervisor with evidence as to why the person is currently ineligible to receive the booster dose; and
 - (D) receives that booster dose within 4 weeks of the person becoming eligible to receive the booster dose; or
 - (iii) the person –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a member of a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirement to be vaccinated against the disease; and
 - (B) provides a legible copy of the exemption to his or her relevant supervisor; or
 - (iv) the person is an emergency management worker, within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, who is only present on the premises of the relevant location for the purpose of responding to an emergency within the meaning of that Act; and
- (f) an exemption referred to in paragraph (e)(iii) –
- (i) may only be given by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, if the Director, or delegate, is satisfied that the exemption

is necessary for the protection of the health and well-being of persons; and

- (ii) may be subject to such conditions that the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, considers appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (g) a person to whom paragraph (a), (b) or (c) applies, other than a person to whom paragraph (e) applies, must provide one or more of the following documents to his or her relevant supervisor as soon as practicable after receiving a dose of a vaccine for the disease:
- (i) a copy, or evidence, of the person's Immunisation History Statement from the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government;
 - (ii) electronic evidence, of the vaccines for the disease received by the person, that has been issued by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government or the Tasmanian Government;
 - (iii) an equivalent document, or electronic evidence, from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; and
- (h) a person to whom paragraph (e)(i), (ii) or (iii) applies must wear a fitted face covering while he or she is present on the premises of the relevant location for the person; and
- (i) paragraph (h) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
- (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by his or her relevant

supervisor or by a person in authority at the relevant location for the person; or

- (iii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (h) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by the relevant supervisor of the person or by a person in authority at the relevant location for the person; and

- (j) paragraph (h) does not apply to a person in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
 - (ix) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (h), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (k) a person required to wear a fitted face covering under paragraph (h), other than a person to whom paragraph (i) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of the relevant location for the person; and

- (l) the relevant supervisor of a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) must take all reasonable steps to –
 - (i) as soon as is practicable after this direction is published on the website operated by the Tasmanian Government in respect of the disease, notify the person, by 1 April 2022, that the person is required to be vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); and
 - (ii) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (a), ensure that the person does not enter, or remain on, the relevant location for the person, on and after 1 April 2022, if the relevant supervisor is not satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); or
 - (B) is not required, under paragraph (e), to be vaccinated against the disease; and
 - (iii) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (b), ensure that the person does not provide in-home and community aged care services, as part of his or her employment or engagement as an in-home care provider on and after 1 April 2022, if the relevant supervisor is not satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); or
 - (B) is not required, under paragraph (e), to be vaccinated against the disease; and
 - (iv) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (c), ensure that the person does not provide high intensity supports to an NDIS participant on and after 1 April 2022, if the relevant supervisor is not satisfied that the person –

- (A) is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); or
 - (B) is not required, under paragraph (e), to be vaccinated against the disease; and
- (m) the relevant supervisor of a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) must ensure that –
 - (i) a copy, or written record, of each of the following is kept and maintained by the relevant supervisor:
 - (A) each document provided to the relevant supervisor under paragraph (e) by the person;
 - (B) each document provided to the relevant supervisor under paragraph (g) as evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
 - (ii) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, details of the information kept under subparagraph (i) are provided to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made; and
- (n) the operator of a relevant location may refuse to allow a person to enter, or remain on, the premises of the relevant location if –
 - (i) the person is required, under this direction, to be vaccinated in respect of the disease before entering, or remaining on, the premises of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) the operator is not satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the person is vaccinated in respect of the disease as required under this direction; and
- (o) in this direction –
 - (i) **ATAGI recommendations** means the *Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (ATAGI) recommendations on the use of a booster dose of COVID-19 vaccine* as published on 1 March 2022 by the Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation of the Commonwealth; and

- (ii) **booster dose**, in respect of a vaccine for the disease, means a vaccine for the disease that is given to a person –
 - (A) at least 3 months after the person is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (B) as otherwise recommended in the ATAGI recommendations; and
- (iii) **Commonwealth funded service provider** means one of the following providers:
 - (A) an approved provider within the meaning of the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth;
 - (B) a service provider within the meaning of the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth; and
- (iv) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (v) **flexible care subsidy** has the same meaning as in the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (vi) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means that a person has received all the doses of a vaccine for the disease required to complete the primary course, or primary series or schedule, of vaccination for the vaccine, as recognised by the Therapeutic Goods Administration for that vaccine; and
- (vii) **high intensity support** means –
 - (A) one of the following supports that, if provided as part of the NDIS, requires certification under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme (Provider Registration and Practice Standards) Rules 2018*:
 - (I) assistance with daily life tasks in a group or shared living arrangement;
 - (II) group and centre-based activities;
 - (III) specialised supported employment;
 - (IV) assistance with daily personal activities;

- (B) one of the following supports that, if provided as part of the NDIS, requires verification under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme (Provider Registration and Practice Standards) Rules 2018*:
 - (I) community nursing care;
 - (II) therapeutic supports;
- (viii) **in-home care provider** means a person who is employed, or engaged, by a Commonwealth funded service provider to provide in-home and community aged care services; and
- (ix) **in-home and community aged care services** means the following care or services provided by, or on behalf of, a Commonwealth funded service provider:
 - (A) Commonwealth-funded aged care services, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth;
 - (B) flexible care, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth;
 - (C) home care, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (x) **maintenance services** includes –
 - (A) prescribed work within the meaning of the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005*; and
 - (B) gardening and other maintenance services provided in respect of the premises of a residential aged care facility; and
- (xi) **NDIS** means the National Disability Insurance Scheme, established by the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth;
- (xii) **NDIS participant** means a participant within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth;
- (xiii) **person in authority**, in relation to a relevant location, includes –
 - (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and

(C) a person employed or engaged by the relevant location for the purpose of monitoring safety and security at the relevant location; and

(xiv) **relevant location** means –

(A) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (a) applies, the relevant residential aged care facility; and

(B) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (b) applies, the location where the in-home and community aged care services are provided by the person; and

(C) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (c) applies, the location where the high intensity supports are provided by the person; and

(xv) **relevant supervisor** means –

(A) in relation to a person to whom paragraph (a) applies, the operator of the relevant residential aged care facility; and

(B) in relation to a person to whom paragraph (b) or (c) applies, the employer of the person; and

(xvi) **resident**, of a residential aged care facility, includes a resident for the purposes of respite at that facility; and

(xvii) **residential aged care facility** means a facility, other than a transitional care facility, at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and

(xviii) **residential care subsidy** has the same meaning as in the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and

(xix) **Therapeutic Goods Administration** means the regulatory body known as the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) that is part of the Commonwealth Government Department responsible for the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* of the Commonwealth; and

(xx) **transitional care facility** means a facility that only provides short-term accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, to a person –

- (A) in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (B) for a period not exceeding 12 weeks at any one time; and
- (xxi) **vaccine for the disease** includes –
 - (A) a vaccine that is registered, for use in respect of the disease, by the Therapeutic Goods Administration; and
 - (B) a vaccine that, in advice issued by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Therapeutic Goods Administration considers to be a “recognised vaccine” in respect of the disease; and
- (p) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and
- (q) the direction, made by the Deputy Director of Public Health on 4 March 2022 and entitled *Additional vaccination requirements for workers in certain settings – No. 1*, is revoked.

Dated: 11 March 2022

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Additional vaccination requirements for workers in certain settings – No. 3)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 23 April 2022 –

- (a) a person is not permitted to enter, or remain on, the premises of a residential aged care facility unless the person is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d) if the person –
 - (i) is employed, or engaged, by or on behalf of the residential aged care facility, regardless of whether consideration is paid or payable for the employment or engagement; or
 - (ii) is undertaking a clinical placement, or work experience, at the residential aged care facility; or
 - (iii) is employed, or engaged, by or on behalf of the residential aged care facility, to provide services, other than maintenance services, in respect of the residential aged care facility or one or more residents of the residential aged care facility, regardless of whether consideration is paid or payable for the employment or engagement; and

- (b) an in-home care provider is not permitted to provide in-home and community aged care services unless the in-home care provider is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); and

- (c) a person, who is employed or engaged to provide high intensity supports to an NDIS participant, must not provide those supports to such a participant unless the person is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); and

- (d) for the purposes of this direction, a person is vaccinated against the disease if –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) has received at least one booster dose of a vaccine for the disease; or
 - (B) is not eligible, in accordance with the ATAGI recommendations, to receive a booster dose of the vaccine for the disease; or
 - (C) is eligible, in accordance with the ATAGI recommendations, to receive a booster dose of the vaccine for the disease and receives a booster dose of the vaccine for the disease within 4 weeks of becoming eligible; and
 - (ii) each dose of a vaccine for the disease received by the person has been recorded in –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate issued in respect of the person issued by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document issued in respect of the person from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; and
 - (iii) the person provides evidence to his or her relevant supervisor, as required under paragraph (g), of each dose of a vaccine of the disease that the person has received; and
- (e) a person to whom paragraph (a), (b) or (c) applies is not required to be vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d) if –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) is unable to be vaccinated against the disease due to a medical contraindication; and
 - (B) holds –
 - (I) a document, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a medical

- contraindication that prevents the person from being vaccinated; or
- (II) a medical exemption, that applies to the vaccines for the disease, that is recorded in respect of the person on the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; and
- (C) provides a copy of the document, or exemption, referred to in sub-subparagraph (B) to the relevant supervisor for the person; or
- (ii) the person –
 - (A) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (B) is ineligible to receive a booster dose of a vaccine for the disease under the vaccination program recognised by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (C) provides his or her relevant supervisor with evidence as to why the person is currently ineligible to receive the booster dose; and
 - (D) receives that booster dose within 4 weeks of the person becoming eligible to receive the booster dose; or
- (iii) the person –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a member of a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirement to be vaccinated against the disease; and
 - (B) provides a legible copy of the exemption to his or her relevant supervisor; or
- (iv) the person is an emergency management worker, within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, who is only present on the premises of the relevant location for the purpose of responding to an emergency within the meaning of that Act; and
- (f) an exemption referred to in paragraph (e)(iii) –
 - (i) may only be given by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, if the Director, or delegate, is satisfied that the exemption

is necessary for the protection of the health and well-being of persons; and

- (ii) may be subject to such conditions that the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, considers appropriate in the circumstances; and

(g) a person to whom paragraph (a), (b) or (c) applies, other than a person to whom paragraph (e) applies, must provide one or more of the following documents to his or her relevant supervisor as soon as practicable after receiving a dose of a vaccine for the disease:

- (i) a copy, or evidence, of the person's Immunisation History Statement from the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government;
- (ii) electronic evidence, of the vaccines for the disease received by the person, that has been issued by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government or the Tasmanian Government;
- (iii) an equivalent document, or electronic evidence, from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; and

(h) a person to whom paragraph (e)(i), (ii) or (iii) applies must wear a fitted face covering while he or she is present on the premises of the relevant location for the person; and

(i) paragraph (h) does not apply in respect of the following persons:

- (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
- (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by his or her relevant

supervisor or by a person in authority at the relevant location for the person; or

- (iii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (h) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by the relevant supervisor of the person or by a person in authority at the relevant location for the person; and

- (j) paragraph (h) does not apply to a person in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
 - (ix) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (h), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (k) a person required to wear a fitted face covering under paragraph (h), other than a person to whom paragraph (i) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of the relevant location for the person; and
- (l) the relevant supervisor of a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) must take all reasonable steps to –
 - (i) as soon as is practicable after this direction is published on the website operated by the Tasmanian Government in respect of the disease, notify the person, by 23 April 2022, that the person is required to be vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); and
 - (ii) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (a), ensure that the person does not enter, or remain on, the relevant location for the person, on and after 23 April 2022, if the relevant supervisor is not satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); or
 - (B) is not required, under paragraph (e), to be vaccinated against the disease; and
 - (iii) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (b), ensure that the person does not provide in-home and community aged care services, as part of his or her employment or engagement as an in-home care provider on and after 23 April 2022, if the relevant supervisor is not satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); or
 - (B) is not required, under paragraph (e), to be vaccinated against the disease; and
 - (iv) in the case of a person referred to in paragraph (c), ensure that the person does not provide high intensity supports to an NDIS participant on and after 23 April 2022, if the relevant supervisor is not satisfied that the person –

- (A) is vaccinated against the disease as specified in paragraph (d); or
 - (B) is not required, under paragraph (e), to be vaccinated against the disease; and
- (m) the relevant supervisor of a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) must ensure that –
 - (i) a copy, or written record, of each of the following is kept and maintained by the relevant supervisor:
 - (A) each document provided to the relevant supervisor under paragraph (e) by the person;
 - (B) each document provided to the relevant supervisor under paragraph (g) as evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
 - (ii) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, details of the information kept under subparagraph (i) are provided to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made; and
- (n) the operator of a relevant location may refuse to allow a person to enter, or remain on, the premises of the relevant location if –
 - (i) the person is required, under this direction, to be vaccinated in respect of the disease before entering, or remaining on, the premises of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) the operator is not satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the person is vaccinated in respect of the disease as required under this direction; and
- (o) in this direction –
 - (i) **ATAGI recommendations** means the *Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (ATAGI) recommendations on the use of a booster dose of COVID-19 vaccine* as published on 1 March 2022 by the Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation of the Commonwealth; and

- (ii) **booster dose**, in respect of a vaccine for the disease, means a vaccine for the disease that is given to a person –
 - (A) at least 3 months after the person is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (B) as otherwise recommended in the ATAGI recommendations; and
- (iii) **Commonwealth funded service provider** means one of the following providers:
 - (A) an approved provider within the meaning of the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth;
 - (B) a service provider within the meaning of the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth; and
- (iv) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (v) **flexible care subsidy** has the same meaning as in the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (vi) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means that a person has received all the doses of a vaccine for the disease required to complete the primary course, or primary series or schedule, of vaccination for the vaccine, as recognised by the Therapeutic Goods Administration for that vaccine; and
- (vii) **high intensity support** means –
 - (A) one of the following supports that, if provided as part of the NDIS, requires certification under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme (Provider Registration and Practice Standards) Rules 2018*:
 - (I) assistance with daily life tasks in a group or shared living arrangement;
 - (II) group and centre-based activities;
 - (III) specialised supported employment;
 - (IV) assistance with daily personal activities;

- (B) one of the following supports that, if provided as part of the NDIS, requires verification under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme (Provider Registration and Practice Standards) Rules 2018*:
 - (I) community nursing care;
 - (II) therapeutic supports;
- (viii) **in-home care provider** means a person who is employed, or engaged, by a Commonwealth funded service provider to provide in-home and community aged care services; and
- (ix) **in-home and community aged care services** means the following care or services provided by, or on behalf of, a Commonwealth funded service provider:
 - (A) Commonwealth-funded aged care services, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth;
 - (B) flexible care, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth;
 - (C) home care, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (x) **maintenance services** includes –
 - (A) prescribed work within the meaning of the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005*; and
 - (B) gardening and other maintenance services provided in respect of the premises of a residential aged care facility; and
- (xi) **NDIS** means the National Disability Insurance Scheme, established by the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth;
- (xii) **NDIS participant** means a participant within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth;
- (xiii) **person in authority**, in relation to a relevant location, includes –
 - (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and

- (C) a person employed or engaged by the relevant location for the purpose of monitoring safety and security at the relevant location; and
- (xiv) **relevant location** means –
 - (A) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (a) applies, the relevant residential aged care facility; and
 - (B) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (b) applies, the location where the in-home and community aged care services are provided by the person; and
 - (C) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (c) applies, the location where the high intensity supports are provided by the person; and
- (xv) **relevant supervisor** means –
 - (A) in relation to a person to whom paragraph (a) applies, the operator of the relevant residential aged care facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a person to whom paragraph (b) or (c) applies, the employer of the person; and
- (xvi) **resident**, of a residential aged care facility, includes a resident for the purposes of respite at that facility; and
- (xvii) **residential aged care facility** means a facility, other than a transitional care facility, at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xviii) **residential care subsidy** has the same meaning as in the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xix) **Therapeutic Goods Administration** means the regulatory body known as the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) that is part of the Commonwealth Government Department responsible for the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xx) **transitional care facility** means a facility that only provides short-term accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, to a person –

- (A) in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (B) for a period not exceeding 12 weeks at any one time; and
- (xxi) **vaccine for the disease** includes –
 - (A) a vaccine that is registered, for use in respect of the disease, by the Therapeutic Goods Administration; and
 - (B) a vaccine that, in advice issued by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Therapeutic Goods Administration considers to be a “recognised vaccine” in respect of the disease; and
- (p) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and
- (q) the direction, made by me on 11 March 2022 and entitled *Additional vaccination requirements for workers in certain settings – No. 2*, is revoked.

Dated: 29 March 2022

Signed: Mark Ventris

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Aircrafts – No. 1)

I, JULIE GRAHAM, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 18 June 2022 –

- (a) a person must wear a fitted face covering while he or she is on-board a domestic commercial aircraft; and
- (b) paragraph (a) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by a person in authority;
 - (iii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (a) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by a person in authority;
 - (iv) a person who –
 - (A) is employed or engaged –
 - (I) as a worker at the airport; or
 - (II) by the airline operating the aircraft; and

- (B) while so employed or engaged, is in an area of the aircraft that is not open to passengers or other members of the public; and
- (c) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person in following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (a), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (d) a person, other than a person to whom paragraph (b) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she is on-board a domestic commercial aircraft; and
- (e) in this direction –
 - (i) **domestic commercial aircraft** means an aircraft that is used to provide passengers with transportation or touring, on a commercial basis, only within Australia; and

- (ii) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
 - (iii) **person in authority** includes –
 - (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (C) a person employed or engaged by an airline for the purposes of monitoring safety, and security, on aircraft operated by the airline; and
 - (iv) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (f) on 18 June 2022, the direction, entitled *Airports and aircrafts – No. 3*, given by the Director of Public Health on 24 May 2021, is revoked.

Dated:.....17/06/2022.....

Signed:..........

Deputy Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Airports and aircrafts – No. 1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 22 January 2021 –

- (a) a person at an airport must wear a fitted face covering while he or she –
 - (i) is at the airport, regardless of whether the person is indoors or outdoors; or
 - (ii) is on-board a domestic commercial aircraft that is –
 - (A) at the airport; or
 - (B) arriving at, or departing from, the airport; or
 - (C) within Tasmanian airspace; and

- (b) paragraph (a) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
 - (ii) a person who holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable;
 - (iii) a person who holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (a) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (c) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person in following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:

- (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority at the airport, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) the person is in a personal vehicle that is at the airport;
 - (ix) the person is in a vehicle that is being used to provide a private passenger service, or a passenger transport service, within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (x) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (a), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (d) a person at an airport, other than a person to whom paragraph (b) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she –
- (i) is at the airport, regardless of whether the person is indoors or outdoors; or
 - (ii) is on-board a domestic commercial aircraft that is –
 - (A) at the airport; or
 - (B) arriving at, or departing from, the airport; or
 - (C) within Tasmanian airspace; and
- (e) in this direction –

- (i) **airport** means premises that contain an aerodrome –
 - (A) at which facilities are available for the arrival of a domestic commercial aircraft into, or the departure of a domestic commercial aircraft from, the premises; and
 - (B) other than a building, structure or distinct outdoor space on those premises if that building, structure or space –
 - (I) is not used in connection with aircraft that are used, or are intended to be used, to provide passengers with transportation or touring, whether within Australia or internationally; or
 - (II) is only used in connection with administration of the airport and is not open for use by members of the public, including passengers and persons intending to travel; and
- (ii) **domestic commercial aircraft** means an aircraft that is used, or is being relocated to enable it to be used, to provide passengers with transportation or touring, on a commercial basis, only within Australia; and
- (iii) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (iv) **personal vehicle** means a vehicle, within the meaning of the Act, that is not being operated for consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, at the relevant time; and
- (v) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (vi) **Tasmanian airspace** means the airspace over Tasmania, including the coastal waters and dependences of Tasmania.

Dated: 21 January 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Airports and aircrafts – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a person at an airport must wear a fitted face covering while he or she –
 - (i) is at the airport, regardless of whether the person is indoors or outdoors; or
 - (ii) is on-board a domestic commercial aircraft that is –
 - (A) at the airport; or
 - (B) arriving at, or departing from, the airport; or
 - (C) within Tasmanian airspace; and

- (b) paragraph (a) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by a person in authority at the airport;
 - (iii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (a) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by a person in authority at the airport;
- (c) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person in following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority at the airport, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) the person is in a personal vehicle that is at the airport;
 - (ix) the person is in a vehicle that is being used to provide a private passenger service, or a passenger transport service, within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (x) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (a), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (d) a person at an airport, other than a person to whom paragraph (b) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she –
 - (i) is at the airport, regardless of whether the person is indoors or outdoors; or

- (ii) is on-board a domestic commercial aircraft that is –
 - (A) at the airport; or
 - (B) arriving at, or departing from, the airport; or
 - (C) within Tasmanian airspace; and

- (e) in this direction –
 - (i) **airport** means premises that contain an aerodrome –
 - (A) at which facilities are available for the arrival of a domestic commercial aircraft into, or the departure of a domestic commercial aircraft from, the premises; and
 - (B) other than a building, structure or distinct outdoor space on those premises if that building, structure or space –
 - (I) is not used in connection with aircraft that are used, or are intended to be used, to provide passengers with transportation or touring, whether within Australia or internationally; or
 - (II) is only used in connection with administration of the airport and is not open for use by members of the public, including passengers and persons intending to travel; and
 - (ii) **domestic commercial aircraft** means an aircraft that is used, or is being relocated to enable it to be used, to provide passengers with transportation or touring, on a commercial basis, only within Australia; and
 - (iii) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
 - (iv) **personal vehicle** means a vehicle, within the meaning of the Act, that is not being operated for consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, at the relevant time; and
 - (v) **person in authority**, in relation to an airport, includes –
 - (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and

(vii) **Tasmanian airspace** means the airspace over Tasmania, including the coastal waters and dependences of Tasmania; and

(f) the direction, entitled *Airports and aircrafts – No. 1*, given by me on 21 January 2021, is revoked.

Dated: 5 February 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Airports and aircrafts – No. 3)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 26 May 2021 –

- (a) a person must wear a fitted face covering while he or she –
 - (i) is in such part of the airport that is indoors and is open to passengers, or other members of the public, at the time the person is at the airport; or
 - (ii) is a passenger, or person intending to travel, on an aircraft that is at the airport and the person is transiting between the arrivals, or departure, gate at the airport and the aircraft; or
 - (iii) is on-board a domestic commercial aircraft that is –
 - (A) at the airport; or
 - (B) arriving at, or departing from, the airport; or
 - (C) within Tasmanian airspace; and

- (b) paragraph (a) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by a person in authority at the airport;
 - (iii) a person who –

- (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (a) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by a person in authority at the airport;
- (c) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person in following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority at the airport, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person –
 - (A) is employed, or engaged, as an airport worker at the airport or as a member of a domestic flight crew of an aircraft; and
 - (B) while so employed or engaged, is in an area of the airport, or aircraft, that is not open to passengers or other members of the public;
 - (viii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;

- (ix) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (a), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (d) a person, other than a person to whom paragraph (b) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she –
 - (i) is in such part of the airport that is indoors and is open to passengers, or other members of the public, at the time the person is at the airport; or
 - (ii) is a passenger, or person intending to travel, on an aircraft that is at the airport and is transiting between the arrivals, or departure, gate at the airport and the aircraft; or
 - (iii) is on-board a domestic commercial aircraft that is –
 - (A) at the airport; or
 - (B) arriving at, or departing from, the airport; or
 - (C) within Tasmanian airspace; and
- (e) in this direction –
 - (i) **airport** means premises that contain an aerodrome
 - (A) at which facilities are available for the arrival of a commercial aircraft into, or the departure of a commercial aircraft from, the premises; and
 - (B) other than a building, structure or distinct outdoor space on those premises if that building, structure or space is not used in connection with aircraft that are used, or are intended to be used, to provide passengers with transportation or touring, whether within Australia or internationally; and
 - (ii) **airport worker**, at an airport, includes the following persons employed, or engaged, to work at the airport:
 - (A) an engineer or other technical staff;
 - (B) a cleaner;
 - (C) a baggage handler;
 - (D) a person involved in the delivery or removal of food, goods or other things in connection with an aircraft at the airport;

- (E) a person employed or engaged by an airline that is operating at the airport;
- (F) a person providing services relating to law enforcement or border security; and
- (iii) **domestic commercial aircraft** means an aircraft that is used to provide passengers with transportation or touring, on a commercial basis, only within Australia; and
- (iv) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (v) **member of a domestic flight crew** means a person, on a domestic commercial aircraft, who is employed or engaged as –
 - (A) a pilot, a crew member providing essential safety or maintenance functions or a cabin crew member actively servicing a flight on the domestic commercial aircraft; or
 - (B) a pilot, crew member or cabin crew member who is not working on the domestic commercial aircraft but is travelling on the domestic commercial aircraft to be able to commence work at another location; or
 - (C) an aeromedical services crew member providing patient transport, or emergency medical care, to a patient travelling on the domestic commercial aircraft; or
 - (D) an aeromedical services crew member who is not working on the domestic commercial aircraft but is travelling on the domestic commercial aircraft to be able to commence work at another location; and
- (vi) **personal vehicle** means a vehicle, within the meaning of the Act, that is not being operated for consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, at the relevant time; and
- (vii) **person in authority**, in relation to an airport, includes –
 - (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and

- (C) a person employed or engaged by the airport for the purpose of monitoring safety, and security, at the airport; and
 - (D) a person employed or engaged by an airline for the purposes of monitoring safety, and security, on aircraft operated by the airline; and
 - (viii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (ix) **Tasmanian airspace** means the airspace over Tasmania, including the coastal waters and dependences of Tasmania; and
- (f) the direction, entitled *Airports and aircrafts – No. 2*, given by the me on 5 February 2021, is revoked.

Dated: 24 May 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 26 October 2020 –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a relevant traveller is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania at the time the relevant traveller arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and
- (d) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with

this direction, no later than 24 hours after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (e) paragraph (a) does not apply to the following persons:
 - (i) a person who is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, if –
 - (A) the person is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight or logistics; and
 - (B) the person –
 - (I) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (II) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and complies with the requirements of any directions under the *Public Health Act 1997*, or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (III) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the preceding 7-day period and has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period;
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) is authorised, by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, to not undergo one or more of the clinical assessments specified in paragraph (a) on the person's arrival in Tasmania, as specified in the authorisation; or
 - (B) is a member of a class of persons authorised, by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, to not undergo one or more of the clinical assessments specified in paragraph (a) on the person's arrival in Tasmania, as specified in the authorisation –
 - if the person complies with any additional requirements specified in the authorisation; and

- (f) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take such specified action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (g) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrived in Tasmania if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14 days before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (ii) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease on, or as soon as practicable after, the 10th day after he or she arrived in Tasmania if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) has spent time in a country other than Australia, or New Zealand, within the 28 days before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (B) has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (h) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at such part of a premises where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and
- (i) in this direction –

- (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
- (ii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (iii) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
- (iv) **relevant traveller** means a person arriving in Tasmania who –
 - (A) within the 14 days before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 28 days before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or
 - (C) within the 28 days before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; and
- (v) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (vi) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –
 - (A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or
 - (B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

- (j) on 26 October 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 9 October 2020 and entitled *Assessment of persons from affected regions and premises – No. 3*, is revoked.

Dated: *25 October 2020*

Signed: *Mark Vitch*

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a relevant traveller is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania at the time the relevant traveller arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and
- (d) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (e) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, if –
 - (i) the person is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight or logistics; and
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and complies with the requirements of any directions under the *Public Health Act 1997*, or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the preceding 7-day period and the person has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period; and

- (f) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take such specified action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances; and

- (g) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrived in Tasmania if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14 days before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (ii) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a

test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrived in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 10th day after he or she arrived in Tasmania if the relevant traveller –

- (A) has spent time in a country other than Australia, or New Zealand, within the 28 days before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (B) has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (h) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at such part of a premises where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and
- (i) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to such conditions as the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (j) in this direction –
- (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (iii) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;

- (G) loss of taste;
- (H) loss of smell; and

- (iv) **relevant traveller** means a person arriving in Tasmania who –
 - (A) within the 14 days before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 28 days before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or
 - (C) within the 28 days before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; and
- (v) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2 conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (vi) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –
 - (A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or
 - (B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

(k) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 25 October 2020 and entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 1*, is revoked.

Dated: 5 November 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 3)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a relevant traveller is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania at the time the relevant traveller arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (d) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and
- (e) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, if –
 - (i) the person is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight or logistics; and
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and, while the person remains in Tasmania, complies with the requirements of any directions under the *Public Health Act 1997* or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the 7-day period before he or she arrived and the person has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period; and
- (f) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take the action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances and specifies in the requirement; and

- (g) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
- (i) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (ii) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease within 48 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (iii) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 10th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) has spent time in a country other than Australia, or New Zealand, within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and

- (B) has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (h) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at the part, of premises, where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and
- (i) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (iii) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;

- (G) loss of taste;
- (H) loss of smell; and

(iv) **relevant traveller** means a person arriving in Tasmania who –

(A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or

(B) within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or

(C) within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; and

(v) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and


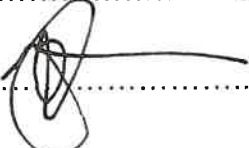
(vi) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –

(A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or

(B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

- (k) the direction given, by the Director of Public Health, under section 16 of the Act on 5 November 2020 and entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 2*, is revoked.

Dated: 18 December 2020

Signed:  

Deputy Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 4)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a relevant traveller is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania at the time the relevant traveller arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and
- (d) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (e) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, if –
 - (i) the person is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight or logistics; and
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and, while the person remains in Tasmania, complies with the requirements of any directions under the *Public Health Act 1997* or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the 7-day period before he or she arrived and the person has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period; and

- (f) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take the action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances and specifies in the requirement; and


- (g) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller, other than a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies, is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and

- (ii) if a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies has spent time in a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required, while he or she remains in Tasmania, to –
 - (A) undergo a test for the disease within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease; and
 - (B) carry evidence of the date of his or her last test for the disease; and
- (iii) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 10th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
- (iv) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 10th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) has spent time in a country other than Australia, or New Zealand, within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (B) has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (h) paragraph (g)(iii) and (iv) does not apply to a relevant traveller if the relevant traveller is required to isolate in respect of the disease under another direction under section 16 or 42 of the Act; and

- (i) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at the part, of premises, where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and
- (j) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (k) in this direction –
 - (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (iii) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
 - (iv) **relevant traveller** means a person arriving in Tasmania who –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or a high risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or

- (C) within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; and
 - (v) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
 - (vi) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –
 - (A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or
 - (B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and
- (l) the direction under section 16 of the Act, entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 3*, given by me on 18 December 2020, is revoked.

Dated: 14/1/21

Signed: 

Deputy Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 5)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and

- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and

- (c) a relevant traveller is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania at the time the relevant traveller arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (d) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (e) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, if –
 - (i) the person is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight or logistics; and
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and, while the person remains in Tasmania, complies with the requirements of any directions under the *Public Health Act 1997* or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the 7-day period before he or she arrived and the person has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period; and

- (f) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take the action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances and specifies in the requirement; and

- (g) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller, other than a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies, is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and

- (C) has not left Tasmania since he or she so arrived in Tasmania;
and
- (ii) if a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required, while he or she remains in Tasmania, to –
 - (A) undergo a test for the disease within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last spent time in the high risk area or premises; and
 - (B) carry evidence of the date of his or her last test for the disease;
and
- (iii) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
- (iv) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, other than a relevant traveller to whom subparagraph (v) applies, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) has spent time in a country other than Australia, or New Zealand, within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and

- (B) has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (v) if a relevant traveller -
 - (A) arrives in Tasmania, from a country other than Australia or New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of an aircraft; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania –
the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease –
 - (C) as soon as is practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after his or her arrival in Tasmania unless he or she has had a test for the disease, performed in Australia within the 7-day period immediately before his or her arrival in Tasmania, that was negative for the disease; and
 - (D) within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease, performed in Australia, until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last arrived in Tasmania; and
- (h) paragraph (g)(iii), (iv) and (v) does not apply to a relevant traveller if the relevant traveller is required to isolate in respect of the disease under another direction under section 16 or 42 of the Act; and
- (i) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at the part, of premises, where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and

- (j) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (k) in this direction –
- (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (iii) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
 - (iv) **relevant traveller** means a person arriving in Tasmania who –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or
 - (C) within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; and
 - (v) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the

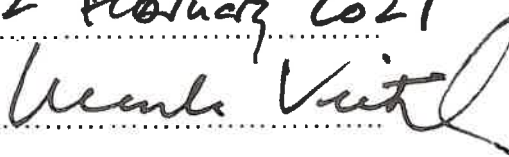
relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and

(vi) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –

(A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or

(B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

(l) the direction under section 16 of the Act, entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 4* and given by the Deputy Director of Public Health on 14 January 2021, is revoked.

Dated: 12 February 2021
Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 6)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 2 March 2021 –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a relevant traveller is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania at the time the relevant traveller arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and
- (d) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (e) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, if –
 - (i) the person is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight or logistics; and
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and, while the person remains in Tasmania, complies with the requirements of any directions under the *Public Health Act 1997* or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the 7-day period before he or she arrived and the person has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period; and

- (f) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take the action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances and specifies in the requirement; and

- (g) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller, other than a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies, is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and

- (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (C) has not left Tasmania since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
- (ii) if a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required, while he or she remains in Tasmania, to –
 - (A) undergo a test for the disease within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last spent time in the high risk area or premises; and
 - (B) carry evidence of the date of his or her last test for the disease; and
- (iii) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
- (iv) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, other than a relevant traveller to whom subparagraph (v) applies, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –


- (A) where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of a vessel, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (B) for any other relevant traveller, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (C) the relevant traveller has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (v) if a relevant traveller -
- (A) arrives in Tasmania from a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or from an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of an aircraft; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania –
the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease –
 - (C) as soon as is practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after his or her arrival in Tasmania unless he or she has had a test for the disease, performed in Australia within the 7-day period immediately before his or her arrival in Tasmania, that was negative for the disease; and
 - (D) within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease, performed in Australia, until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last arrived in Tasmania; and

- (h) paragraph (g)(iii), (iv) and (v) does not apply to a relevant traveller if the relevant traveller is required to isolate in respect of the disease under another direction under section 16 or 42 of the Act; and
- (i) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at the part, of premises, where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and
- (j) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (k) in this direction –
 - (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **at-risk area of New Zealand** means an area, or premises, within New Zealand which the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has determined to be a high risk, or medium risk, to public health in respect of the disease; and
 - (iii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (iv) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and

- (v) **relevant traveller** means a person arriving in Tasmania who –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in –
 - (I) a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or
 - (II) an at-risk area of New Zealand; or
 - (C) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; and
- (vi) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (vii) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –
 - (A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or
 - (B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

(l) on 2 March 2021, the direction under section 16 of the Act, entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 5* and given by the Director of Public Health on 12 February 2021, is revoked.

Dated: 2/3/2021

Signed: 

Deputy Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 7)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a relevant traveller is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania at the time the relevant traveller arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and
- (d) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (e) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, if –
 - (i) the person is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight or logistics; and
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and, while the person remains in Tasmania, complies with the requirements of any directions under the *Public Health Act 1997* or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the 7-day period before he or she arrived and the person has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period; and
- (f) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take the action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances and specifies in the requirement; and
- (g) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller, other than a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies, is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and

- (C) has not left Tasmania since he or she so arrived in Tasmania;
and
- (ii) a relevant traveller is required, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) and subparagraph (i), to undergo a test for the disease on, or as soon as practicable after, the 7th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –
 - (A) subparagraph (i) applies in respect of the relevant traveller; and
 - (B) the relevant traveller has spent time in a high risk level 1 area within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
- (iii) if a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required, while he or she remains in Tasmania, to –
 - (A) undergo a test for the disease within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last spent time in the high risk area or premises; and
 - (B) carry evidence of the date of his or her last test for the disease;
and
- (iv) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and

- (v) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, other than a relevant traveller to whom subparagraph (vi) applies, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –
 - (A) where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of a vessel, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (B) for any other relevant traveller, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (C) the relevant traveller has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (vi) if a relevant traveller -
 - (A) arrives in Tasmania from a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or from an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of an aircraft; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania –

the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease –
 - (C) as soon as is practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after his or her arrival in Tasmania unless he or she has had a test for the disease, performed in Australia within the 7-day period immediately before his or her arrival in Tasmania, that was negative for the disease; and

- (D) within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease, performed in Australia, until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last arrived in Tasmania; and
- (h) paragraph (g)(iv), (v) and (vi) does not apply to a relevant traveller if the relevant traveller is required to isolate in respect of the disease under another direction under section 16 or 42 of the Act; and
- (i) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at the part, of premises, where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and
- (j) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (k) in this direction –
 - (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **at-risk area of New Zealand** means an area, or premises, within New Zealand which the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has determined to be a high risk, or medium risk, to public health in respect of the disease; and
 - (iii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (iv) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;

- (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
- (v) **high risk level 1 area** means an area, location or route that has been identified as having a very high risk of transmission of the disease in a list approved by the Director of Public Health for the purposes of a direction under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (vi) **relevant traveller** means a person arriving in Tasmania who –
- (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in –
 - (I) a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or
 - (II) an at-risk area of New Zealand; or
 - (C) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; and
- (vii) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (viii) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –
- (A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or

(B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

- (I) the direction, entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 6*, given by the Deputy Director of Public Health on 3 March 2021 is revoked.

Dated: 30 July 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 8)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a relevant traveller is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania at the time the relevant traveller arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and
- (d) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (e) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, if –
 - (i) the person is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight or logistics; and
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and, while the person remains in Tasmania, complies with the requirements of any directions under the *Public Health Act 1997* or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the 7-day period before he or she arrived and the person has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period; and
- (f) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take the action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances and specifies in the requirement; and
- (g) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller, other than a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies, is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, both the 7th day and the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and

- (C) has not left Tasmania since he or she so arrived in Tasmania;
and
- (ii) if a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required, while he or she remains in Tasmania, to –
 - (A) undergo a test for the disease within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last spent time in the high risk area or premises; and
 - (B) carry evidence of the date of his or her last test for the disease;
and
- (iii) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
- (iv) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, other than a relevant traveller to whom subparagraph (v) applies, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –
 - (A) where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of a vessel, the

- relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
- (B) for any other relevant traveller, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (C) the relevant traveller has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (v) if a relevant traveller -
- (A) arrives in Tasmania from a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or from an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of an aircraft; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania –
- the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease –
- (C) as soon as is practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after his or her arrival in Tasmania unless he or she has had a test for the disease, performed in Australia within the 7-day period immediately before his or her arrival in Tasmania, that was negative for the disease; and
 - (D) within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease, performed in Australia, until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last arrived in Tasmania; and

- (h) paragraph (g)(iii), (iv) and (v) does not apply to a relevant traveller if the relevant traveller is required to isolate in respect of the disease under another direction under section 16 or 42 of the Act; and
- (i) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at the part, of premises, where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and
- (j) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (k) in this direction –
 - (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **at-risk area of New Zealand** means an area, or premises, within New Zealand which the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has determined to be a high risk, or medium risk, to public health in respect of the disease; and
 - (iii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (iv) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and

- (v) **relevant traveller** means a person arriving in Tasmania who –
- (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in –
 - (I) a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or
 - (II) an at-risk area of New Zealand; or
 - (C) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; and
- (vi) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (vii) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –
- (A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or
 - (B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and
- (l) the direction, entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 7*, given by the Deputy Director of Public Health on 30 July 2021 is revoked.

Dated: 4 August 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 9)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a relevant traveller is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania at the time the relevant traveller arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and
- (d) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania; and

- (e) paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, if –
 - (i) the person is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight or logistics; and
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and, while the person remains in Tasmania, complies with the requirements of any directions under the *Public Health Act 1997* or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the 7-day period before he or she arrived and the person has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period; and

- (f) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take the action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances and specifies in the requirement; and

- (g) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller, other than a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies, is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, both the 7th day and the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and

- (C) has not left Tasmania since he or she so arrived in Tasmania;
and
- (ii) if a relevant traveller to whom paragraph (e)(ii)(C) applies has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller is required, while he or she remains in Tasmania, to –
 - (A) undergo a test for the disease within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last spent time in the high risk area or premises; and
 - (B) carry evidence of the date of his or her last test for the disease;
and
- (iii) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
- (iv) in addition to sub-paragraph (iii), a relevant traveller to whom that sub-paragraph applies is required to undergo a test for the disease on, or as soon as practicable after, the 7th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –
 - (A) the relevant traveller leaves isolation or quarantine, or intends to leave isolation or quarantine, within the 14-day period after his or her arrival in Tasmania; and

- (B) the leave is with the permission of the Deputy State Controller under a direction under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, regardless of whether such permission has been given for a single period of leave or multiple periods of leave; and
- (v) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, other than a relevant traveller to whom subparagraph (vi) applies, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –
 - (A) where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of a vessel, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (B) for any other relevant traveller, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (C) the relevant traveller has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (vi) if a relevant traveller -
 - (A) arrives in Tasmania from a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or from an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of an aircraft; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania –

the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease –
 - (C) as soon as is practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after his or her arrival in Tasmania unless he or she has had a test for the

- disease, performed in Australia within the 7-day period immediately before his or her arrival in Tasmania, that was negative for the disease; and
- (D) within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease, performed in Australia, until –
- (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last arrived in Tasmania; and
- (h) paragraph (g)(iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) does not apply to a relevant traveller if the relevant traveller is required to isolate in respect of the disease under another direction under section 16 or 42 of the Act; and
- (i) paragraph (g) ceases to apply to a relevant traveller if –
- (i) the person is only a relevant traveller by virtue of spending time in a high risk area as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (ii) after the relevant traveller's arrival in Tasmania, the high risk area ceases to a high risk area and is not a medium risk area determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (j) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at the part, of premises, where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and
- (k) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and

- (l) in this direction –
- (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **at-risk area of New Zealand** means an area, or premises, within New Zealand which the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has determined to be a high risk, or medium risk, to public health in respect of the disease; and
 - (iii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (iv) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
 - (v) **relevant traveller** means a person arriving in Tasmania who –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in –
 - (I) a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or
 - (II) an at-risk area of New Zealand; or
 - (C) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; or
 - (D) within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or

her employment or engagement as a crewmember of a vessel; and

(vi) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and


(vii) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –

(A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or

(B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

(m) the direction, given by me on 4 August 2021 and entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 8*, is revoked.

Dated: 19 August 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 10)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 24 September –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take the action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances and specifies in the requirement; and
- (d) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, both the 7th day and the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the

- Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
- (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (C) has not left Tasmania since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
- (ii) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
- (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
- (iii) in addition to sub-paragraph (ii), a relevant traveller to whom that sub-paragraph applies is required to undergo a test for the disease on, or as soon as practicable after, the 7th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –
- (A) the relevant traveller leaves isolation or quarantine, or intends to leave isolation or quarantine, within the 14-day period after his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (B) the leave is with the permission of the Deputy State Controller under a direction under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, regardless of whether such permission has been given for a single period of leave or multiple periods of leave; and
- (iv) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, other than a relevant traveller to whom sub-paragraph (v) applies, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –

- (A) where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of a vessel, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (B) for any other relevant traveller, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (C) the relevant traveller has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (v) if a relevant traveller -
- (A) arrives in Tasmania from a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or from an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of an aircraft; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania –
the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease –
 - (C) as soon as is practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after his or her arrival in Tasmania unless he or she has had a test for the disease, performed in Australia within the 7-day period immediately before his or her arrival in Tasmania, that was negative for the disease; and
 - (D) within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease, performed in Australia, until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last arrived in Tasmania; and

- (e) paragraph (d) ceases to apply to a relevant traveller if –
 - (i) the person is only a relevant traveller by virtue of spending time in a high risk area as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (ii) after the relevant traveller's arrival in Tasmania, the high risk area ceases to a high risk area and is not a medium risk area determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (f) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at the part, of premises, where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and

- (g) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and

- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **at-risk area of New Zealand** means an area, or premises, within New Zealand which the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has determined to be a high risk, or medium risk, to public health in respect of the disease; and
 - (iii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (iv) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;

- (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
- (v) **exempt person** means a person who –
- (A) is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight and logistics; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania for that purpose; and
- (vi) **relevant traveller** means a person, other than an exempt person, arriving in Tasmania who –
- (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in –
 - (I) a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or
 - (II) an at-risk area of New Zealand; or
 - (C) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; or
 - (D) within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of a vessel; and
- (vii) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (viii) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –

(A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or

(B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

- (i) on 24 September 2021, the direction, given by me on 19 August 2021 and entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 9*, is revoked.

Dated: 20 September 2021

Signed: Mark Vukich

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 11)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a relevant traveller who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the relevant traveller in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the traveller, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the traveller; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) as a result of a clinical assessment of a relevant traveller under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the relevant traveller to take the action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances and specifies in the requirement; and
- (d) in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) –
 - (i) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, both the 7th day and the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and


- (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (C) has not left Tasmania since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
- (ii) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the relevant traveller –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
- (iii) in addition to sub-paragraph (ii), a relevant traveller to whom that sub-paragraph applies is required to undergo a test for the disease on, or as soon as practicable after, the 7th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –
 - (A) the relevant traveller leaves isolation or quarantine, or intends to leave isolation or quarantine, within the 14-day period after his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (B) the leave is with the permission of the Deputy State Controller under a direction under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, regardless of whether such permission has been given for a single period of leave or multiple periods of leave; and
- (iv) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania, other than a relevant traveller to whom sub-paragraph (v) or (vi) applies, the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease before the 3rd day after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if –
 - (A) where the relevant traveller arrives in Tasmania due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of a vessel, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia

- or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
- (B) for any other relevant traveller, the relevant traveller has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania; and
 - (C) the relevant traveller has not completed isolation, or quarantine, requirements imposed by the Commonwealth, or a State or Territory of Australia, since his or her return to Australia from the other country; and
- (v) if a relevant traveller -
- (A) arrives in Tasmania from a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or from an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of an aircraft; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania –
the relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease –
 - (C) as soon as is practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after his or her arrival in Tasmania unless he or she has had a test for the disease, performed in Australia within the 7-day period immediately before his or her arrival in Tasmania, that was negative for the disease; and
 - (D) within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease, performed in Australia, until –
 - (I) at least 14 days have passed since he or she so arrived in Tasmania; and
 - (II) he or she has undergone at least 2 tests for the disease since he or she last arrived in Tasmania; and
- (vi) a relevant traveller is required to undergo a test for the disease on, or as soon as practicable after, the 5th day and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 12th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania if the relevant traveller -

- (A) arrives in Tasmania from a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or from an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a seasonal agricultural worker under the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) Scheme operated by the Commonwealth; and
 - (B) is required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania; and
 - (C) is only required to isolate or quarantine, in respect of the disease, for a period of 7 days; and
- (e) paragraph (d) ceases to apply to a relevant traveller if –
 - (i) the person is only a relevant traveller by virtue of spending time in a high risk area as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (ii) after the relevant traveller's arrival in Tasmania, the high risk area ceases to be a high risk area and is not a medium risk area determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (f) if a relevant traveller is required to isolate or quarantine on arriving in Tasmania, the relevant traveller must wear a mask from the time of his or her arrival in Tasmania until the relevant traveller arrives at the part, of premises, where he or she intends to isolate or quarantine as so required; and
- (g) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing one or more of the clinical assessments and tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and

- (ii) **at-risk area of New Zealand** means an area, or premises, within New Zealand which the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has determined to be a high risk, or medium risk, to public health in respect of the disease; and
- (iii) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (iv) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
- (v) **exempt person** means a person who –
 - (A) is arriving in Tasmania for the purposes of transport, freight and logistics; and
 - (B) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania for that purpose; and
- (vi) **relevant traveller** means a person, other than an exempt person, arriving in Tasmania who –
 - (A) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; or
 - (B) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in –
 - (I) a country other than Australia or New Zealand; or
 - (II) an at-risk area of New Zealand; or
 - (C) within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has disembarked from a cruise ship; or

- (D) within the 28-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in a country other than Australia or New Zealand, or spent time in an at-risk area of New Zealand, due to his or her employment or engagement as a crewmember of a vessel; and
- (vii) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (viii) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –
 - (A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area; or
 - (B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and
- (i) the direction, given by me on 20 August 2021 and entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 10*, is revoked.

Dated: 9 November 2021
Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 12)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 15 December 2021 –

- (a) a person, whether or not he or she is not fully vaccinated in respect of the disease, is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 5th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the person, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in an extreme risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
- (b) a person is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 5th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the person is not fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
- (c) a person is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the person –
 - (i) has arrived in Tasmania having departed Tasmania within the previous 7-day period; and
 - (ii) has spent time, during that previous 7-day period, in a high-risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (iii) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
- (d) paragraph (a), (b) and (c) do not apply to a person if the person –

- (i) is an exempt person; or
 - (ii) is under the age of 5 years; or
 - (iii) holds a medical certificate –
 - (A) that has been issued by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, no more than 14 days before he or she arrives in Tasmania; and
 - (B) which states that –
 - (I) the person is unable to take a test for the disease, or to return a negative test for the disease, due to the person being previously infected with the disease; and
 - (II) the person is not considered infectious in respect of the disease; and
 - (III) all clinical symptoms of the disease, displayed by the person in respect of the disease, have clinically resolved for at least 3 days before the medical certificate was issued; and
- (e) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing the tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (f) in this direction –
- (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;

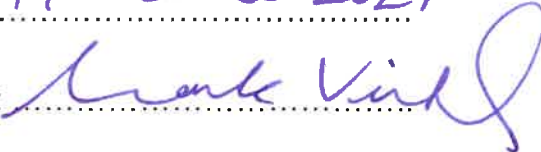
- (H) loss of smell; and
- (iii) **evidence of the vaccination status**, in respect of a person, means –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate in respect of the disease issued to the person by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is issued to the person and is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; or
 - (C) evidence, that is recognised by the Director of Public Health, that a person has been issued with a document referred to in sub-subparagraph (A) or (B); and
- (iv) **exempt person** means a person –
 - (A) who arrives in Tasmania -
 - (I) for the purposes of transport, freight and logistics; or
 - (II) from a country other than Australia, due to his or her employment, or engagement, as a crewmember of an aircraft; and
 - (III) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania for that purpose; and
- (v) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means a person has received all of the doses of a vaccine for the disease that is necessary for the person to be issued with evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
- (vi) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (vii) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –
 - (A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that

airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area;
or

(B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

(g) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and

(h) the direction, given by me on 9 November 2021 and entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 11*, is revoked.

Dated: 14 December 2021
Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 13)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a person, whether or not he or she is not fully vaccinated in respect of the disease, is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 5th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the person, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in an extreme risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
- (b) a person is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 5th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the person is not fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
- (c) a person is required to undergo a test for the disease within 72 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the person –
 - (i) has arrived in Tasmania having departed Tasmania within the previous 7-day period; and
 - (ii) has spent time, during that previous 7-day period, in a high-risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
 - (iii) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
- (d) paragraph (a), (b) and (c) do not apply to a person if the person –
 - (i) is an exempt person; or

- (ii) is under the age of 5 years; or
 - (iii) holds a medical certificate –
 - (A) that has been issued by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, no more than 14 days before he or she arrives in Tasmania; and
 - (B) which states that –
 - (I) the person is unable to take a test for the disease, or to return a negative test for the disease, due to the person being previously infected with the disease; and
 - (II) the person is not considered infectious in respect of the disease; and
 - (III) all clinical symptoms of the disease, displayed by the person in respect of the disease, have clinically resolved for at least 3 days before the medical certificate was issued; and
- (e) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing the tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (f) in this direction –
 - (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and

- (iii) **evidence of the vaccination status**, in respect of a person, means –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate in respect of the disease issued to the person by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is issued to the person and is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; or
 - (C) evidence, that is recognised by the Director of Public Health, that a person has been issued with a document referred to in sub-subparagraph (A) or (B); and
- (iv) **exempt person** means a person –
 - (A) who arrives in Tasmania -
 - (I) for the purposes of transport, freight and logistics; or
 - (II) from a country other than Australia, due to his or her employment, or engagement, as a crewmember of an aircraft; and
 - (III) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania for that purpose; and
- (v) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means a person has received all of the doses of a vaccine for the disease that is necessary for the person to be issued with evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
- (vi) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (vii) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –
 - (A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that

airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area;


or

(B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

(g) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and

(h) the direction, given by me on 14 December 2021 and entitled *Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 12*, is revoked.

Dated: 21 December 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 14)

I, JULIE GRAHAM, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 1 January 2022 –

- (a) a person, whether or not he or she is not fully vaccinated in respect of the disease, is required to undergo a test for the disease within 24 hours after he or she arrives in Tasmania and on, or as soon as practicable after, the 5th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the person, within the 14-day period before arriving in Tasmania, has spent time in an extreme risk area, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, other than time spent transiting directly through the area; and
- (b) a person is required to undergo a test for the disease on, or as soon as practicable after, the 5th day after he or she arrives in Tasmania, if the person is not fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
- (c) paragraph (a) and (b) do not apply to a person if the person –
 - (i) is an exempt person; or
 - (ii) is under the age of 5 years; or
 - (iii) holds a medical certificate –
 - (A) that has been issued by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, no more than 14 days before he or she arrives in Tasmania; and
 - (B) which states that –
 - (I) the person is unable to take a test for the disease, or to return a negative test for the disease, due to the person being previously infected with the disease; and

- (II) the person is not considered infectious in respect of the disease; and
 - (III) all clinical symptoms of the disease, displayed by the person in respect of the disease, have clinically resolved for at least 3 days before the medical certificate was issued; and
- (d) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may exempt a person, or a specified class of persons, from undergoing the tests required under this direction, subject to the conditions, if any, that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, respectively, consider appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (e) in this direction –
 - (i) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
 - (iii) **evidence of the vaccination status**, in respect of a person, means –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate in respect of the disease issued to the person by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government;
or
 - (B) an equivalent document from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is issued to the person and is recognised by

the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; or

(C) evidence, that is recognised by the Director of Public Health, that a person has been issued with a document referred to in sub-subparagraph (A) or (B); and

(iv) **exempt person** means a person –

(A) who arrives in Tasmania -

(I) for the purposes of transport, freight and logistics; or

(II) from a country other than Australia, due to his or her employment, or engagement, as a crewmember of an aircraft; and

(III) is not required to isolate or quarantine on his or her arrival in Tasmania for that purpose; and

(v) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means a person has received all of the doses of a vaccine for the disease that is necessary for the person to be issued with evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and

(vi) **PCR test** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and

(vii) **Rapid Antigen Test** means a test, to detect the presence of viral protein from SARS Cov-2, that –

(A) is intended for use primarily outside a laboratory; and

(B) is not based on nucleic acid detection methods such as a polymerase chain reaction; and

(C) is approved by the Therapeutic Goods Administration for use in Australia; and

(viii) **test for the disease** means a PCR test or a Rapid Antigen Test; and

(ix) **transiting directly**, through an area, means the person transiting through the area only stopped in the area to –

(A) disembark, at an airport within the area, from a flight that originated outside the area, if the person only leaves that

airport on a flight where the destination is outside of the area;
or

(B) refuel the vehicle being used to transit through the area; and

(f) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and

Dated: 31/12/21.....

Signed: .....

Deputy Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Assessment of persons from affected regions and premises – No. 1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 31 July 2020 –

- (a) an affected person who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the person in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the person, in respect of the symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the person;
 - (iii) a test for the disease; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a test referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) is to be conducted by a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (d) an affected person is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the affected person arrives in Tasmania at the time the person arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the affected person arrives in Tasmania; and
- (e) an affected person who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with

this direction, no later than 24 hours after the affected person arrives in Tasmania; and

- (f) paragraph (a) does not apply to the following persons:
- (i) a person who –
 - (A) is required to enter into isolation at an accommodation facility in accordance with the Affected Regions and Premises Direction; and
 - (B) at the time of entering into isolation at the facility, intends to remain at the facility for the entire period the person is required to isolate under the Affected Regions and Premises Direction;
 - (ii) a person who is an authorised person under the Affected Regions and Premises Direction in respect of transport, freight or logistics, if the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the preceding 7-day period and has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period;
 - (iii) a person who –
 - (A) is authorised, by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, to not undergo one or more of the clinical assessments specified in paragraph (a) on the person's arrival in Tasmania, as specified in the authorisation; or
 - (B) is a member of a class of persons authorised, by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, to not undergo one or more of the clinical assessments specified in paragraph (a) on the person's arrival in Tasmania, as specified in the authorisation –

if the person complies with any additional requirements specified in the authorisation; and

- (g) as a result of a clinical assessment of a person under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the person to take such specified action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (h) in this direction –
- (i) **affected person** means an affected person within the meaning of the Affected Regions and Premises Direction; and
 - (ii) **Affected Regions and Premises Direction** means the directions, made by the State Controller on 30 July 2020 in respect of the disease under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, relating to the arrival of persons in Tasmania from regions, or premises, affected by the disease; and
 - (iii) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (iv) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (v) **symptoms of the disease** include, but are not limited to, fever, coughing, sore throat, muscular pains, unexpected shortness of breath or unexpected tiredness; and
 - (vi) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities.

Dated: 30 July 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Assessment of persons from affected regions and premises – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 20 August 2020 –

- (a) an affected person who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the person in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the person, in respect of the symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the person;
 - (iii) a test for the disease; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a test referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) is to be conducted by a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (d) an affected person is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the affected person arrives in Tasmania at the time the person arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the affected person arrives in Tasmania; and

- (e) an affected person who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the affected person arrives in Tasmania; and
- (f) paragraph (a) does not apply to the following persons:
 - (i) a person who –
 - (A) is required to enter into isolation at an accommodation facility in accordance with the Affected Regions and Premises Direction; and
 - (B) at the time of entering into isolation at the facility, intends to remain at the facility for the entire period the person is required to isolate under the Affected Regions and Premises Direction;
 - (ii) a person who is an authorised person under the Affected Regions and Premises Direction in respect of transport, freight or logistics, if the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and complies with the requirements of Annexure A of the Affected Regions and Premises Direction while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the preceding 7-day period and has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period;
 - (iii) a person who –
 - (A) is authorised, by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, to not undergo one or more of the clinical assessments specified in paragraph (a) on the person's arrival in Tasmania, as specified in the authorisation; or
 - (B) is a member of a class of persons authorised, by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, to not undergo one or

more of the clinical assessments specified in paragraph (a) on the person's arrival in Tasmania, as specified in the authorisation –

if the person complies with any additional requirements specified in the authorisation; and

- (g) as a result of a clinical assessment of a person under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the person to take such specified action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **affected person** means an affected person within the meaning of the Affected Regions and Premises Direction; and
 - (ii) **Affected Regions and Premises Direction** means the directions, made by the State Controller in respect of the disease under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* and as in effect from time to time, relating to the arrival of persons in Tasmania from regions, or premises, affected by the disease; and
 - (iii) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (iv) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (v) **symptoms of the disease** include, but are not limited to, fever, coughing, sore throat, muscular pains, unexpected shortness of breath or unexpected tiredness; and
 - (vi) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (i) on 20 August 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 30 July 2020 and entitled

*Assessment of persons from affected regions and premises – No. 1, is
revoked.*

Dated: *20 August 2020*

Signed: *Mark Vetterl*

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Assessment of persons from affected regions and premises – No. 3)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) an affected person who arrives in Tasmania is required to undergo the following clinical assessments on the arrival of the person in Tasmania:
 - (i) questions as to the health of the person, in respect of the clinical symptoms of the disease, on his or her arrival;
 - (ii) a check of the temperature of the person;
 - (iii) a test for the disease; and
- (b) a clinical assessment referred to in paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) is to be conducted by an authorised officer, a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (c) a test referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) is to be conducted by a registered nurse or an enrolled nurse; and
- (d) an affected person is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical assessment if –
 - (i) a person required to conduct the clinical assessment is not present at the location where the affected person arrives in Tasmania at the time the person arrives; and
 - (ii) the clinical assessment is conducted in accordance with this direction as soon as practicable, and no later than 24 hours, after the affected person arrives in Tasmania; and
- (e) an affected person who arrives in Tasmania as an unaccompanied minor is taken to have complied with paragraph (a) in respect of a clinical

assessment if the clinical assessment is conducted, in accordance with this direction, no later than 24 hours after the affected person arrives in Tasmania; and

- (f) paragraph (a) does not apply to the following persons:
- (i) a person who –
 - (A) is required to enter into isolation at an accommodation facility in accordance with the Affected Regions and Premises Direction; and
 - (B) at the time of entering into isolation at the facility, intends to remain at the facility for the entire period the person is required to isolate under the Affected Regions and Premises Direction;
 - (ii) a person who is an authorised person under the Affected Regions and Premises Direction in respect of transport, freight or logistics, if the person –
 - (A) does not leave the seaport or airport, where the person arrived in Tasmania, while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (B) remains in Tasmania for a period of less than 24 hours and complies with the requirements of Annexure A of the Affected Regions and Premises Direction while the person remains in Tasmania; or
 - (C) provides evidence of a negative test for the disease that has been performed on the person in the preceding 7-day period and has not had a positive test for the disease within that 7-day period;
 - (iii) a person who –
 - (A) is authorised, by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, to not undergo one or more of the clinical assessments specified in paragraph (a) on the person's arrival in Tasmania, as specified in the authorisation; or
 - (B) is a member of a class of persons authorised, by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, to not undergo one or more of the clinical assessments specified in paragraph (a) on

the person's arrival in Tasmania, as specified in the authorisation –

if the person complies with any additional requirements specified in the authorisation; and

- (g) as a result of a clinical assessment of a person under paragraph (a), the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may require the person to take such specified action that the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate considers appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **affected person** means an affected person within the meaning of the Affected Regions and Premises Direction; and
 - (ii) **Affected Regions and Premises Direction** means the directions, made by the State Controller, or his or her delegate, in respect of the disease under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* and as in effect from time to time, relating to the arrival of persons in Tasmania from regions, or premises, affected by the disease; and
 - (iii) **arrives in Tasmania**, in relation to a person, means that the person has entered the land within Tasmania; and
 - (iv) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (v) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
 - (vi) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with

the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and

- (i) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 20 August 2020 and entitled *Assessment of persons from affected regions and premises – No. 2*, is revoked.

Dated: 9 October 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 13 November 2020 –

- (a) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant business, the owner or operator of the relevant business must keep the information specified in paragraph (b) in respect of –
 - (i) each person who enters onto the premises of a relevant business and remains on those premises for at least 15 minutes; and
 - (ii) each time such a person enters, and remains, on those premises; and

- (b) the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom paragraph (a) applies:
 - (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) the date and time the person entered the premises; and

- (c) information is taken to have been kept under paragraph (b) in respect of a person to whom paragraph (a) applies due to that person's entry onto the premises of a relevant business if –
 - (i) the person is a member of a group of persons that intends to use the services of the relevant business as a group; and
 - (ii) a person within that group –
 - (A) has provided his or her information required to be kept under paragraph (b); and

- (B) in providing that information, has agreed to be the contact person for each other member of that group in respect of that entry onto the premises of that relevant business; and
- (d) the owner or operator of a relevant business must refuse a person entry onto the premises of the business if –
 - (i) paragraph (a) applies to the entry of the person on the premises of the business; and
 - (ii) subject to paragraph (c), the person refuses to provide the information referred to in paragraph (b) in respect of the person or another person in the care or charge of the person; and
- (e) information required to be kept in respect of a person by the owner, or operator, of a relevant business under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained by the owner or operator for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, this Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept in writing for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant business as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and
- (f) the owner, or operator, of a relevant business –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
 - (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have been disclosed for a purpose specified in paragraph (e)(i); and

- (g) in this direction –
- (i) **relevant business** includes –
 - (A) a business specified in Schedule 1; and
 - (B) premises used to operate, or provide, a business specified in Schedule 1; and
 - (ii) **writing** has the same meaning as in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*; and
 - (iii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act.

Dated: 11 November 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets.
2. Premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises, including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, other than such part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the owner or operator of the relevant location must keep the information specified in paragraph (b) in respect of –
 - (i) each person who enters onto the premises of a relevant location and remains on those premises for at least 15 minutes; and
 - (ii) each time such a person enters, and remains, on those premises; and

- (b) the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom paragraph (a) applies:
 - (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) the date and time the person entered the premises; and

- (c) information is taken to have been kept under paragraph (b) in respect of a person to whom paragraph (a) applies due to that person's entry onto the premises of a relevant location if –
 - (i) the person is a member of a group of persons that intends to use the services of the relevant location as a group; and
 - (ii) a person within that group –
 - (A) has provided his or her information required to be kept under paragraph (b); and
 - (B) in providing that information, has agreed to be the contact person for each other member of that group in respect of that entry onto the premises of that relevant location; and

- (d) the owner or operator of a relevant location must refuse a person entry onto the premises of the business if –
 - (i) paragraph (a) applies to the entry of the person on the premises of the business; and
 - (ii) subject to paragraph (c), the person refuses to provide the information referred to in paragraph (b) in respect of the person or another person in the care or charge of the person; and

- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location is taken to keep information in respect of a person, for the purposes of this direction, if the information is kept in format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under this direction, to directly access the information for the purposes of this direction; and

- (f) information required to be kept in respect of a person by the owner, or operator, of a relevant location under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained by the owner or operator for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, this Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept in writing for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and

- (g) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the

Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and

(ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have been disclosed for a purpose specified in paragraph (e)(i); and

(h) in this direction –

(i) **relevant location** includes –

(A) a business specified in Schedule 1; and

(B) premises used to operate, or provide, a business, service or gathering specified in Schedule 1; and

(C) on and after 15 December 2020, a business or service specified in Schedule 2; and

(D) on and after 15 December 2020, premises used to operate, or provide, a business or service specified in Schedule 2; and

(ii) **writing** has the same meaning as in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*; and

(iii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and

(i) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 11 November 2020 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 1*, is revoked.

Dated: 27 November 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets, where food is sold for consumption at those premises.
2. Premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises, including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, other than such part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.
3. A gathering, if a direction made under section 16 of the Act requires an event COVID safety plan, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health, to be developed and implemented in respect of the gathering.

Schedule 2

1. Places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, including premises used to perform a wedding or a funeral.
2. Cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
3. Galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
4. Tourist premises, venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such a premises, venue and site.
5. Tourism activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.
6. Concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises.
7. Amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space, other than skate parks and playgrounds.
8. Auction houses, real estate auctions and houses open for inspection, including display homes.
9. Hair dressing and hair salons.

10. Beauty treatment premises, including body modifications, tattoos, piercing, waxing and nail services.
11. Spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
12. Swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.
13. Venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.
14. Premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities.
15. Zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.



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CONTENTS

<i>Notice</i>	<i>Page</i>
Notices to Creditors	975
Administration and Probate.....	976
Threatened Species	977
Professional Standards.....	977
Historic Cultural Heritage	978
Government Business Enterprises.....	978
Public Health	979
Rules Publication	985
Living Marine Resources.....	986
Animal Health.....	987
Staff Movements.....	988

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997
DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 3)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* (“the Act”), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 (“the disease”), direct that –

- (a) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the owner or operator of the relevant location must keep the information specified in paragraph (b) in respect of –
- (i) each person who enters onto the premises of a relevant location and remains on those premises for at least 15 minutes; and
- (ii) each time such a person enters, and remains, on those premises; and
- (b) the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom paragraph (a) applies:
- (i) the name of the person;
- (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
- (iii) the date and time the person entered the premises; and
- (c) information is taken to have been kept under paragraph (b) in respect of a person to whom paragraph (a) applies due to that person’s entry onto the premises of a relevant location if –
- (i) the person is a member of a group of persons that intends to use the services of the relevant location as a group; and
- (ii) a person within that group –
- (A) has provided his or her information required to be kept under paragraph (b); and
- (B) in providing that information, has agreed to be the contact person for each other member of that group in respect of that entry onto the premises of that relevant location; and
- (d) the owner or operator of a relevant location must refuse a person entry onto the premises of the business if –
- (i) paragraph (a) applies to the entry of the person on the premises of the business; and
- (ii) subject to paragraph (c), the person refuses to provide the information referred to in paragraph (b) in respect of the person or another person in the care or charge of the person; and
- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location is taken to keep information in respect of a person, for the purposes of this direction, if the information is kept in format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under this direction, to directly access the information for the purposes of this direction; and
- (f) information required to be kept in respect of a person by the owner, or operator, of a relevant location under this direction –
- (i) is information obtained by the owner or operator for the purposes of –
- (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
- (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or

- (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, this Act; and
- (ii) must be kept in writing for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
- (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and
- (g) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
- (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
- (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have been disclosed for a purpose specified in paragraph (f)(i); and
- (h) in this direction –
- (i) **relevant location** includes –
- (A) a business specified in Schedule 1; and
- (B) premises used to operate, or provide, a business, service or gathering specified in Schedule 1; and
- (C) on and after 15 December 2020, a business or service specified in Schedule 2; and
- (D) on and after 15 December 2020, premises used to operate, or provide, a business or service specified in Schedule 2; and
- (ii) **writing** has the same meaning as in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*; and
- (iii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (i) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 27 November 2020 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 2*, is revoked.

Dated this 9th day of December 2020.

MARK VEITCH
Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets, where food is sold for consumption at those premises.
2. Premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises, including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, other than such part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.
3. A gathering, if a direction made under section 16 of the Act requires an event COVID safety plan, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health, to be developed and implemented in respect of the gathering.

Schedule 2

1. Places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, including premises used to perform a wedding or a funeral.
2. Cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
3. Galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
4. Tourist premises, venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such a premises, venue or site.
5. Tourism activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.

- 6. Concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises.
- 7. Amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space, other than skate parks and playgrounds.
- 8. Auction houses, real estate auctions and houses open for inspection, including display homes.
- 9. Hairdressing and hair salons.
- 10. Beauty treatment premises, including body modifications, tattoos, piercing, waxing and nail services.
- 11. Spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
- 12. Swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.
- 13. Venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.
- 14. Premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities.
- 15. Zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.

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Dated this 9th day of December 2020.

MARK VEITCH
Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 4)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 1 May 2021 –

- (a) this direction applies to –
 - (i) each person who –
 - (A) has attained the age of 16 years; and
 - (B) enters onto the premises of a relevant location and remains on those premises for at least 15 minutes; and
 - (ii) each time such a person enters, and remains, on those premises; and
- (b) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom this direction applies:
 - (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) where practicable, an email address or email contact of the person, if any;
 - (iv) the date and time the person entered the premises of the relevant location; and
- (c) subject to paragraph (e), a person to whom this direction applies must use the Check in TAS app to record the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (b); and
- (d) the owner or operator of a relevant location must –

- (i) display, in prominent locations that are accessible by all persons who enter the premises of the relevant location, a QR code for the relevant location that is compatible with the Check in TAS app; and
 - (ii) for the purposes of enabling a person at the relevant location to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (b) in respect of the person's entry on the premises of the relevant location, ensure that at least one of the following is in place in respect of the relevant location:
 - (A) a means of accessing the Check in TAS app is made available for persons who are unable to otherwise access the Check in TAS app as required under this direction;
 - (B) a means of keeping the information, required to be kept under paragraph (b) in respect of a person's entry on the premises of the relevant location, in accordance with paragraph (e); and
 - (iii) refuse a person entry onto the premises of the relevant location if –
 - (A) paragraph (a) applies to the entry of the person on the premises of the relevant location; and
 - (B) the person refuses to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (b) in respect of the person's entry on the premises of the relevant location; and
- (e) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the Check in TAS app is not available in respect of the relevant location, the owner or operator must ensure that the information required to be kept under paragraph (b) in respect of a person's entry on the premises of the relevant location is kept –
- (i) while the Check in TAS app is not available; and
 - (ii) in a format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under paragraph (h) of this direction, to access the information for the purposes of this direction; and
- (f) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the relevant location is outside the wireless network required to operate the Check in TAS app, paragraph (d)(i) and (ii) do not apply in

respect of that location if the owner or operator of the location complies with paragraph (e); and

- (g) information required to be kept in respect of a person under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, this Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept, under this direction, for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and
- (h) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
 - (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have been disclosed for a purpose specified in paragraph (g)(i); and
- (i) in this direction –
 - (i) **Check in TAS app** means the application developed, for download to a mobile device, on behalf of the Department of Health of Tasmania for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location; and
 - (ii) **relevant location** means a business, or a premises used to operate, or provide, a business, service or gathering, specified in Schedule 1; and

- (iii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (j) on 1 May 2021, the direction given by me, on 9 December 2020 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 3*, is revoked.

Dated:..... *18 March 2021*

Signed:..... *Mark Vitch*

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets, where food is sold for consumption at those premises.
2. Premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises, including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, other than such part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.
3. A gathering, if a direction made under section 16 of the Act requires an event COVID safety plan, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health, to be developed and implemented in respect of the gathering.
4. Places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, including premises used to perform a wedding or a funeral.
5. Cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
6. Galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
7. Tourist premises, venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such a premises, venue and site.

8. Tourism activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.
9. Concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises.
10. Amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space, other than skate parks and playgrounds.
11. Auction houses, real estate auctions and houses open for inspection, including display homes.
12. Hair dressing and hair salons.
13. Beauty treatment premises, including body modifications, tattoos, piercing, waxing and nail services.
14. Spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
15. Swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.
16. Venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.
17. Premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities.
18. Zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 5)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), this direction applies to –
 - (i) each person who –
 - (A) has attained the age of 16 years; and
 - (B) enters onto the premises of a relevant location and remains on those premises for at least 15 minutes; and
 - (ii) each time such a person enters, and remains, on those premises; and

- (b) this direction does not apply to a person if –
 - (i) the person enters onto the premises of a relevant location, and remains on those premises for at least 15 minutes, as part of a group excursion that is provided by a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, as part of education at the school; and
 - (ii) the person is a student enrolled at the school; and

- (c) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom this direction applies:
 - (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) where practicable, an email address of, or an email contact for, the person;
 - (iv) the date and time the person entered the premises of the relevant location; and

- (d) subject to paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f), a person to whom this direction applies must, in respect of his or her entry onto the premises of the relevant location –
 - (i) use the Check in TAS app to record the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; or
 - (ii) provide, in accordance with paragraph (e)(iii) or (f), the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; and

- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location must –
 - (i) ensure that a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, has been applied for and received in respect of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) display in prominent locations that are accessible by all persons who enter the premises of the relevant location a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, for the relevant location; and
 - (iii) for the purposes of enabling a person at the relevant location to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry on the premises of the relevant location, ensure that at least one of the following is in place in respect of the relevant location:
 - (A) a means of accessing the Check in TAS app is made available for persons who are unable to otherwise access the Check in TAS app as required under this direction;
 - (B) a means of keeping that the information, required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry on the premises of the relevant location, in accordance with paragraph (f); and
 - (iv) refuse a person entry onto the premises of the relevant location if –
 - (A) this direction applies to the entry of the person on the premises of the relevant location; and

- (B) the person refuses to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry on the premises of the relevant location; and
- (f) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the Check in TAS app is not available in respect of the relevant location or for certain persons at the relevant location, the owner or operator must ensure that the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry on the premises of the relevant location is kept –
 - (i) while the Check in TAS app is not available; and
 - (ii) in a format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under paragraph (i) of this direction, to access the information for the purposes of this direction; and
- (g) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the relevant location is outside the wireless network required to operate the Check in TAS app, paragraph (e)(ii) and (iii) do not apply in respect of that location if the owner or operator of the location complies with paragraph (f); and
- (h) information required to be kept in respect of a person under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, this Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept, under this direction, for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and

- (i) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
 - (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have been disclosed for a purpose specified in paragraph (h)(i); and

- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **Check in TAS app** means the application developed, for download to a mobile device, on behalf of the Department of Health of Tasmania for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location; and
 - (ii) **relevant location** means a business, or a premises used to operate, or provide, a business, service or gathering, specified in Schedule 1; and
 - (iii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and

- (k) the direction given by me, on 18 March 2021 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 4*, is revoked.

Dated:..... 14/5/21

Signed:.....  

Deputy Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets, where food is sold for consumption at those premises.

2. Premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises, including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, other than such part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.
3. A gathering, if a direction made under section 16 of the Act requires an event COVID safety plan, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health, to be developed and implemented in respect of the gathering.
4. Places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, including premises used to perform a wedding or a funeral.
5. Cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
6. Galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
7. Tourist premises, venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such a premises, venue and site.
8. Tourism activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.
9. Concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises.
10. Amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space, other than skate parks and playgrounds.
11. Auction houses, real estate auctions and houses open for inspection, including display homes.
12. Hair dressing and hair salons.
13. Beauty treatment premises, including body modifications, tattoos, piercing, waxing and nail services.
14. Spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
15. Swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.
16. Venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.

17. Premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities.
18. Zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 6)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 7 July 2021 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), this direction applies to –
 - (i) each person who has attained the age of 16 years; and
 - (ii) each time such a person enters on the premises of a relevant location; and

- (b) this direction does not apply to a person if –
 - (i) the person enters onto the premises of a relevant location as part of a group excursion that is provided by a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, as part of education at the school; and
 - (ii) the person is a student enrolled at the school; and

- (c) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom this direction applies:
 - (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) where practicable, an email address of, or an email contact for, the person;
 - (iv) the date and time the person entered the premises of the relevant location; and

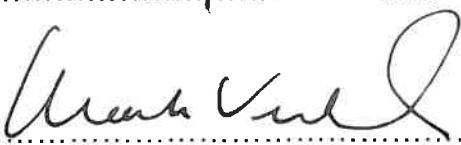
- (d) subject to paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f), a person to whom this direction applies must, in respect of his or her entry onto the premises of the relevant location –

- (i) use the Check in TAS app to record the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; or
 - (ii) provide, in accordance with paragraph (e)(iii) or (f), the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; and
- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location must –
- (i) ensure that a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, has been applied for and received in respect of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) display in prominent locations that are accessible by all persons who enter the premises of the relevant location a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, for the relevant location; and
 - (iii) for the purposes of enabling a person at the relevant location to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry on the premises of the relevant location, ensure that at least one of the following is in place in respect of the relevant location:
 - (A) a means of accessing the Check in TAS app is made available for persons who are unable to otherwise access the Check in TAS app as required under this direction;
 - (B) a means of keeping that the information, required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry on the premises of the relevant location, in accordance with paragraph (f); and
 - (iv) refuse a person entry onto the premises of the relevant location if –
 - (A) this direction applies to the entry of the person on the premises of the relevant location; and
 - (B) the person refuses to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry on the premises of the relevant location; and

- (f) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the Check in TAS app is not available in respect of the relevant location or for certain persons at the relevant location, the owner or operator must ensure that the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry on the premises of the relevant location is kept –
 - (i) while the Check in TAS app is not available; and
 - (ii) in a format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under paragraph (i) of this direction, to access the information for the purposes of this direction; and
- (g) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the relevant location is outside the wireless network required to operate the Check in TAS app, paragraph (e)(ii) and (iii) do not apply in respect of that location if the owner or operator of the location complies with paragraph (f); and
- (h) information required to be kept in respect of a person under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, the Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept, under this direction, for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and
- (i) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the

- Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
- (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have been disclosed for a purpose specified in paragraph (h)(i); and
- (j) in this direction –
- (i) **Check in TAS app** means the application developed, for download to a mobile device, on behalf of the Department of Health of Tasmania for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location; and
 - (ii) **relevant location** means a business, or a premises used to operate, or provide, a business, service or gathering, specified in Schedule 1; and
 - (iii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (k) on 7 July 2021, the direction given by the Deputy Director of Public Health, on 14 May 2021 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 5*, is revoked.

Dated: 2 July 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets, where food is sold for consumption at those premises.
2. Premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises, including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, other than such

part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.

3. A gathering, if a direction made under section 16 of the Act requires an event COVID safety plan, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health, to be developed and implemented in respect of the gathering.
4. Places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, including premises used to perform a wedding or a funeral.
5. Cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
6. Galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
7. Tourist premises, venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such a premises, venue and site.
8. Tourism activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.
9. Concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises.
10. Amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space, other than skate parks and playgrounds.
11. Auction houses, real estate auctions and houses open for inspection, including display homes.
12. Hair dressing and hair salons.
13. Beauty treatment premises, including body modifications, tattoos, piercing, waxing and nail services.
14. Spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
15. Swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.
16. Venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, whether indoors or outdoors.
17. Premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities.

18. Zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 7)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 31 July 2021 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), this direction applies to each person who –
 - (i) has attained the age of 16 years; and
 - (ii) enters the premises of a relevant location; and

- (b) this direction does not apply to a person if –
 - (i) the person is a student of a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, if the relevant location is the school where the student is enrolled; or
 - (ii) the relevant location is a kindergarten, or school providing primary education, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016* and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a student at, or collecting a student from, the relevant location; or
 - (iii) the relevant location is a child care centre, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a child enrolled at the centre, or collecting a child enrolled in the centre from, the relevant location; or
 - (iv) the person –
 - (A) enters the premises of a relevant location as part of a group excursion that is provided by a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, as part of education at the school; and
 - (B) is a student enrolled at the school; or
 - (v) the person is a worker within the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and –

- (A) the relevant location is the workplace, within the meaning of that Act, for the worker; and
 - (B) the worker is entering the premises of the workplace, in his or her capacity as a worker, that the worker has previously entered within the previous 24-hour period; and
 - (C) the worker has complied with this direction in respect of those premises at the time of the worker's previous entry onto those premises during that period; or
 - (vi) the person is a resident at accommodation premises referred to in item 1 of the Schedule to this direction and the person has complied with this direction in respect of those premises within the previous 24-hour period; or
 - (vii) the person is responding to an emergency in his or her capacity as an emergency management worker within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (c) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom this direction applies:
- (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) where practicable, an email address of, or an email contact for, the person;
 - (iv) the date and the time that the person entered the premises of the relevant location; and
- (d) subject to paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f), a person to whom this direction applies must, in respect of his or her entry onto the premises of the relevant location –
- (i) use the Check in TAS app to record the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; or

- (ii) provide, in accordance with paragraph (e)(iii) or (f), the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; and
- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location must –
 - (i) ensure that a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, has been applied for and received in respect of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) display in prominent locations that are accessible by all persons who enter the premises of the relevant location a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, for the relevant location; and
 - (iii) for the purposes of enabling a person at the relevant location to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, ensure that at least one of the following is in place in respect of the relevant location:
 - (A) a means of accessing the Check in TAS app that is made available for persons who are unable to otherwise access the Check in TAS app as required under this direction;
 - (B) a means of keeping the information, required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, in accordance with paragraph (f); and
- (f) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the Check in TAS app is not available in respect of the relevant location or for certain persons at the relevant location, the owner or operator must ensure that the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location is kept –
 - (i) while the Check in TAS app is not available; and
 - (ii) in a format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under paragraph (i) of this direction, to access the information for the purposes of this direction; and

- (g) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the relevant location is outside the wireless network required to operate the Check in TAS app, paragraph (e)(ii) and (iii) do not apply in respect of that location if the owner or operator of the location complies with paragraph (f); and
- (h) information required to be kept in respect of a person under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, the Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept, under this direction, for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and
- (i) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
 - (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have disclosed the information for a purpose specified in paragraph (h)(i); and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **Check in TAS app** means the application developed, for download to a mobile device, on behalf of the Department of Health of Tasmania for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that

may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location; and

- (ii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (iii) **relevant location** means premises specified in Schedule 1 other than residential premises that only fall within an item of that Schedule by virtue of goods or services being temporarily provided at the residential premises; and
- (iv) **residential premises** means such part of premises where persons ordinarily reside on a permanent or semi-permanent basis; and

- (k) on 31 July 2021, the direction given by the me, on 2 July 2021 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 6*, is revoked.

Dated: 14 July 2021

Signed: Mark Vitell

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Accommodation locations

All premises where accommodation for persons is provided for consideration, other than the residential premises of the person, including but not limited to –

- (a) hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts and hostels and other similar premises; and
- (b) short stay accommodation and other similar premises, except where –
 - (i) the residents of the premises are primarily persons with a disability; and
 - (ii) the payment for residing at the premises is paid, or reimbursed, by the National Disability Insurance Scheme within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth; and

- (c) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas and other similar premises.

2. Animal health and care locations

All premises where services for the health and care of animals are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) premises where veterinary services, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, or other similar services are provided; and
- (b) premises where grooming and other care and beauty services are provided to animals.

3. Education and child care locations

All premises where child care services and educational services up to, and including, senior secondary education are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) a school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
- (b) a child care service, or an education and care service, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, other than a child care service that is provided at residential premises for the children that ordinarily reside at those residential premises.

4. Entertainment, cultural and historic locations

All premises where entertainment is, or items of cultural or historic interest are, provided for members of the public, or a class of members of the public, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) cinemas, theatres, concert premises and other entertainment premises; and
- (b) casinos, gaming and other gambling premises; and
- (c) dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises; and
- (d) libraries, galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises; and
- (e) arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises; and

- (f) amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space; and
- (g) zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.

5. Events locations

All premises where an event is being held –

- (a) where, under a direction made under section 16 of the Act, an event COVID safety plan (however described) in a form approved by the Director of Public Health is required to be in place for the event; and
- (b) while the event is being held.

6. Fitness, sports and physical recreation locations

All premises, whether indoors or outdoors, that are primarily used for organised fitness, sports and physical recreation activities, including but not limited to –

- (a) gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues; and
- (b) swimming pools for use by members of the public, or a class of members of the public; and
- (c) spas, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues; and
- (d) premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities; and
- (e) ovals, sports fields, sporting courts, recreational areas and other similar premises or venues.

7. Food and beverage locations

All premises where food and beverages are sold for consumption, whether on those premises or elsewhere, including but not limited to –

- (a) restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets; and
- (b) food courts or similar premises; and

- (c) mobile food vans and stalls, except where –
 - (i) the van or stall is located at a retail location in item 2; and
 - (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location; and
- (d) pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, and other premises where alcohol is sold for consumption.

8. Hair, beauty and personal care locations

All premises where services relating to beauty and personal care and treatment are provided to a person, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) hair dressing premises and hair salons; and
- (b) tattoo, piercing and body modification premises and other similar premises; and
- (c) tanning, waxing and hair removal premises and other similar premises; and
- (d) nail parlours and other similar premises; and
- (e) spas, massage parlours and other similar premises.

9. Health, medical and aged care locations

All premises –

- (a) where health and medical services, or treatments, are provided other than –
 - (i) premises that are solely used to provide administrative functions or purposes, or remote provision of, those services or treatments; or
 - (ii) premises that are operated by the Department of Health; or
 - (iii) residential premises where the health or medical services or treatments are provided to persons who ordinarily reside at those residential premises; and
- (b) at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth.

10. Places of worship locations

All premises where religious and non-denominational gatherings occur and religious and non-denominational services are performed, including but not limited to –

- (a) churches, temples and other places of worship; and
- (b) places where religious gatherings occur and religious services are performed; and
- (c) premises where weddings, funerals, baptisms, christenings and other services are performed, whether religious or non-denominational.

11. Retail locations

All premises where goods and services are for sale or inspected for sale, including but not limited to –

- (a) shops, pharmacies, supermarkets and other similar premises; and
- (b) shopping centres and other similar premises; and
- (c) markets, fairs and other similar premises; and
- (d) auction houses and real estate auctions; and
- (e) properties open for inspection, including display homes –

other than the following premises:

- (f) premises where a prospective purchaser of good or services does not enter the premises to make the purchase;
- (g) a stall, booth or stand or other similar premises if –
 - (i) the stall, booth or stand is at a retail location in paragraph (c); and
 - (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location.

12. Tourist and tourism locations

All premises where tourism for consideration may occur, including but not limited to –

- (a) tourist premises, and venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such premises, venue or site; and
- (b) tourist activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 8)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing at 6 pm on 13 August 2021 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), this direction applies to each person who –
 - (i) has attained the age of 16 years; and
 - (ii) enters the premises of a relevant location; and

- (b) this direction does not apply to a person if –
 - (i) the person is a student of a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, if the relevant location is the school where the student is enrolled; or
 - (ii) the relevant location is a kindergarten, or school providing primary education, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016* and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a student at, or collecting a student from, the relevant location; or
 - (iii) the relevant location is a child care centre, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a child enrolled at the centre, or collecting a child enrolled in the centre from, the relevant location; or
 - (iv) the person –
 - (A) enters the premises of a relevant location as part of a group excursion that is provided by a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, as part of education at the school; and
 - (B) is a student enrolled at the school; or
 - (v) the person is a worker within the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and –

- (A) the relevant location is the workplace, within the meaning of that Act, for the worker; and
 - (B) the worker is entering the premises of the workplace, in his or her capacity as a worker, that the worker has previously entered within the previous 24-hour period; and
 - (C) the worker has complied with this direction in respect of those premises at the time of the worker's previous entry onto those premises during that period; or
- (vi) the person is a resident at accommodation premises referred to in item 1 of the Schedule to this direction and the person has complied with this direction in respect of those premises within the previous 24-hour period; or
 - (vii) the person is responding to an emergency in his or her capacity as an emergency management worker within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (c) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom this direction applies:
- (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) where practicable, an email address of, or an email contact for, the person;
 - (iv) the date and the time that the person entered the premises of the relevant location; and
- (d) subject to paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f), a person to whom this direction applies must, in respect of his or her entry onto the premises of the relevant location –
- (i) use the Check in TAS app to record the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; or

- (ii) provide, in accordance with paragraph (e)(iii) or (f), the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; and
- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location must –
- (i) ensure that a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, has been applied for and received in respect of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) display in prominent locations that are accessible by all persons who enter the premises of the relevant location a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, for the relevant location; and
 - (iii) for the purposes of enabling a person at the relevant location to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, ensure that at least one of the following is in place in respect of the relevant location:
 - (A) a means of accessing the Check in TAS app that is made available for persons who are unable to otherwise access the Check in TAS app as required under this direction;
 - (B) a means of keeping the information, required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, in accordance with paragraph (f); and
- (f) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the Check in TAS app is not available in respect of the relevant location or for certain persons at the relevant location, the owner or operator must ensure that the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location is kept –
- (i) while the Check in TAS app is not available; and
 - (ii) in a format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under paragraph (i) of this direction, to access the information for the purposes of this direction; and

- (g) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the relevant location is outside the wireless network required to operate the Check in TAS app, paragraph (e)(ii) and (iii) do not apply in respect of that location if the owner or operator of the location complies with paragraph (f); and
- (h) information required to be kept in respect of a person under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, the Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept, under this direction, for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and
- (i) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
 - (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have disclosed the information for a purpose specified in paragraph (h)(i); and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **Check in TAS app** means the application developed, for download to a mobile device, on behalf of the Department of Health of Tasmania for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that

may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location; and

- (ii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (iii) **relevant location** means premises, or vehicle, specified in Schedule 1 other than residential premises that only fall within an item of that Schedule by virtue of goods or services being temporarily provided at the residential premises; and
- (iv) **residential premises** means such part of premises where persons ordinarily reside on a permanent or semi-permanent basis; and

- (k) at 6.01 pm of 13 August 2021, the direction given by the me, on 14 July 2021 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 7*, is revoked.

Dated: ... 11 August 2021 ...
Signed: ...  ...

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Accommodation locations

All premises where accommodation for persons is provided for consideration, other than the residential premises of the person, including but not limited to –

- (a) hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts and hostels and other similar premises; and
- (b) short stay accommodation and other similar premises, except where –
 - (i) the residents of the premises are primarily persons with a disability; and
 - (ii) the payment for residing at the premises is paid, or reimbursed, by the National Disability Insurance Scheme within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth; and

- (c) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas and other similar premises.

2. Animal health and care locations

All premises where services for the health and care of animals are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) premises where veterinary services, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, or other similar services are provided; and
- (b) premises where grooming and other care and beauty services are provided to animals.

3. Education and child care locations

All premises where child care services and educational services up to, and including, senior secondary education are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) a school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
- (b) a child care service, or an education and care service, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, other than a child care service that is provided at residential premises for the children that ordinarily reside at those residential premises.

4. Entertainment, cultural and historic locations

All premises where entertainment is, or items of cultural or historic interest are, provided for members of the public, or a class of members of the public, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) cinemas, theatres, concert premises and other entertainment premises; and
- (b) casinos, gaming and other gambling premises; and
- (c) dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises; and
- (d) libraries, galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises; and
- (e) arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises; and

- (f) amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space; and
- (g) zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.

5. Events locations

All premises where an event is being held –

- (a) where, under a direction made under section 16 of the Act, an event COVID safety plan (however described) in a form approved by the Director of Public Health is required to be in place for the event; and
- (b) while the event is being held.

6. Fitness, sports and physical recreation locations

All premises, whether indoors or outdoors, that are primarily used for organised fitness, sports and physical recreation activities, including but not limited to –

- (a) gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues; and
- (b) swimming pools for use by members of the public, or a class of members of the public; and
- (c) spas, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues; and
- (d) premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities; and
- (e) ovals, sports fields, sporting courts, recreational areas and other similar premises or venues.

7. Food and beverage locations

All premises where food and beverages are sold for consumption, whether on those premises or elsewhere, including but not limited to –

- (a) restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets; and
- (b) food courts or similar premises; and

- (c) mobile food vans and stalls, except where –
 - (i) the van or stall is located at a retail location in item 2; and
 - (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location; and
- (d) pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, and other premises where alcohol is sold for consumption.

8. Hair, beauty and personal care locations

All premises where services relating to beauty and personal care and treatment are provided to a person, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) hair dressing premises and hair salons; and
- (b) tattoo, piercing and body modification premises and other similar premises; and
- (c) tanning, waxing and hair removal premises and other similar premises; and
- (d) nail parlours and other similar premises; and
- (e) spas, massage parlours and other similar premises.

9. Health, medical and aged care locations

All premises –

- (a) where health and medical services, or treatments, are provided other than –
 - (i) premises that are solely used to provide administrative functions or purposes, or remote provision of, those services or treatments; or
 - (ii) premises that are operated by the Department of Health; or
 - (iii) residential premises where the health or medical services or treatments are provided to persons who ordinarily reside at those residential premises; and
- (b) at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth.

10. Passenger transport services

All vehicles used to provide a passenger transport service, within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*, other than a passenger transport service –

- (a) where all or any of the passengers of the service do not pay a fare, within the meaning of that Act, for the service; or
- (b) that is provided by a large passenger vehicle within the meaning of that Act.

11. Places of worship locations

All premises where religious and non-denominational gatherings occur and religious and non-denominational services are performed, including but not limited to –

- (a) churches, temples and other places of worship; and
- (b) places where religious gatherings occur and religious services are performed; and
- (c) premises where weddings, funerals, baptisms, christenings and other services are performed, whether religious or non-denominational.

12. Retail locations

All premises where goods and services are for sale or inspected for sale, including but not limited to –

- (a) shops, pharmacies, supermarkets and other similar premises; and
- (b) shopping centres and other similar premises; and
- (c) markets, fairs and other similar premises; and
- (d) auction houses and real estate auctions; and
- (e) properties open for inspection, including display homes –

other than the following premises:

- (f) premises where a prospective purchaser of good or services does not enter the premises to make the purchase;
- (g) a stall, booth or stand or other similar premises if –

- (i) the stall, booth or stand is at a retail location in paragraph (c);
and
- (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location.

13. Tourist and tourism locations

All premises where tourism for consideration may occur, including but not limited to –

- (a) tourist premises, and venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such premises, venue or site; and
- (b) tourist activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 9)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 3 September 2021 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), this direction applies to each person who –
 - (i) has attained the age of 16 years; and
 - (ii) enters the premises of a relevant location; and

- (b) this direction does not apply to a person if –
 - (i) the person is a student of a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, if the relevant location –
 - (A) is the school where the student is enrolled; or
 - (B) is a large passenger vehicle, or a vessel providing a passenger ferry service, that is transporting the student on a school day within the meaning of that Act; or
 - (ii) the relevant location is a kindergarten, or school providing primary education, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016* and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a student at, or collecting a student from, the relevant location; or
 - (iii) the relevant location is a child care centre, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a child enrolled at the centre, or collecting a child enrolled in the centre from, the relevant location; or
 - (iv) the person –
 - (A) enters the premises of a relevant location as part of a group excursion that is provided by a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, as part of education at the school; and
 - (B) is a student enrolled at the school; or

- (v) the person is a worker within the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and –
 - (A) the relevant location is the workplace, within the meaning of that Act, for the worker; and
 - (B) the worker is entering the premises of the workplace, in his or her capacity as a worker, that the worker has previously entered within the previous 24-hour period; and
 - (C) the worker has complied with this direction in respect of those premises at the time of the worker’s previous entry onto those premises during that period; or
 - (vi) the person is a resident at accommodation premises referred to in item 1 of the Schedule to this direction and the person has complied with this direction in respect of those premises within the previous 24-hour period; or
 - (vii) the relevant location is vessel providing a passenger ferry service and the person –
 - (A) is in a personal vehicle while travelling on the vessel; and
 - (B) does not leave the personal vehicle at any stage while the vehicle is on the vessel or at either terminal from where vehicle drove onto, or off, the vessel; and
 - (viii) the relevant location is an airport premises referred to in item 2 of the Schedule to this direction and the person is entering those premises after disembarking from an aircraft that has landed at the premises; and
 - (ix) the person is responding to an emergency in his or her capacity as an emergency management worker within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (c) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom this direction applies:
- (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;

- (iii) where practicable, an email address of, or an email contact for, the person;
 - (iv) the date and the time that the person entered the premises of the relevant location; and
- (d) subject to paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f), a person to whom this direction applies must, in respect of his or her entry onto the premises of the relevant location –
 - (i) use the Check in TAS app to record the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; or
 - (ii) provide, in accordance with paragraph (e)(iii) or (f), the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; and
- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location must –
 - (i) ensure that a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, has been applied for and received in respect of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) display in prominent locations that are accessible by all persons who enter the premises of the relevant location a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, for the relevant location; and
 - (iii) for the purposes of enabling a person at the relevant location to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, ensure that at least one of the following is in place in respect of the relevant location:
 - (A) a means of accessing the Check in TAS app that is made available for persons who are unable to otherwise access the Check in TAS app as required under this direction;
 - (B) a means of keeping the information, required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, in accordance with paragraph (f); and

- (f) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the Check in TAS app is not available in respect of the relevant location or for certain persons at the relevant location, the owner or operator must ensure that the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location is kept –
 - (i) while the Check in TAS app is not available; and
 - (ii) in a format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under paragraph (i) of this direction, to access the information for the purposes of this direction; and

- (g) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the relevant location is outside the wireless network required to operate the Check in TAS app, paragraph (e)(ii) and (iii) do not apply in respect of that location if the owner or operator of the location complies with paragraph (f); and


- (h) paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f) do not apply to a relevant location if that relevant location is a large passenger vehicle or vessel providing a passenger ferry service; and

- (i) information required to be kept in respect of a person under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, the Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept, under this direction, for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and

- (j) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
 - (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have disclosed the information for a purpose specified in paragraph (i)(i); and

- (k) in this direction –
 - (i) **Check in TAS app** means the application developed, for download to a mobile device, on behalf of the Department of Health of Tasmania for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location; and
 - (ii) **large passenger vehicle** has the same meaning as in the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*; and
 - (iii) **passenger ferry service** means the carriage of passengers, whether to and from the same location or different locations, on a vessel; and
 - (iv) **personal vehicle** means a vehicle, within the meaning of the Act, that is not being operated for consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, at the relevant time; and
 - (v) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (vi) **relevant location** means premises, or vehicle or vessel, specified in Schedule 1 other than residential premises that only fall within an item of that Schedule by virtue of goods or services being temporarily provided at the residential premises; and
 - (vii) **residential premises** means such part of premises where persons ordinarily reside on a permanent or semi-permanent basis; and

- (l) on 3 September 2021, the direction given by the me, on 11 August 2021 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 8*, is revoked.

Dated: 25 August 2021
Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Accommodation locations

All premises where accommodation for persons is provided for consideration, other than the residential premises of the person, including but not limited to –

- (a) hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts and hostels and other similar premises; and
- (b) short stay accommodation and other similar premises, except where –
 - (i) the residents of the premises are primarily persons with a disability; and
 - (ii) the payment for residing at the premises is paid, or reimbursed, by the National Disability Insurance Scheme within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth; and
- (c) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas and other similar premises.

2. Airport premises

All premises that contain an aerodrome, whether private or commercial, that have enclosed terminals, or other buildings or structures, that are used by a pilot, crewmember or passenger of an aircraft at the aerodrome.

3. Animal health and care locations

All premises where services for the health and care of animals are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) premises where veterinary services, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, or other similar services are provided; and
- (b) premises where grooming and other care and beauty services are provided to animals.

4. Education and child care locations

All premises where child care services and educational services up to, and including, senior secondary education are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) a school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
- (b) a child care service, or an education and care service, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, other than a child care service that is provided at residential premises for the children that ordinarily reside at those residential premises.

5. Entertainment, cultural and historic locations

All premises where entertainment is, or items of cultural or historic interest are, provided for members of the public, or a class of members of the public, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) cinemas, theatres, concert premises and other entertainment premises; and
- (b) casinos, gaming and other gambling premises; and
- (c) dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises; and
- (d) libraries, galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises; and
- (e) arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises; and
- (f) amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space; and
- (g) zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.

6. Events locations

All premises where an event is being held –

- (a) where, under a direction made under section 16 of the Act, an event COVID safety plan (however described) in a form approved by the Director of Public Health is required to be in place for the event; and
- (b) while the event is being held.

7. Fitness, sports and physical recreation locations

All premises, whether indoors or outdoors, that are primarily used for organised fitness, sports and physical recreation activities, including but not limited to –

- (a) gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues; and
- (b) swimming pools for use by members of the public, or a class of members of the public; and
- (c) spas, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues; and
- (d) premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities; and
- (e) ovals, sports fields, sporting courts, recreational areas and other similar premises or venues.

8. Food and beverage locations

All premises where food and beverages are sold for consumption, whether on those premises or elsewhere, including but not limited to –

- (a) restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets; and
- (b) food courts or similar premises; and
- (c) mobile food vans and stalls, except where –
 - (i) the van or stall is located at a retail location in item 13; and
 - (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location; and
- (d) pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, and other premises where alcohol is sold for consumption.

9. Hair, beauty and personal care locations

All premises where services relating to beauty and personal care and treatment are provided to a person, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) hair dressing premises and hair salons; and
- (b) tattoo, piercing and body modification premises and other similar premises; and
- (c) tanning, waxing and hair removal premises and other similar premises; and
- (d) nail parlours and other similar premises; and
- (e) spas, massage parlours and other similar premises.

10. Health, medical and aged care locations

All premises –

- (a) where health and medical services, or treatments, are provided other than –
 - (i) premises that are solely used to provide administrative functions or purposes, or remote provision of, those services or treatments; or
 - (ii) premises that are operated by the Department of Health; or
 - (iii) residential premises where the health or medical services or treatments are provided to persons who ordinarily reside at those residential premises; and
- (b) at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth.

11. Passenger transport services and locations

All vehicles or vessels used to provide, and all enclosed terminals or premises used by passengers in the provision of –

- (a) a passenger transport service, within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*, other than a passenger transport service where –
 - (i) all or any of the passengers of the service do not pay a fare, within the meaning of that Act, for the service; or
 - (ii) the service of is not available to the general public and the passengers of the service are primarily students of a school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; or
- (b) a passenger ferry service, other than a vessel, used to provide a passenger ferry service, that is operated by the Company within the meaning of the *TT-Line Arrangements Act 1993*.

12. Places of worship locations

All premises where religious and non-denominational gatherings occur and religious and non-denominational services are performed, including but not limited to –

- (a) churches, temples and other places of worship; and
- (b) places where religious gatherings occur and religious services are performed; and
- (c) premises where weddings, funerals, baptisms, christenings and other services are performed, whether religious or non-denominational.

13. Retail locations

All premises where goods and services are for sale or inspected for sale, including but not limited to –

- (a) shops, pharmacies, supermarkets and other similar premises; and
- (b) shopping centres and other similar premises; and
- (c) markets, fairs and other similar premises; and
- (d) auction houses and real estate auctions; and
- (e) properties open for inspection, including display homes –

other than the following premises:

- (f) premises where a prospective purchaser of good or services does not enter the premises to make the purchase;
- (g) a stall, booth or stand or other similar premises if –
 - (i) the stall, booth or stand is at a retail location in paragraph (c);
and
 - (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location.

14. Tourist and tourism locations

All premises where tourism for consideration may occur, including but not limited to –

- (a) tourist premises, and venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such premises, venue or site; and
- (b) tourist activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 10)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), this direction applies to each person who –
 - (i) has attained the age of 16 years; and
 - (ii) enters the premises of a relevant location; and

- (b) this direction does not apply to a person if –
 - (i) the person is a student of a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, if the relevant location –
 - (A) is the school where the student is enrolled; or
 - (B) a location where the student is undertaking an examination, or test, in his or her capacity as a student of the school; or
 - (C) is a large passenger vehicle, or a vessel providing a passenger ferry service, that is transporting the student on a school day within the meaning of that Act; or
 - (ii) the relevant location is a kindergarten, or school providing primary education, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016* and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a student at, or collecting a student from, the relevant location; or
 - (iii) the relevant location is a child care centre, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a child enrolled at the centre, or collecting a child enrolled in the centre from, the relevant location; or
 - (iv) the person –
 - (A) enters the premises of a relevant location as part of a group excursion that is provided by a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, as part of education at the school; and

- (B) is a student enrolled at the school; or
 - (v) the person is a worker within the meaning of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and –
 - (A) the relevant location is the workplace, within the meaning of that Act, for the worker; and
 - (B) the worker is entering the premises of the workplace, in his or her capacity as a worker, that the worker has previously entered within the previous 24-hour period; and
 - (C) the worker has complied with this direction in respect of those premises at the time of the worker's previous entry onto those premises during that period; or
 - (vi) the person is a resident at accommodation premises referred to in item 1 of the Schedule to this direction and the person has complied with this direction in respect of those premises within the previous 24-hour period; or
 - (vii) the relevant location is a vessel providing a passenger ferry service and the person –
 - (A) is in a personal vehicle while travelling on the vessel; and
 - (B) does not leave the personal vehicle at any stage while the vehicle is on the vessel or at either terminal from where vehicle drove onto, or off, the vessel; and
 - (viii) the relevant location is an airport premises referred to in item 2 of the Schedule to this direction and the person is entering those premises after disembarking from an aircraft that has landed at the premises; and
 - (ix) the person is responding to an emergency in his or her capacity as an emergency management worker within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (c) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom this direction applies:
- (i) the name of the person;

- (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) where practicable, an email address of, or an email contact for, the person;
 - (iv) the date and the time that the person entered the premises of the relevant location; and
- (d) subject to paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f), a person to whom this direction applies must, in respect of his or her entry onto the premises of the relevant location –
- (i) use the Check in TAS app to record the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; or
 - (ii) provide, in accordance with paragraph (e)(iii) or (f), the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; and
- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location must –
- (i) ensure that a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, has been applied for and received in respect of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) display in prominent locations that are accessible by all persons who enter the premises of the relevant location a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, for the relevant location; and
 - (iii) for the purposes of enabling a person at the relevant location to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, ensure that at least one of the following is in place in respect of the relevant location:
 - (A) a means of accessing the Check in TAS app that is made available for persons who are unable to otherwise access the Check in TAS app as required under this direction;
 - (B) a means of keeping the information, required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, in accordance with paragraph (f); and

- (f) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the Check in TAS app is not available in respect of the relevant location or for certain persons at the relevant location, the owner or operator must ensure that the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location is kept –
 - (i) while the Check in TAS app is not available; and
 - (ii) in a format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under paragraph (i) of this direction, to access the information for the purposes of this direction; and

- (g) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the relevant location is outside the wireless network required to operate the Check in TAS app, paragraph (e)(ii) and (iii) do not apply in respect of that location if the owner or operator of the location complies with paragraph (f); and

- (h) paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f) do not apply to a relevant location if –
 - (i) the relevant location is a large passenger vehicle or vessel providing a passenger ferry service; or
 - (ii) the relevant location –
 - (A) is an playground, play area, skate park, oval, sport field or court, recreational area or similar premises; and
 - (B) is open to all members of the public without payment; and
 - (C) is primarily used by members of the public without the permission of, or supervision by, members of staff for the location; and

- (i) information required to be kept in respect of a person under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or

- (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, the Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept, under this direction, for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and
- (j) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
- (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
 - (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have disclosed the information for a purpose specified in paragraph (i)(i); and
- (k) in this direction –
- (i) **Check in TAS app** means the application developed, for download to a mobile device, on behalf of the Department of Health of Tasmania for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location; and
 - (ii) **large passenger vehicle** has the same meaning as in the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*; and
 - (iii) **passenger ferry service** means the carriage of passengers, whether to and from the same location or different locations, on a vessel; and
 - (iv) **personal vehicle** means a vehicle, within the meaning of the Act, that is not being operated for consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, at the relevant time; and
 - (v) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and

- (vi) **relevant location** means premises, or vehicle or vessel, specified in Schedule 1 other than residential premises that only fall within an item of that Schedule by virtue of goods or services being temporarily provided at the residential premises; and
- (vii) **residential premises** means such part of premises where persons ordinarily reside on a permanent or semi-permanent basis; and

(l) the direction given by me, on 25 August 2021 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 9*, is revoked.

Dated: 6 October 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Accommodation locations

All premises where accommodation for persons is provided for consideration, other than the residential premises of the person, including but not limited to –

- (a) hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts and hostels and other similar premises; and
- (b) short stay accommodation and other similar premises, except where –
 - (i) the residents of the premises are primarily persons with a disability; and
 - (ii) the payment for residing at the premises is paid, or reimbursed, by the National Disability Insurance Scheme within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth; and
- (c) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas and other similar premises.

2. Airport premises

All premises that contain an aerodrome, whether private or commercial, that have enclosed terminals, or other buildings or structures, that are used by a pilot, crewmember or passenger of an aircraft at the aerodrome.

3. Animal health and care locations

All premises where services for the health and care of animals are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) premises where veterinary services, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, or other similar services are provided; and
- (b) premises where grooming and other care and beauty services are provided to animals.

4. Education and child care locations

All premises where child care services and educational services up to, and including, senior secondary education are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) a school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
- (b) a child care service, or an education and care service, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, other than a child care service that is provided at residential premises for the children that ordinarily reside at those residential premises.

5. Entertainment, cultural and historic locations

All premises where entertainment is, or items of cultural or historic interest are, provided for members of the public, or a class of members of the public, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) cinemas, theatres, concert premises and other entertainment premises; and
- (b) casinos, gaming and other gambling premises; and

- (c) dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, commercial sexual services businesses within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*, and other similar premises; and
- (d) libraries, galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises; and
- (e) arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises; and
- (f) amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space; and
- (g) playgrounds, play areas, skate parks and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space; and
- (h) zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.

6. Events locations

All premises where an event is being held –

- (a) if the event is required, under a direction made under section 16 of the Act, to be registered with, or approved by, the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (b) while the event is being held.

7. Fitness, sports and physical recreation locations

All premises, whether indoors or outdoors, that are primarily used for organised fitness, sports and physical recreation activities, including but not limited to –

- (a) gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues; and
- (b) swimming pools for use by members of the public, or a class of members of the public; and
- (c) spas, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues; and

- (d) premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities; and
- (e) ovals, sports fields, sporting courts, recreational areas and other similar premises or venues.

8. Food and beverage locations

All premises where food and beverages are sold for consumption, whether on those premises or elsewhere, including but not limited to –

- (a) restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets; and
- (b) food courts or similar premises; and
- (c) mobile food vans and stalls, except where –
 - (i) the van or stall is located at a retail location in item 13; and
 - (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location; and
- (d) pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, and other premises where alcohol is sold for consumption.

9. Hair, beauty and personal care locations

All premises where services relating to beauty and personal care and treatment are provided to a person, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) hair dressing premises and hair salons; and
- (b) tattoo, piercing and body modification premises and other similar premises; and
- (c) tanning, waxing and hair removal premises and other similar premises; and
- (d) nail parlours and other similar premises; and
- (e) spas, massage parlours and other similar premises.

10. Health, medical and aged care locations

All premises –

- (a) where health and medical services, or treatments, are provided other than –

- (i) premises that are solely used to provide administrative functions or purposes, or remote provision of, those services or treatments; or
 - (ii) premises that are operated by the Department of Health; or
 - (iii) residential premises where the health or medical services or treatments are provided to persons who ordinarily reside at those residential premises; and
- (b) at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth.

11. Passenger transport services and locations

All vehicles or vessels used to provide, and all enclosed terminals or premises used by passengers in the provision of –

- (a) a passenger transport service, within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*, other than a passenger transport service where –
 - (i) all or any of the passengers of the service do not pay a fare, within the meaning of that Act, for the service; or
 - (ii) the service of is not available to the general public and the passengers of the service are primarily students of a school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; or
- (b) a passenger ferry service, other than a vessel, used to provide a passenger ferry service, that is operated by the Company within the meaning of the *TT-Line Arrangements Act 1993*.

12. Places of worship locations

All premises where religious and non-denominational gatherings occur and religious and non-denominational services are performed, including but not limited to –

- (a) churches, temples and other places of worship; and
- (b) places where religious gatherings occur and religious services are performed; and

- (c) premises where weddings, funerals, baptisms, christenings and other services are performed, whether religious or non-denominational.

13. Retail locations

All premises where goods and services are for sale or inspected for sale, including but not limited to –

- (a) shops, pharmacies, supermarkets and other similar premises; and
- (b) shopping centres and other similar premises; and
- (c) markets, fairs and other similar premises; and
- (d) auction houses and real estate auctions; and
- (e) properties open for inspection, including display homes –

other than the following premises:

- (f) premises where a prospective purchaser of goods or services does not enter the premises to make the purchase;
- (g) a stall, booth or stand or other similar premises if –
 - (i) the stall, booth or stand is at a retail location in paragraph (c); and
 - (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location.

14. Tourist and tourism locations

All premises where tourism for consideration may occur, including but not limited to –

- (a) tourist premises, and venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such premises, venue or site; and
- (b) tourist activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 11)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 15 December 2021 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), this direction applies to each person who –
 - (i) has attained the age of 16 years; and
 - (ii) enters the premises of a relevant location; and

- (b) this direction does not apply to a person if –
 - (i) the person is a student of a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, if the relevant location –
 - (A) is the school where the student is enrolled; or
 - (B) a location where the student is undertaking an examination, or test, in his or her capacity as a student of the school; or
 - (C) is a large passenger vehicle, or a vessel providing a passenger ferry service, that is transporting the student on a school day within the meaning of that Act; or
 - (ii) the relevant location is a kindergarten, or school providing primary education, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016* and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a student at, or collecting a student from, the relevant location; or
 - (iii) the relevant location is a child care centre, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, and the person is entering the relevant location solely for the purpose of dropping off a child enrolled at the centre, or collecting a child enrolled in the centre from, the relevant location; or
 - (iv) the person –

- (A) enters the premises of a relevant location as part of a group excursion that is provided by a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, as part of education at the school; and
- (B) is a student enrolled at the school; or
- (v) the person is a worker within the meaning of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and –
 - (A) the relevant location is the workplace, within the meaning of that Act, for the worker; and
 - (B) the worker is entering the premises of the workplace, in his or her capacity as a worker, that the worker has previously entered within the previous 24-hour period; and
 - (C) the worker has complied with this direction in respect of those premises at the time of the worker’s previous entry onto those premises during that period; or
- (vi) the person is a resident at accommodation premises referred to in item 1 of the Schedule to this direction and the person has complied with this direction in respect of those premises within the previous 24-hour period; or
- (vii) the person is a passenger on a vessel providing a cruise service and the person has complied with this direction in respect of that vessel within the previous 24-hour period; or
- (viii) the relevant location is a vessel providing a passenger ferry service and the person –
 - (A) is in a personal vehicle while travelling on the vessel; and
 - (B) does not leave the personal vehicle at any stage while the vehicle is on the vessel or at either terminal from where vehicle drove onto, or off, the vessel; and
- (ix) the relevant location is an airport premises referred to in item 2 of the Schedule to this direction and the person is entering those premises after disembarking from an aircraft that has landed at the premises; and
- (x) the person is responding to an emergency in his or her capacity as an emergency management worker within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and

- (c) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom this direction applies:
 - (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) where practicable, an email address of, or an email contact for, the person;
 - (iv) the date and the time that the person entered the premises of the relevant location; and

- (d) subject to paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f), a person to whom this direction applies must, in respect of his or her entry onto the premises of the relevant location –
 - (i) use the Check in TAS app to record the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; or
 - (ii) provide, in accordance with paragraph (e)(iii) or (f), the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; and

- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location must –
 - (i) ensure that a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, has been applied for and received in respect of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) display in prominent locations that are accessible by all persons who enter the premises of the relevant location a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, for the relevant location; and
 - (iii) for the purposes of enabling a person at the relevant location to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, ensure that at least one of the following is in place in respect of the relevant location:

- (A) a means of accessing the Check in TAS app that is made available for persons who are unable to otherwise access the Check in TAS app as required under this direction;
 - (B) a means of keeping the information, required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, in accordance with paragraph (f); and
- (f) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the Check in TAS app is not available in respect of the relevant location or for certain persons at the relevant location, the owner or operator must ensure that the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location is kept –
 - (i) while the Check in TAS app is not available; and
 - (ii) in a format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under paragraph (i) of this direction, to access the information for the purposes of this direction; and
- (g) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the relevant location is outside the wireless network required to operate the Check in TAS app, paragraph (e)(ii) and (iii) do not apply in respect of that location if the owner or operator of the location complies with paragraph (f); and
- (h) paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f) do not apply to a relevant location if –
 - (i) the relevant location is a large passenger vehicle or vessel providing a passenger ferry service; or
 - (ii) the relevant location –
 - (A) is an playground, play area, skate park, oval, sport field or court, recreational area or similar premises; and
 - (B) is open to all members of the public without payment; and
 - (C) is primarily used by members of the public without the permission of, or supervision by, members of staff for the location; and

- (i) information required to be kept in respect of a person under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, the Act; and
 - (ii) must be kept, under this direction, for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and

- (j) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
 - (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have disclosed the information for a purpose specified in paragraph (i)(i); and

- (k) in this direction –
 - (i) **Check in TAS app** means the application developed, for download to a mobile device, on behalf of the Department of Health of Tasmania for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location; and
 - (ii) **cruise service** means the carriage of passengers on a vessel, whether to and from the same port or different ports, primarily for the purposes of the leisure and pleasure of those passengers; and

- (iii) **large passenger vehicle** has the same meaning as in the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*; and
 - (iv) **passenger ferry service** means the carriage of passengers, whether to and from the same location or different locations, on a vessel; and
 - (v) **personal vehicle** means a vehicle, within the meaning of the Act, that is not being operated for consideration, whether monetary or otherwise, at the relevant time; and
 - (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (vii) **relevant location** means premises, or vehicle or vessel, specified in Schedule 1 other than residential premises that only fall within an item of that Schedule by virtue of goods or services being temporarily provided at the residential premises; and
 - (viii) **residential premises** means such part of premises where persons ordinarily reside on a permanent or semi-permanent basis; and
- (l) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and
- (m) on 15 December 2021, the direction given by me, on 6 October 2021 and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 10*, is revoked.

Dated: 1 December 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Accommodation locations

All premises where accommodation for persons is provided for consideration, other than the residential premises of the person, including but not limited to –

- (a) hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts and hostels and other similar premises; and
- (b) short stay accommodation and other similar premises, except where –
 - (i) the residents of the premises are primarily persons with a disability; and
 - (ii) the payment for residing at the premises is paid, or reimbursed, by the National Disability Insurance Scheme within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth; and
- (c) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas and other similar premises.

2. Airport premises

All premises that contain an aerodrome, whether private or commercial, that have enclosed terminals, or other buildings or structures, that are used by a pilot, crewmember or passenger of an aircraft at the aerodrome.

3. Animal health and care locations

All premises where services for the health and care of animals are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) premises where veterinary services, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, or other similar services are provided; and
- (b) premises where grooming and other care and beauty services are provided to animals.

4. Education and child care locations

All premises where child care services and educational services up to, and including, senior secondary education are provided, including but not limited to –

- (a) a school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and

- (b) a child care service, or an education and care service, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, other than a child care service that is provided at residential premises for the children that ordinarily reside at those residential premises.

5. Entertainment, cultural and historic locations

All premises where entertainment is, or items of cultural or historic interest are, provided for members of the public, or a class of members of the public, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) cinemas, theatres, concert premises and other entertainment premises; and
- (b) casinos, gaming and other gambling premises; and
- (c) dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises; and
- (d) libraries, galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises; and
- (e) arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises; and
- (f) amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space; and
- (g) playgrounds, play areas, skate parks and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space; and
- (h) zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises.

6. Events locations

All premises where an event is being held –

- (a) if the event is required, under a direction made under section 16 of the Act, to be registered with, or approved by, the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (b) while the event is being held.

7. Fitness, sports and physical recreation locations

All premises, whether indoors or outdoors, that are primarily used for organised fitness, sports and physical recreation activities, including but not limited to –

- (a) gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises) and other similar premises or venues; and
- (b) swimming pools for use by members of the public, or a class of members of the public; and
- (c) spas, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues; and
- (d) premises used for personal training and other pre-arranged sporting activities; and
- (e) ovals, sports fields, sporting courts, recreational areas and other similar premises or venues.

8. Food and beverage locations

All premises where food and beverages are sold for consumption, whether on those premises or elsewhere, including but not limited to –

- (a) restaurants, cafes and other retail food businesses and outlets; and
- (b) food courts or similar premises; and
- (c) mobile food vans and stalls, except where –
 - (i) the van or stall is located at a retail location in item 13; and
 - (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location; and
- (d) pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels, and other premises where alcohol is sold for consumption.

9. Hair, beauty and personal care locations

All premises where services relating to beauty and personal care and treatment are provided to a person, whether for consideration or for free, including but not limited to –

- (a) hair dressing premises and hair salons; and

- (b) tattoo, piercing and body modification premises and other similar premises; and
- (c) tanning, waxing and hair removal premises and other similar premises; and
- (d) nail parlours and other similar premises; and
- (e) spas, massage parlours and other similar premises.

10. Health, medical and aged care locations

All premises –

- (a) where health and medical services, or treatments, are provided other than –
 - (i) premises that are solely used to provide administrative functions or purposes, or remote provision of, those services or treatments; or
 - (ii) premises that are operated by the Department of Health; or
 - (iii) residential premises where the health or medical services or treatments are provided to persons who ordinarily reside at those residential premises; and
- (b) at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth.

11. Passenger transport services and locations

All vehicles or vessels used to provide, and all enclosed terminals or premises used by passengers in the provision of –

- (a) a passenger transport service, within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*, other than a passenger transport service where –
 - (i) all or any of the passengers of the service do not pay a fare, within the meaning of that Act, for the service; or
 - (ii) the service of is not available to the general public and the passengers of the service are primarily students of a school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; or

- (b) a passenger ferry service, other than a vessel, used to provide a passenger ferry service, that is operated by the Company within the meaning of the *TT-Line Arrangements Act 1993*; or
- (c) a cruise service for the passengers of the vessel.

12. Places of worship locations

All premises where religious and non-denominational gatherings occur and religious and non-denominational services are performed, including but not limited to –

- (a) churches, temples and other places of worship; and
- (b) places where religious gatherings occur and religious services are performed; and
- (c) premises where weddings, funerals, baptisms, christenings and other services are performed, whether religious or non-denominational.

13. Retail locations

All premises where goods and services are for sale or inspected for sale, including but not limited to –

- (a) shops, pharmacies, supermarkets and other similar premises; and
- (b) shopping centres and other similar premises; and
- (c) markets, fairs and other similar premises; and
- (d) auction houses and real estate auctions; and
- (e) properties open for inspection, including display homes –

other than the following premises:

- (f) premises where a prospective purchaser of goods or services does not enter the premises to make the purchase;
- (g) a stall, booth or stand or other similar premises if –
 - (i) the stall, booth or stand is at a retail location in paragraph (c);
and
 - (ii) the information required under this direction is provided upon entry onto the retail location.

14. Tourist and tourism locations

All premises where tourism for consideration may occur, including but not limited to –

- (a) tourist premises, and venues and sites, where consideration is paid to enter such premises, venue or site; and
- (b) tourist activities, and services, that are provided for consideration.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Contact tracing – No. 12)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing at 6.00 pm on 18 February 2022 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), this direction applies to each person who –
 - (i) has attained the age of 16 years; and
 - (ii) enters the premises of a relevant location; and

- (b) this direction does not apply to a person if –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) enters the premises of a relevant location as part of a group excursion that is provided by a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*, as part of education at the school; and
 - (B) is a student enrolled at the school; or
 - (ii) the person is a worker within the meaning of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and –
 - (A) the relevant location is the workplace, within the meaning of that Act, for the worker; and
 - (B) the worker is entering the premises of the workplace, in his or her capacity as a worker, that the worker has previously entered within the previous 24-hour period; and
 - (C) the worker has complied with this direction in respect of those premises at the time of the worker's previous entry onto those premises during that period; or
 - (iii) the person is responding to an emergency in his or her capacity as an emergency management worker within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and

- (c) for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location, the following information is required to be kept in respect of each person to whom this direction applies:
 - (i) the name of the person;
 - (ii) a telephone number by which the person is able to be contacted;
 - (iii) where practicable, an email address of, or an email contact for, the person;
 - (iv) the date and the time that the person entered the premises of the relevant location; and

- (d) subject to paragraphs (e)(iii) and (f), a person to whom this direction applies must, in respect of his or her entry onto the premises of the relevant location –
 - (i) use the Check in TAS app to record the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; or
 - (ii) provide, in accordance with paragraph (e)(iii) or (f), the information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (c) in respect of his or her entry onto the premises; and

- (e) the owner or operator of a relevant location must –
 - (i) ensure that a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, has been applied for and received in respect of the relevant location; and
 - (ii) display in prominent locations that are accessible by all persons who enter the premises of the relevant location a QR code, that is compatible with the Check in TAS app, for the relevant location; and
 - (iii) for the purposes of enabling a person at the relevant location to provide the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of the person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, ensure that at least one of the following is in place in respect of the relevant location:

- (A) a means of accessing the Check in TAS app that is made available for persons who are unable to otherwise access the Check in TAS app as required under this direction;
 - (B) a means of keeping the information, required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location, in accordance with paragraph (f); and
- (f) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the Check in TAS app is not available in respect of the relevant location or for certain persons at the relevant location, the owner or operator must ensure that the information required to be kept under paragraph (c) in respect of a person's entry onto the premises of the relevant location is kept –
 - (i) while the Check in TAS app is not available; and
 - (ii) in a format that enables the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if required under paragraph (h) of this direction, to access the information for the purposes of this direction; and
- (g) if the owner or operator of a relevant location knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the relevant location is outside the wireless network required to operate the Check in TAS app, paragraph (e)(ii) and (iii) do not apply in respect of that location if the owner or operator of the location complies with paragraph (f); and
- (h) information required to be kept in respect of a person under this direction –
 - (i) is information obtained for the purposes of –
 - (A) the management, detection, notification, treatment or prevention of the spread of the disease; or
 - (B) managing a threat to public health, or a likely threat to public health, as a result of the disease; or
 - (C) ensuring compliance with, and enforcing, the Act; and

- (ii) must be kept, under this direction, for a period of at least 28 days after the person has entered onto the premises of the relevant location as recorded in the information; and
 - (iii) must not be used, or disclosed, other than as authorised under the Act; and
- (i) the owner, or operator, of a relevant location –
 - (i) if requested to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, must disclose information kept under this direction to the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate as soon as possible after the request has been made to the owner or operator; and
 - (ii) if information is disclosed under subparagraph (i), is taken to have disclosed the information for a purpose specified in paragraph (h)(i); and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **Check in TAS app** means the application developed, for download to a mobile device, on behalf of the Department of Health of Tasmania for the purpose of rapidly identifying possible contacts that may be exposed to the disease at, or in connection with, a relevant location; and
 - (ii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (iii) **relevant location** means premises specified in Schedule 1; and
- (k) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and

- (I) at 6.01 pm on 18 February 2022, the direction given by the Director of Public Health on 1 December 2021, and entitled *Contact tracing – No. 11*, is revoked.

Dated: 18/2/22

Signed: 

Deputy Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Gaming and gambling locations

All of the following premises:

- (a) casinos within the meaning of the *Gaming Control Act 1993*;
- (b) premises where gaming machines, within the meaning of the *Gaming Control Act 1993*, operate.

2. Events locations

All premises where an event is being held –

- (a) if the event is required, under a direction made under section 16 of the Act, to be registered with, or approved by, the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (b) while the event is being held.

3. Licensed premises

All pubs, bars, clubs, night clubs and hotels that are licensed premises, or permit premises, within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Cruise Ships – No. 1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 15 December 2021 –

- (a) this direction applies to a cruise service, provided by a vessel, if –
 - (i) passengers of the cruise service only embark and disembark the vessel within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) the number of passengers on board the vessel at any one time does not exceed 99 persons; and

- (b) except as otherwise authorised by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, the operator of a cruise service must not operate the cruise service in State waters if –
 - (i) passengers of the cruise service embark or disembark the vessel, being used to provide the service, outside of Tasmania; or
 - (ii) the number of passengers on board the vessel, being used to provide the service, at any one time exceeds 99 persons; and

- (c) before embarking on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service to which this direction applies, a person must –
 - (i) be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (ii) receive a negative result from a test for the disease within the 72-hour period immediately before embarking on the vessel; and
 - (iii) have not subsequently received a positive result from a test for the disease before embarking on the vessel; and

- (d) paragraph (c)(i) does not apply to a person embarking on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service if –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) is unable to be vaccinated against the disease due to a medical contraindication; and
 - (B) holds –
 - (I) a document, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a medical contraindication that prevents the person from being vaccinated; or
 - (II) a medical exemption, that applies to the vaccinations for the disease, that is recorded in respect of the person on the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (ii) the person is ineligible, due to the person's age, to be vaccinated against the disease until a later phase of the vaccination program recognised by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (e) paragraph (c)(ii) and (iii) do not apply to a person who is embarking on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service if –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) is employed or engaged as a crew member of the vessel being used to provide the service; and
 - (B) only on board the vessel due to be employed or engaged as such a crew member; and
 - (C) complies with paragraph (m); or
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) complied with paragraph (c)(ii) and (iii) when first embarking on the vessel; and
 - (B) is only re-embarking on the vessel –

- (I) after disembarking from the vessel as part of an activity, or stop, that is provided as part of the cruise service; and
 - (II) while the vessel is providing that cruise service; or
 - (iii) the person holds a medical certificate –
 - (A) that has been issued by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, no more than 14 days before the person initially embarking on the vessel as part of the cruise service; and
 - (B) which states that –
 - (I) the person is unable to take a test for the disease, or to return a negative test for the disease, due to the person being previously infected with the disease; and
 - (II) the person is not considered infectious in respect of the disease; and
 - (III) all clinical symptoms, displayed by the person in respect of the disease, have clinically resolved for at least 3 days before the medical certificate was issued; and
- (f) paragraph (c) does not apply to a person embarking on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service if –
 - (i) the person is only present on the vessel for the purposes of providing medical treatment, emergency management or law enforcement; or
 - (ii) the person is only present on the vessel due to his or her employment, or engagement, as a pilot within the meaning of the *Navigation Act 2012* of the Commonwealth; or
 - (iii) the person is only present on the vessel due to his or her employment, or engagement, by the port operator, within the meaning of the *Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997*, for the port or facility where the vessel is located; or
 - (iv) the person is only present on the vessel for the purpose of –
 - (A) undertaking delivery of goods to the vessel; or
 - (B) removing items or refuse from the vessel; or

- (C) performing cleaning, maintenance or repair on board, or to, the vessel; and
- (g) a person to whom paragraph (f)(ii), (iii) and (iv) applies, while on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service to which this direction applies, must wear a fitted face covering while he or she is present on the vessel; and
- (h) paragraph (g) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
 - (ii) a person who holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable;
 - (iii) a person who holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (g) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (i) paragraph (g) does not apply to a person in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;

- (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
 - (ix) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (g), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (j) a person required under paragraph (g) to wear a fitted face covering on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service, other than a person to whom paragraph (h) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the vessel; and
- (k) the operator of a cruise service to which this direction applies –
- (i) must ensure that each person who intend on embarking on the vessel being used to provide the cruise service is notified, before so embarking on the vessel, that –
 - (A) persons are required to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease to embark on the vessel; and
 - (B) persons must return a negative result from a test for the disease as required under paragraph (c)(ii); and
 - (ii) may only permit a person to embark on the vessel if the operator is satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease or is a person to whom paragraph (d) applies; and
 - (B) has returned a negative result from a test for the disease as required under paragraph (c)(ii); and
 - (C) has not subsequently returned a positive result from a test for the disease before embarking on the vessel; and

- (l) paragraph (k) does not apply in respect of a person to whom paragraph (f) applies if the person is complying with the requirements of paragraph (g), if applicable; and

- (m) a crew member of a vessel being used to provide a cruise service to which this direction applies is required to –
 - (i) provide evidence that the last test for the disease that has been performed on the crew member was negative for the disease; and
 - (ii) undergo a test for the disease within 7 days, but no later than 24 hours, before the first passenger embarks on the vessel if –
 - (A) the test referred to in subparagraph (i) was not performed within the 7-day period before the first passenger embarks on the vessel; or
 - (B) the crew member does not provide evidence of a test as required in subparagraph (i); and
 - (iii) undergo a test for the disease within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test of the disease until –
 - (A) at least 7 days have passed since the last passenger disembarked from the vessel and the cruise service is completed; and
 - (B) he or she has undergone at least one tests for the disease since the last passenger so disembarked; and
 - (iv) while the crew member is in Tasmania, carry evidence of the date of his or her last test for the disease; and

- (n) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may direct the operator of a cruise service to take such action in respect of the cruise service, or vessel providing the cruise service, as is specified by the Director of Public Health or delegate, if the Director of Public Health or delegate is satisfied that the action is necessary to manage a threat, or likely threat, to public health in respect of the disease; and

- (o) in this direction –

- (i) **clinical symptoms**, in respect of the disease, means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
- (ii) **cruise service** means the carriage of passengers on a vessel, whether to and from the same port or different ports –
 - (A) for the purposes of the leisure and pleasure of those passengers; and
 - (B) where the passengers spend more than 24 hours on the vessel as part of the service; and
 - (C) where the cruise service is operated commercially; and
- (iii) **evidence of the vaccination status**, in respect of a person, means –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate in respect of the disease issued to the person by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is issued to the person and is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; or
 - (C) evidence, that is recognised by the Director of Public Health, that a person has been issued with a document referred to in paragraph (A) or (B); and
- (iv) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (v) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means a person has received all of the doses of a vaccine for the disease that is

necessary for the person to be issued with evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and

- (vi) **operator**, of a cruise service, means the person who controls the day-to-day operation of the vessel that is providing the cruise service; and
- (vii) **State waters** has the same meaning as in the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*; and
- (viii) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (ix) **vaccine for the disease** includes –
 - (A) a vaccine that is registered, for use in respect of the disease, by the Therapeutic Goods Administration; and
 - (B) a vaccine that, in advice issued by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Therapeutic Goods Administration considers to be a “recognised vaccine” in respect of the disease; and

- (p) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act.

Dated:..... 9 December 2021

Signed:..... 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Cruise Ships – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 15 December 2021 –

- (a) this direction applies to a cruise service, provided by a vessel, if –
 - (i) passengers of the cruise service only embark and disembark the vessel within Tasmania; and
 - (ii) the number of passengers on board the vessel at any one time does not exceed 99 persons; and

- (b) before embarking on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service to which this direction applies, a person must –
 - (i) be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (ii) receive a negative result from a test for the disease within the 72-hour period immediately before embarking on the vessel; and
 - (iii) have not subsequently received a positive result from a test for the disease before embarking on the vessel; and

- (c) paragraph (b)(i) does not apply to a person embarking on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service if –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) is unable to be vaccinated against the disease due to a medical contraindication; and
 - (B) holds –
 - (I) a document, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*,

that certifies that the person has a medical contraindication that prevents the person from being vaccinated; or

- (II) a medical exemption, that applies to the vaccinations for the disease, that is recorded in respect of the person on the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (ii) the person is ineligible, due to the person's age, to be vaccinated against the disease until a later phase of the vaccination program recognised by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (d) paragraph (b)(ii) and (iii) do not apply to a person who is embarking on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service if –
- (i) the person –
 - (A) is employed or engaged as a crew member of the vessel being used to provide the service; and
 - (B) only on board the vessel due to be employed or engaged as such a crew member; and
 - (C) complies with paragraph (l); or
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) complied with paragraph (b)(ii) and (iii) when first embarking on the vessel; and
 - (B) is only re-embarking on the vessel –
 - (l) after disembarking from the vessel as part of an activity, or stop, that is provided as part of the cruise service; and
 - (II) while the vessel is providing that cruise service; or
 - (iii) the person holds a medical certificate –
 - (A) that has been issued by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, no more than 14 days before the person initially embarking on the vessel as part of the cruise service; and
 - (B) which states that –

- (I) the person is unable to take a test for the disease, or to return a negative test for the disease, due to the person being previously infected with the disease; and
 - (II) the person is not considered infectious in respect of the disease; and
 - (III) all clinical symptoms, displayed by the person in respect of the disease, have clinically resolved for at least 3 days before the medical certificate was issued; and

- (e) paragraph (b) does not apply to a person embarking on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service if –
 - (i) the person is only present on the vessel for the purposes of providing medical treatment, emergency management or law enforcement; or
 - (ii) the person is only present on the vessel –
 - (A) due to his or her employment, or engagement, as a pilot within the meaning of the *Navigation Act 2012* of the Commonwealth; and
 - (B) the person spends less than 24 hours on the vessel as part of that his or her employment or engagement; or
 - (iii) the person is only present on the vessel due to his or her employment, or engagement, by the port operator, within the meaning of the *Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997*, for the port or facility where the vessel is located; or
 - (iv) the person is only present on the vessel for the purpose of –
 - (A) undertaking delivery of goods to the vessel; or
 - (B) removing items or refuse from the vessel; or
 - (C) performing cleaning, maintenance or repair on board, or to, the vessel; and

- (f) a person to whom paragraph (e)(ii), (iii) and (iv) applies, while on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service to which this direction applies, must wear a fitted face covering while he or she is present on the vessel; and

- (g) paragraph (f) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
 - (ii) a person who holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable;
 - (iii) a person who holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (f) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (h) paragraph (f) does not apply to a person in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;

- (ix) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (f), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (i) a person required under paragraph (f) to wear a fitted face covering on a vessel being used to provide a cruise service, other than a person to whom paragraph (g) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the vessel; and
- (j) the operator of a cruise service to which this direction applies –
 - (i) must ensure that each person who intends on embarking on the vessel being used to provide the cruise service is notified, before so embarking on the vessel, that –
 - (A) persons are required to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease to embark on the vessel; and
 - (B) persons must return a negative result from a test for the disease as required under paragraph (b)(ii); and
 - (ii) may only permit a person to embark on the vessel if the operator is satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease or is a person to whom paragraph (c) applies; and
 - (B) has returned a negative result from a test for the disease as required under paragraph (b)(ii); and
 - (C) has not subsequently returned a positive result from a test for the disease before embarking on the vessel; and
- (k) paragraph (j) does not apply in respect of a person to whom paragraph (e) applies if the person is complying with the requirements of paragraph (f), if applicable; and
- (l) a crew member of a vessel being used to provide a cruise service to which this direction applies is required to –
 - (i) provide evidence that the last test for the disease that has been performed on the crew member was negative for the disease; and

- (ii) undergo a test for the disease within 7 days, but no later than 24 hours, before the first passenger embarks on the vessel if –
 - (A) the test referred to in subparagraph (i) was not performed within the 7-day period before the first passenger embarks on the vessel; or
 - (B) the crew member does not provide evidence of a test as required in subparagraph (i); and
- (iii) undergo a test for the disease within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test of the disease until –
 - (A) at least 7 days have passed since the last passenger disembarked from the vessel and the cruise service is completed; and
 - (B) he or she has undergone at least one tests for the disease since the last passenger so disembarked; and
- (iv) while the crew member is in Tasmania, carry evidence of the date of his or her last test for the disease; and
- (m) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may direct the operator of a cruise service to take such action in respect of the cruise service, or vessel providing the cruise service, as is specified by the Director of Public Health or delegate, if the Director of Public Health or delegate is satisfied that the action is necessary to manage a threat, or likely threat, to public health in respect of the disease; and
- (n) in this direction –
 - (i) **clinical symptoms**, in respect of the disease, means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;

- (H) loss of smell; and
- (ii) **cruise service** means the carriage of passengers on a vessel, whether to and from the same port or different ports –
 - (A) for the purposes of the leisure and pleasure of those passengers; and
 - (B) where the passengers spend more than 24 hours on the vessel as part of the service; and
 - (C) where the cruise service is operated commercially; and
- (iii) **evidence of the vaccination status**, in respect of a person, means –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate in respect of the disease issued to the person by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is issued to the person and is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; or
 - (C) evidence, that is recognised by the Director of Public Health, that a person has been issued with a document referred to in paragraph (A) or (B); and
- (iv) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (v) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means a person has received all of the doses of a vaccine for the disease that is necessary for the person to be issued with evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
- (vi) **operator**, of a cruise service, means the person who controls the day-to-day operation of the vessel that is providing the cruise service; and
- (vii) **State waters** has the same meaning as in the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*; and
- (viii) **test for the disease** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the

relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and

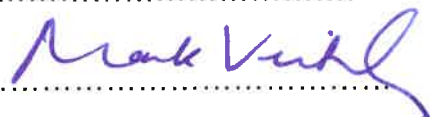
(ix) **vaccine for the disease** includes –

- (A) a vaccine that is registered, for use in respect of the disease, by the Therapeutic Goods Administration; and
- (B) a vaccine that, in advice issued by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Therapeutic Goods Administration considers to be a “recognised vaccine” in respect of the disease; and

(o) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and

(p) the direction, given by me on 9 December 2021 and entitled *Cruise Ships – No.1*, is revoked.

Dated: 14 December 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Cruise Ships – No. 3)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) a person must not operate a cruise service within Tasmania if the cruise service is not an authorised cruise service; and
- (b) before embarking on a vessel being used to provide an authorised cruise service, a person must –
 - (i) be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (ii) receive –
 - (A) a negative result from a PCR test taken within the 72-hour period immediately before embarking on the vessel; or
 - (B) a negative result from a Rapid Antigen Test taken within the 24-hour period immediately before embarking on the vessel; and
 - (iii) have not subsequently received a positive result from a test for the disease before embarking on the vessel; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i) does not apply to a person embarking on a vessel if –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) is unable to be vaccinated against the disease due to a medical contraindication; and
 - (B) holds –
 - (I) a document, in a form approved by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a medical contraindication that prevents the person from being vaccinated; or

- (II) a medical exemption, that applies to the vaccinations for the disease, that is recorded in respect of the person on the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (ii) the person is ineligible, due to the person's age, to be vaccinated against the disease until a later phase of the vaccination program recognised by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (d) paragraph (b)(ii) and (iii) do not apply to a person who is embarking on a vessel if –
- (i) the person –
 - (A) is employed or engaged as a crew member of the vessel being used to provide the service; and
 - (B) is only on board the vessel due to being employed or engaged as such a crew member; and
 - (C) complies with paragraph (l); or
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) complied with paragraph (b)(ii) and (iii) when first embarking on the vessel; and
 - (B) is only re-embarking on the vessel –
 - (I) after disembarking from the vessel as part of an activity, or stop, that is provided as part of the authorised cruise service; and
 - (II) while the vessel is providing that authorised cruise service; or
 - (iii) the person holds a medical certificate –
 - (A) that has been issued by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, no more than 14 days before the person initially embarked on the vessel; and
 - (B) which states that –
 - (I) the person is unable to take a test for the disease, or to return a negative test for the disease, due to the person being previously infected with the disease; and

- (II) the person is not considered infectious in respect of the disease; and
 - (III) all clinical symptoms, displayed by the person in respect of the disease, have clinically resolved for at least 3 days before the medical certificate was issued; and
- (e) paragraph (b) does not apply to a person embarking on a vessel if –
 - (i) the person is only present on the vessel for the purposes of providing medical treatment, emergency management or law enforcement; or
 - (ii) the person is only present on the vessel –
 - (A) due to his or her employment, or engagement, as a pilot within the meaning of the *Navigation Act 2012* of the Commonwealth; and
 - (B) the person spends less than 24 hours on the vessel as part of his or her employment or engagement; or
 - (iii) the person is only present on the vessel due to his or her employment, or engagement, by the port operator, within the meaning of the *Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997*, for the port or facility where the vessel is located; or
 - (iv) the person is only present on the vessel for the purpose of –
 - (A) undertaking delivery of goods to the vessel; or
 - (B) removing items or refuse from the vessel; or
 - (C) performing cleaning, maintenance or repair on board, or to, the vessel; and
- (f) a person to whom paragraph (e)(ii), (iii) and (iv) applies, while on a vessel being used to provide an authorised cruise service, must wear a fitted face covering while he or she is present on the vessel; and
- (g) paragraph (f) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years;
 - (ii) a person who holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation*

Act 1931, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable;

- (iii) a person who holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (f) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (h) paragraph (f) does not apply to a person in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
 - (ix) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (f), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (i) a person required under paragraph (f) to wear a fitted face covering on a vessel being used to provide an authorised cruise service, other than a

person to whom paragraph (g) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the vessel; and

- (j) the operator of an authorised cruise service –
 - (i) must ensure that each person who intends on embarking on the vessel being used to provide the cruise service is notified, before so embarking on the vessel, that –
 - (A) persons are required to be fully vaccinated in respect of the disease to embark on the vessel; and
 - (B) persons must return a negative result from a test for the disease as required under paragraph (b)(ii); and
 - (ii) may only permit a person to embark on the vessel if the operator is satisfied that the person –
 - (A) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease or is a person to whom paragraph (c) applies; and
 - (B) has returned a negative result from a test for the disease as required under paragraph (b)(ii); and
 - (C) has not subsequently returned a positive result from a test for the disease before embarking on the vessel; and
- (k) paragraph (j) does not apply in respect of a person to whom paragraph (e) applies if the person is complying with the requirements of paragraph (f), if applicable; and
- (l) a crew member of a vessel being used to provide an authorised cruise service is required to –
 - (i) provide evidence that the last test for the disease that has been performed on the crew member was negative for the disease; and
 - (ii) undergo a test for the disease within 7 days, but no later than 24 hours, before the first passenger embarks on the vessel if –
 - (A) the test referred to in subparagraph (i) was not performed within the 7-day period before the first passenger embarks on the vessel; or

- (B) the crew member does not provide evidence of a test as required in subparagraph (i); and
 - (iii) undergo a test for the disease within each 7-day period after his or her last preceding test for the disease until –
 - (A) at least 7 days have passed since the last passenger disembarked from the vessel and the cruise service is completed; and
 - (B) he or she has undergone at least one test for the disease since the last passenger so disembarked; and
 - (iv) while the crew member is in Tasmania, carry evidence of the date of his or her last test for the disease; and
- (m) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may direct the operator of a cruise service to take such action in respect of the cruise service, or vessel providing the cruise service, as is specified by the Director of Public Health or delegate, if the Director of Public Health or delegate is satisfied that the action is necessary to manage a threat, or likely threat, to public health in respect of the disease; and
- (n) in this direction –
 - (i) **authorised cruise service** means a cruise service, provided by a vessel, where –
 - (A) passengers of the cruise service only embark and disembark the vessel within Tasmania; and
 - (B) the number of passengers on board the vessel at any one time does not exceed 99 persons; and
 - (ii) **clinical symptoms**, in respect of the disease, means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;

- (G) loss of taste;
- (H) loss of smell; and
- (iii) **cruise service** means the carriage of passengers on a vessel, whether to and from the same port or different ports –
 - (A) for the purposes of the leisure and pleasure of those passengers; and
 - (B) where the passengers spend more than 24 hours on the vessel as part of the service; and
 - (C) where the cruise service is operated commercially; and
- (iv) **evidence of the vaccination status**, in respect of a person, means –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate in respect of the disease issued to the person by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government; or
 - (B) an equivalent document from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is issued to the person and is recognised by the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; or
 - (C) evidence, that is recognised by the Director of Public Health, that a person has been issued with a document referred to in sub-subparagraph (A) or (B); and
- (v) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (vi) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means a person has received all of the doses of a vaccine for the disease that is necessary for the person to be issued with evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
- (vii) **operator**, of a cruise service, means the person who controls the day-to-day operation of the vessel that is providing the cruise service; and
- (viii) **PCR test** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and

- (ix) **Rapid Antigen Test** means a test, to detect the presence of a viral protein from SARS CoV-2, that –
 - (A) is intended for use primarily outside a laboratory; and
 - (B) is not based on nucleic acid detection methods such as a polymerase chain reaction; and
 - (C) is approved, by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, for use in Australia; and
- (x) **State waters** has the same meaning as in the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*; and
- (xi) **test for the disease** means a PCR test or a Rapid Antigen Test; and
- (xii) **vaccine for the disease** includes –
 - (A) a vaccine that is registered, for use in respect of the disease, by the Therapeutic Goods Administration; and
 - (B) a vaccine that, in advice issued by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Therapeutic Goods Administration considers to be a “recognised vaccine” in respect of the disease; and
- (o) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and
- (p) the direction, given by me on 14 December 2021 and entitled *Cruise Ships – No.2*, is revoked.

Dated: 14 April 2022

Signed: 

Director of Public Health



TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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No. 21 954

Public Health

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997*, in order to manage a threat to public health or a likely threat to public health posed by the disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that -

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates the following premises in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises, from midday on 23 March 2020 to midday on 22 April 2020:
- (i) all premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated -
 - (A) to provide alcohol for consumption at another location than the premises; or
 - (B) to provide accommodation;
 - (ii) all gymnasiums, indoor venues used for sports or fitness, indoor play grounds and centres, and other similar premises or venues;
 - (iii) all cinemas, theatres, entertainment venues, casinos, dance venues, night clubs and other similar premises;
 - (iv) all restaurants and cafes, other than such part of those restaurants and cafes lawfully operated to provide food or drinks to be consumed at another location than the premises;
 - (v) all religious gatherings, places of worship and religious ceremonies, other than funerals on premises where the gathering -
 - (A) is less than 12 people; and
 - (B) complies with paragraph (b)(iii)(A); and
- (b) subject to paragraph (a) and (f) each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania must not allow the following mass gatherings to occur on the premises between midday on 23 March 2020 and midday on 22 April 2020:
- (i) a gathering of five hundred (500) or more persons in a single undivided outdoor space at the same time;
 - (ii) a gathering of one hundred (100) or more persons in a single undivided indoor space at the same time;
 - (iii) a gathering of less than one hundred (100) persons in a single undivided indoor space unless -
 - (A) the total number of persons present in the indoor space, at the same time, does not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the indoor space, as measured in square metres, by 4; or
- (B) the gathering is at a person's private residence and the total number of persons present at the premises, at the same time, does not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the indoor space, as measured in square metres, by 4; or
- (C) the gathering is in -
- (I) a private vehicle; or
 - (II) a large passenger vehicle operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*; or
- (D) the gathering is in a ferry service or vessel service, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of the ferry or vessel:
- (I) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraph (a);
 - (II) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (b)(iii)(A) and paragraph (g) while the person is on the ferry or vessel, other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
- (c) subject to paragraph (f), a person must not organise a mass gathering, as specified in paragraph (b), on premises in Tasmania between midday on 23 March 2020 and midday on 22 April 2020; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), a person must not attend a mass gathering, as specified in paragraph (b), on premises in Tasmania between midday on 23 March 2020 and midday on 22 April 2020; and
- (e) subject to paragraph (f), paragraphs (c) and (d) apply to all mass gatherings not specified in paragraph (f), whether the mass gathering -
- (i) formally, or informally, occurs; or
 - (ii) occurs in public, or private, premises; and
- (f) a reference to a mass gathering in paragraph (b), (c), (d) or (e) does not include the following gatherings:



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Public Health

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- business of those premises;
- (x) at an office building, factory, mining site or construction site that is necessary for the normal operation of those premises;
- (xi) at a school, university, educational institution or childcare facility that -
- (A) is necessary for the normal business of the facility; and
- (B) in relation to a school, university or educational institution, does not involve members of the community other than the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution;
- (xii) at an outdoor place where five hundred (500) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
- (xiii) a gathering specified as exempt from these directions by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing;
- (xiv) a gathering delivered by an operator who has a social distancing policy approved by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing; and
- (h) where practicable, each person must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (i) in this direction -
- (i) **gathering**, in relation to a person's private premises, does not include a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the private premises; and
- (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
- (iii) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
- (iv) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (j) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and
- (k) on 26 March 2020, the direction given by, the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 23 March 2020 in respect of gatherings and premises, is revoked.

Dated this 26th day of March 2020.

MARK VEITCH
Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, food courts and workplace canteens, unless -
- (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
- (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, or contractors, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location-within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraph (c)(iii)(A) and paragraph (h); or
- (a) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.
2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.
3. All hotels, motels, hostels, bed and breakfasts, boarding houses, caravan parks, campsites, camping areas, homeless accommodation and other similar premises, except in relation to -
- (a) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
- (b) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises on a permanent basis; and
- (c) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; and
- (d) other current residents of such premises, up until 11.59 pm, on 1 April 2020, unless the resident proves that the resident has booked travel on the first available flight or sailing after 11:59 pm on 1 April 2020; and
- (e) residents of such premises, who are residents -
- (i) for the purposes of self-isolation or quarantine; or
- (ii) while another person is using the resident's principal residence for self-isolation or quarantine; and
- (f) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person performing duties that make the person a specified person under -
- (i) the direction given in respect of the disease by the Director of Public Health on 20 March 2020 under section 16 of the Act; or
- (ii) such other direction, given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act in respect of the disease, that may replace the direction specified in subparagraph (i); and
- (g) residents of such premises who -
- (i) are residing at the premises for the purpose of employment or for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence or vulnerability; and
- (ii) have only travelled within Tasmania to get to the premises.
4. All residential rehabilitation premises that are providing treatment for addiction or mental health, except in relation to -
- (a) operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
- (b) residents of such premises.
5. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless those premises are being operated -
- (a) to perform a wedding, where -
- (i) the total number of people present at the wedding does not exceed 5 persons; and

- (ii) each person on the premises at the time the wedding is performed complies with paragraph (c)(iii)(A) and paragraph (h); or
- (b) to perform a funeral, where-
 - (i) the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the funeral is performed complies with paragraph (c)(iii)(A) and paragraph (h).
- 6. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs; brothels and other similar premises.
- 7. All galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
- 8. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises, unless used by performers for the purpose of live streaming and the persons in; or on, those premises during the live stream -
 - (a) do not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (b) comply with the requirements of paragraph (c)(iii)(A) and paragraph (h) while in, or on, the premises.
- 9. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.
- 10. All auction houses, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- 11. All spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
- 12. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if -
 - (a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of, a registered health professional within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; and
 - (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraph (c)(iii)(A) and paragraph (h).
- 13. All community centres, neighborhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres, community facilities, libraries and other similar premises, unless the premises are being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services.
- 14. All premises, and all parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area if those premises, or parts of premises, do not provide essential voluntary, or public, services.
- 15. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks, animal of similar: premises, except -
 - (a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function, or the general operation of such premises; and
 - (b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services -
 - (a) unless -
 - (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (iii) in all cases, each person present complies with paragraph (c)(iii)(A) and paragraph (h); or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
3. The provision of beauty therapy, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
4. The provision of hair-and barber services, other than the provision of hair and barber services if the requirements of paragraph (c)(iii)(A) while the service is being provided.
5. The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, other than private home inspections of no more than 3 persons per inspection, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
6. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless -
 - (a) that market is predominately for the provision of food; and
 - (b) the requirements of paragraph (c)(iii)(A) and paragraph (h) are complied with while the market is being provided.
7. The provision of boot camps, personal training and other exercise services, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space -
 - (a) unless-
 - (i) the services are being provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) no more than 10 persons are in the space at the time the service is being provided; and
 - (iii) the requirements of paragraph (c)(iii)(A) and paragraph (h) are complied with while the service is being provided; or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
8. The provision of social sports activities, or other activity-based gatherings, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

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Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises, commencing from 27 March 2020; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service commencing from 27 March 2020; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a) and (g), each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania must not allow the following mass gatherings to occur on the premises commencing from 6 pm on 27 March 2020:
 - (i) a gathering of eleven (11) or more persons in a single undivided outdoor space at the same time;
 - (ii) a gathering of less than eleven (11) persons in a single undivided outdoor space, unless the total number of persons present in the space, at the same time, does not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the space used, as measured in square metres, by 4;
 - (iii) a gathering of eleven (11) or more persons in a single undivided indoor space at the same time;
 - (iv) a gathering of less than eleven (11) persons in a single undivided indoor space, unless the total number of persons present in the space, at the same time, does not exceed the number calculated by

dividing the total area of the space used, as measured in square metres, by 4; and

- (d) subject to paragraph (g), a person must not organise a mass gathering, as specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; and
- (e) subject to paragraph (g), a person must not attend a mass gathering, as specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; and
- (f) paragraphs (d) and (e) apply to all mass gatherings not specified in paragraph (g), whether the mass gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public or private premises; and
- (g) a reference to a mass gathering in paragraph (c), (d), (e) or (f) does not include the following gatherings:
 - (i) at an airport that is necessary for the normal business of the airport;
 - (ii) for the purposes of, or related to, public transportation, including in vehicles or at public transportation facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iii) in a private vehicle;
 - (iv) in a large passenger vehicle operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) on a ferry service or vessel service, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;

- (C) each indoor space on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (c)(iv) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
- (vi) at a medical or health service facility, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services, that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
- (vii) for the purposes of emergency services;
- (viii) at a disability or aged care facility that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
- (ix) at a prison, correctional facility, youth justice centre or other place of custody;
- (x) at a court or tribunal;
- (xi) at Parliament for the purpose of its normal operations;
- (xii) at a supermarket, grocery store, retail store or shopping centre that is necessary for the normal business of those premises;
- (xiii) at an office building, factory, mining site or construction site that is necessary for the normal operation of those premises;
- (xiv) at a school, university, educational institution or childcare facility that –
 - (A) is necessary for the normal business of the facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a school, university or educational institution, does not involve members of the community other than the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution;
- (xv) at an outdoor place where eleven (11) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
- (xvi) a gathering specified as exempt from these directions by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing;
- (xvii) a gathering delivered by an operator who has a social distancing policy approved by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing; and

- (h) where practicable, each person must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (i) in this direction –
 - (i) **gathering**, in relation to a person’s private premises, does not include a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the private premises; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (iii) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
 - (iv) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (j) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and
- (k) on 27 March 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 26 March 2020 in respect of gatherings and premises, is revoked.

Dated: 

Signed: 27.3.2020.

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, food courts and workplace canteens, unless –
 - (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, or contractors, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraph (c)(iv) and paragraph (h); or
 - (c) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.
2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.
3. All hotels, motels, hostels, bed and breakfasts, boarding houses, caravan parks, campsites, camping areas, homeless accommodation and other similar premises, except in relation to –
 - (a) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises on a permanent basis; and
 - (c) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border

- closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; and
- (d) other current residents of such premises, up until 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020, unless the resident proves that the resident has booked travel on the first available flight or sailing after 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020; and
 - (e) residents of such premises, who are residents –
 - (i) for the purposes of self-isolation or quarantine; or
 - (ii) while another person is using the resident's principal residence for self-isolation or quarantine; and
 - (f) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person performing duties that make the person a specified person under –
 - (i) the direction given in respect of the disease by the Director of Public Health on 20 March 2020 under section 16 of the Act; or
 - (ii) such other direction, given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act in respect of the disease, that may replace the direction specified in subparagraph (i); and
 - (g) residents of such premises who –
 - (i) are residing at the premises for the purpose of employment or for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence or vulnerability; and
 - (ii) have only travelled within Tasmania to get to the premises.
4. All residential rehabilitation premises that are providing treatment for addiction or mental health, except in relation to –
- (a) operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) residents of such premises.
5. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless those premises are being operated –

- (a) to perform a wedding, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the wedding does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the wedding is performed complies with paragraph (c)(iv) and paragraph (h); or
- (b) to perform a funeral, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the funeral is performed complies with paragraph (c)(iv) and paragraph (h).
- 6. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
- 7. All galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
- 8. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises, unless used by performers for the purpose of live streaming and the persons in, or on, those premises during the live stream –
 - (a) do not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (b) comply with the requirements of paragraph (c)(iv) and paragraph (h) while in, or on, the premises.
- 9. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.
- 10. All auction houses, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- 11. All spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
- 12. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar

premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if –

- (a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of, a registered health professional within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; and
- (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraph (c)(iv) and paragraph (h).

13. All community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres, community facilities, libraries and other similar premises, unless the premises are being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services.

14. All premises, and all parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area if those premises, or parts of premises, do not provide essential voluntary, or public, services.

15. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks, animal or similar premises, except –

- (a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function, or the general operation of such premises; and
- (b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services –

(a) unless –

- (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed 5 persons; and
- (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed 10 persons; and

- (iii) in all cases, each person present complies with paragraph (c)(iv) and paragraph (h); or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- 3. The provision of beauty therapy, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
- 4. The provision of hair and barber services, other than the provision of hair and barber services if paragraph (c)(iv) is complied with while the service is being provided.
- 5. The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, other than private home inspections of no more than 3 persons per inspection, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- 6. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless –
 - (a) that market is predominately for the provision of food; and
 - (b) the requirements of paragraph (c)(iv) and paragraph (h) are complied with while the market is being provided.
- 7. The provision of boot camps, personal training and other exercise services, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are being provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) no more than 10 persons are in the space at the time the service is being provided; and
 - (iii) the requirements of paragraph (c)(iv) and paragraph (h) are complied with while the service is being provided; or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- 8. The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises, commencing from 31 March 2020; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service commencing from 31 March 2020; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a), (b) and (f), each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania must not allow the following gatherings to occur on the premises commencing from 31 March 2020:
 - (i) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single outdoor space at the same time;
 - (ii) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single indoor space at the same time; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; or
 - (ii) attend a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; and
- (e) paragraph (d) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (f), whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or

- (ii) occurs on public or private premises; and
- (f) a reference to a gathering in paragraph (c), (d) or (e) does not include the following gatherings:
 - (i) at an airport that is necessary for the normal business of the airport;
 - (ii) for the purposes of, or related to, public transportation, including in vehicles or at public transportation facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iii) in a private vehicle;
 - (iv) in a large passenger vehicle operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) on a ferry service or vessel service, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (g) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
 - (vi) at a medical or health service facility, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services, that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (vii) for the purposes of emergency services;
 - (viii) at a disability or aged care facility that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (ix) at a prison, correctional facility, youth justice centre or other place of custody;

- (x) at a court or tribunal;
- (xi) at Parliament for the purpose of its normal operations;
- (xii) at a supermarket, grocery store, retail store or shopping centre for the purpose of the normal business of those premises;
- (xiii) at an office building, factory, mining site or construction site that is necessary for the normal operation of those premises;
- (xiv) at a school, university, educational institution or childcare facility that –
 - (A) is necessary for the normal business of the facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a school, university or educational institution, does not involve members of the community other than the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution;
- (xv) at an outdoor place where three (3) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
- (xvi) at a veterinary establishment, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business at the establishment; and
 - (B) each person on the establishment complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);
- (xvii) at a premises operated for commercial or other purposes, other than premises specified in Schedule 1 or residential premises, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business at the premises; and
 - (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);
- (xviii) at a premises where services are provided, other than the services specified in Schedule 2, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal provision of those services; and
 - (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h) while on the premises;

- (xix) a gathering specified as exempt from these directions by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing;
 - (xx) a gathering delivered by an operator who has a social distancing policy approved by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing; and
- (g) where safe and practicable, each person must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (h) in any gathering, the total number of persons present in any single undivided space, at the same time, must not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the space used, as measured in square metres, by 4; and
- (i) in this direction –
- (i) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the same private premises; or
 - (B) a gathering of persons for the purposes of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or
 - (C) persons at the premises for the purpose of maintaining, renovating or repairing the premises, or maintaining, renovating, installing, removing or repairing an item located at the premises; or
 - (D) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or
 - (E) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether


the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and

(iii) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and

(iv) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and

- (j) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and
- (k) on 31 March 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 27 March 2020 in respect of gatherings and premises, is revoked.

Dated: 30 March 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, food courts and workplace canteens, unless –
- (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, or contractors, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (c) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.

2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.
3. All hotels, motels, hostels, bed and breakfasts, boarding houses, caravan parks, campsites, camping areas, homeless accommodation and other similar premises, except in relation to –
 - (a) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises on a permanent basis; and
 - (c) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; and
 - (d) other current residents of such premises, up until 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020, unless the resident proves that the resident has booked travel on the first available flight or sailing after 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020; and
 - (e) residents of such premises, who are residents –
 - (i) for the purposes of self-isolation or quarantine; or
 - (ii) while another person is using the resident’s principal residence for self-isolation or quarantine; and
 - (f) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person performing duties that make the person a specified person under –
 - (i) the direction given in respect of the disease by the Director of Public Health on 20 March 2020 under section 16 of the Act; or
 - (ii) such other direction, given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act in respect of the disease, that

may replace the direction specified in subparagraph (i);
and

- (g) residents of such premises who –
 - (i) are residing at the premises for the purpose of employment or for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence or vulnerability; and
 - (ii) have only travelled within Tasmania to get to the premises.
- 4. All residential rehabilitation premises that are providing treatment for addiction or mental health, except in relation to –
 - (a) operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) residents of such premises.
- 5. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless those premises are being operated –
 - (a) to perform a wedding, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the wedding does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the wedding is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) to perform a funeral, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the funeral is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h).
- 6. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
- 7. All galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
- 8. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises, unless used by performers for the purpose of live

streaming and the persons in, or on, those premises during the live stream –

- (a) do not exceed 5 persons; and
- (b) comply with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) while in, or on, the premises.

9. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres, skate parks, playgrounds and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.

10. All auction houses, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.

11. All spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.

12. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if –

- (a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of, a registered health professional within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; and
- (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h).

13. All community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres, community facilities, libraries and other similar premises, unless the premises are being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services.

14. All premises, and all parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area if those premises, or parts of premises, do not provide essential voluntary, or public, services.

15. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks, animal or similar premises, except –

- (a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function, or the general operation of such premises; and

(b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (iii) in all cases, each person present complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
3. The provision of beauty therapy, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
4. The provision of hair and barber services, other than the provision of hair and barber services if paragraph (h) is complied with while the service is being provided.
5. The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, other than private home inspections of no more than 3 persons per inspection, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
6. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless –
 - (a) that market is predominately for the provision of food; and
 - (b) the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) are complied with while the market is being provided.

7. The provision of boot camps, personal training and other exercise services, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are being provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the requirements of paragraphs (c), (g) and (h) are complied with while the service is being provided; or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
8. The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises, commencing from 6pm on 3 April 2020; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service commencing from 6pm on 3 April 2020; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a), (b) and (f), each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania must not allow the following gatherings to occur on the premises commencing from 6pm on 3 April 2020:
 - (i) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single outdoor space at the same time;
 - (ii) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single indoor space at the same time; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; or
 - (ii) attend a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; and
- (e) paragraph (d) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (f), whether the gathering –

- (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public or private premises; and
- (f) a reference to a gathering in paragraph (c), (d) or (e) does not include the following gatherings:
- (i) at an airport that is necessary for the normal business of the airport;
 - (ii) for the purposes of, or related to, public transportation, including in vehicles or at public transportation facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iii) in a private vehicle;
 - (iv) in a large passenger vehicle operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) on a ferry service or vessel service, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (g) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
 - (vi) at a medical or health service facility, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services, that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (vii) for the purposes of emergency services;
 - (viii) at a disability or aged care facility that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;

- (ix) at a prison, correctional facility, youth justice centre or other place of custody;
- (x) at a court or tribunal;
- (xi) at Parliament for the purpose of its normal operations;
- (xii) at a supermarket, grocery store or retail store for the purpose of the normal business of those premises;
- (xiii) at a shopping centre, but only where three (3) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the centre to another premises;
- (xiv) at an office building, factory, mining site or construction site that is necessary for the normal operation of those premises;
- (xv) at a school, university, educational institution or childcare facility that –
 - (A) is necessary for the normal business of the facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a school, university or educational institution, does not involve members of the community other than the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution;
- (xvi) at an outdoor place where three (3) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
- (xvii) at a veterinary establishment, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the establishment; and
 - (B) each person on the establishment complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);
- (xviii) at a premises operated for commercial or other purposes, other than premises specified in Schedule 1 or residential premises, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the premises; and
 - (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);

- (xix) at a premises where services are provided, other than the services specified in Schedule 2, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal provision of those services; and
 - (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h) while on the premises;
 - (xx) a gathering specified as exempt from these directions by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing;
 - (xxi) a gathering delivered by an operator who has a social distancing policy approved by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing; and
- (g) where safe and practicable, each person must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (h) in any gathering, the total number of persons present in any single undivided space, at the same time, must not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the space used, as measured in square metres, by 4; and
- (i) in this direction –
- (i) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the same private premises; or
 - (B) a gathering of persons at a private premises if the gathering consists of persons who ordinarily reside at the premises and no more than 2 other persons who do not ordinarily reside at the premises; or
 - (C) a gathering of persons for the purposes of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or
 - (D) persons at the premises for the purpose of maintaining, renovating or repairing the premises, or maintaining,

renovating, installing, removing or repairing an item located at the premises; or

(E) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or

(F) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and

(ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and

(iii) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and

(iv) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and

(j) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and

(k) at 6pm on 3 April 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 30 March 2020 in respect of gatherings and premises, is revoked.

Dated: 2 April 2020

Signed: Mark Vitch

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, food courts and workplace canteens, unless –
 - (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or

- (b) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, or contractors, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (c) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.
- 2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.
- 3. All hotels, motels, hostels, bed and breakfasts, boarding houses, caravan parks, campsites, camping areas, homeless accommodation and other similar premises, except in relation to –
 - (a) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises on a permanent basis; and
 - (c) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; and
 - (d) other current residents of such premises, up until 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020, unless the resident proves that the resident has booked travel on the first available flight or sailing after 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020; and
 - (e) residents of such premises, who are residents –
 - (i) for the purposes of self-isolation or quarantine; or
 - (ii) while another person is using the resident's principal residence for self-isolation or quarantine; and

- (f) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person performing duties that make the person a specified person under –
 - (i) the direction given in respect of the disease by the Director of Public Health on 20 March 2020 under section 16 of the Act; or
 - (ii) such other direction, given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act in respect of the disease, that may replace the direction specified in subparagraph (i); and
 - (g) residents of such premises who –
 - (i) are residing at the premises for the purpose of employment or for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence or vulnerability; and
 - (ii) have only travelled within Tasmania to get to the premises.
4. All residential rehabilitation premises that are providing treatment for addiction or mental health, except in relation to –
- (a) operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) residents of such premises.
5. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless those premises are being operated –
- (a) to perform a wedding, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the wedding does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the wedding is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) to perform a funeral, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the funeral is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h).

6. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
7. All galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
8. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises, unless used by performers for the purpose of live streaming and the persons in, or on, those premises during the live stream –
 - (a) do not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (b) comply with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) while in, or on, the premises.
9. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres, skate parks, playgrounds and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.
10. All auction houses, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
11. All premises, other than newsagencies, where racing, gaming or gambling services are provided.
12. All spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
13. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if –
 - (a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of –
 - (i) a registered health practitioner within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*;
or
 - (ii) a person who holds accreditation, as an accredited exercise physiologist, with Exercise and Sports Science Australia Ltd (ABN 14 053 849 460); and

- (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h).
14. All community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres, community facilities, libraries and other similar premises, unless the premises are being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services.
15. All premises, and all parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area if those premises, or parts of premises, do not provide essential voluntary, or public, services.
16. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises, except –
- (a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function or the general operation of such premises; and
 - (b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (iii) in all cases, each person present complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

3. The provision of beauty therapy, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
4. The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, other than private home inspections of no more than 3 persons per inspection, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
5. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless –
 - (a) the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises; and
 - (b) the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) are complied with while the market is being provided.
6. The provision of boot camps, personal training and other exercise services, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are being provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the requirements of paragraphs (c), (g) and (h) are complied with while the service is being provided; or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
7. The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
8. The provision of garage sales, or other mass selling of second hand goods, at any premises, other than the selling of second-hand goods by a charitable organisation.
9. The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings – No. 6)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a), (b) and (f), each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania must not allow the following gatherings to occur on the premises:
 - (i) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single outdoor space at the same time;
 - (ii) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single indoor space at the same time; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; or
 - (ii) attend a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; and
- (e) paragraph (d) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (f), whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public or private premises; and

- (f) a reference to a gathering in paragraph (c), (d) or (e) does not include the following gatherings:
- (i) at an airport that is necessary for the normal business of the airport;
 - (ii) for the purposes of, or related to, public transportation, including in vehicles or at public transportation facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iii) in a private vehicle;
 - (iv) in a large passenger vehicle operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) on a ferry service or vessel service, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (g) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
 - (vi) at a medical or health service facility, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services, that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (vii) for the purposes of emergency services;
 - (viii) at a disability or aged care facility that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (ix) at a prison, correctional facility, youth justice centre or other place of custody;
 - (x) at a court or tribunal;

- (xi) at Parliament for the purpose of its normal operations;
- (xii) at a supermarket, grocery store or retail store for the purpose of the normal business of those premises;
- (xiii) at a shopping centre, but only where three (3) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the centre to another premises;
- (xiv) at an office building, factory, mining site or construction site that is necessary for the normal operation of those premises;
- (xv) at a school, university, educational institution or childcare facility that –
 - (A) is necessary for the normal business of the facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a school, university or educational institution, does not involve members of the community other than the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution;
- (xvi) at an outdoor place where three (3) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
- (xvii) at a veterinary establishment, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the establishment; and
 - (B) each person on the establishment complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);
- (xviii) at a premises operated for commercial or other purposes, other than premises specified in Schedule 1 or residential premises, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the premises; and
 - (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);
- (xix) at a premises where services are provided, other than the services specified in Schedule 2, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal provision of those services; and

- (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h) while on the premises;
 - (xx) a gathering specified as exempt from these directions by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing;
 - (xxi) a gathering delivered by an operator who has a social distancing policy approved by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing; and
- (g) where safe and practicable, each person must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (h) in any gathering, the total number of persons present in any single undivided space, at the same time, must not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the space used, as measured in square metres, by 4; and
 - (i) in this direction –
 - (i) gathering does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the same private premises; or
 - (B) a gathering of persons at a private premises if the gathering consists of persons who ordinarily reside at the premises and no more than 2 other persons who do not ordinarily reside at the premises; or
 - (C) a gathering of persons for the purposes of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or
 - (D) persons at the premises for the purpose of maintaining, renovating or repairing the premises, or maintaining, renovating, installing, removing or repairing an item located at the premises; or
 - (E) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or

- (F) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
- (ii) indoor space means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
- (iii) outdoor space means a space that is not an indoor space; and
- (iv) premises has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (j) If there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate.

Dated:.....

8 April 2020

Signed:.....



Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, food courts and workplace canteens, unless –
- (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
- (b) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, or contractors, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
- (c) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or

detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.

2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated –
 - (a) on 1 March 2020 and in relation to the sale of alcohol, wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) to provide alcohol, with food provided in accordance with item 1(a), for consumption at another premises.
3. All hotels, motels, hostels, bed and breakfasts, boarding houses, caravan parks, campsites, camping areas, homeless accommodation and other similar premises, except in relation to –
 - (a) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises on a permanent basis; and
 - (c) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; and
 - (d) other current residents of such premises, up until 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020, unless the resident proves that the resident has booked travel on the first available flight or sailing after 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020; and
 - (e) residents of such premises, who are residents –
 - (i) for the purposes of self-isolation or quarantine; or
 - (ii) while another person is using the resident's principal residence for self-isolation or quarantine; and
 - (f) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person performing duties that make the person a specified person under –

- (i) the direction given in respect of the disease by the Director of Public Health on 20 March 2020 under section 16 of the Act; or
 - (ii) such other direction, given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act in respect of the disease, that may replace the direction specified in subparagraph (i); and
- (g) residents of such premises who –
- (i) are residing at the premises for the purpose of employment or for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence or vulnerability; and
 - (ii) have only travelled within Tasmania to get to the premises.
4. All residential rehabilitation premises that are providing treatment for addiction or mental health, except in relation to –
- (a) operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) residents of such premises.
5. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless those premises are being operated –
- (a) to perform a wedding, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the wedding does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the wedding is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) to perform a funeral, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the funeral is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h).
6. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.

7. All galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
8. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises, unless used by performers for the purpose of live streaming and the persons in, or on, those premises during the live stream –
 - (a) do not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (b) comply with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) while in, or on, the premises.
9. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres, skate parks, playgrounds and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.
10. All auction houses, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
11. All premises, other than newsagencies, where racing, gaming or gambling services are provided.
12. All spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
13. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if –
 - (a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of –
 - (i) a registered health practitioner within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; or
 - (ii) a person who holds accreditation, as an accredited exercise physiologist, with Exercise and Sports Science Australia Ltd (ABN 14 053 849 460); and
 - (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h).

14. All community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres, community facilities, libraries and other similar premises, unless the premises are being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services.
15. All premises, and all parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area if those premises, or parts of premises, do not provide essential voluntary, or public, services.
16. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises, except –
 - (a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function or the general operation of such premises; and
 - (b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (iii) in all cases, each person present complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
3. The provision of beauty therapy, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.

4. The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, other than private home inspections of no more than 3 persons per inspection, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
5. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless –
 - (a) the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises; and
 - (b) the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) are complied with while the market is being provided.
6. The provision of boot camps, personal training and other exercise services, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are being provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the requirements of paragraphs (c), (g) and (h) are complied with while the service is being provided; or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
7. The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
8. The provision of garage sales, or other mass selling of second hand goods, at any premises, other than the selling of second-hand goods by a charitable organisation.
9. The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings – No. 7)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Acting Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a), (b) and (f), each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania must not allow the following gatherings to occur on the premises:
 - (i) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single outdoor space at the same time;
 - (ii) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single indoor space at the same time; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; or
 - (ii) attend a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; and
- (e) paragraph (d) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (f), whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or

- (ii) occurs on public or private premises; and
- (f) a reference to a gathering in paragraph (c), (d) or (e) does not include the following gatherings:
 - (i) at an airport that is necessary for the normal business of the airport;
 - (ii) for the purposes of, or related to, public transportation, including in vehicles or at public transportation facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iii) in a private vehicle;
 - (iv) in a large passenger vehicle operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) on a ferry service or vessel service, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (g) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
 - (vi) at a medical or health service facility, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services, that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (vii) for the purposes of providing assistance or support to a person with a disability, if more than one person, who does not ordinarily reside with the person with a disability, is required to provide that assistance or that support to the person with a disability;
 - (viii) for the purposes of emergency services;

- (ix) at a disability or aged care facility that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
- (x) at a prison, correctional facility, youth justice centre or other place of custody;
- (xi) at a court or tribunal;
- (xii) at Parliament for the purpose of its normal operations;
- (xiii) at a supermarket, grocery store or retail store for the purpose of the normal business of those premises;
- (xiv) at a shopping centre, but only where three (3) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the centre to another premises;
- (xv) at an office building, factory, mining site or construction site that is necessary for the normal operation of those premises;
- (xvi) at a school, university, educational institution or childcare facility that –
 - (A) is necessary for the normal business of the facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a school, university or educational institution, does not involve members of the community other than the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution;
- (xvii) at an outdoor place where three (3) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
- (xviii) at a veterinary establishment, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the establishment; and
 - (B) each person on the establishment complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);
- (xix) at a premises operated for commercial or other purposes, other than premises specified in Schedule 1 or residential premises, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the premises; and

- (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);
 - (xx) at a premises where services are provided, other than the services specified in Schedule 2, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal provision of those services; and
 - (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h) while on the premises;
 - (xxi) a gathering specified as exempt from these directions by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing;
 - (xxii) a gathering delivered by an operator who has a social distancing policy approved by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing; and
- (g) where safe and practicable, each person must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (h) in any gathering, the total number of persons present in any single undivided space, at the same time, must not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the space used, as measured in square metres, by 4; and
- (i) in this direction –
- (i) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the same private premises; or
 - (B) a gathering of persons at a private premises if the gathering consists of persons who ordinarily reside at the premises and no more than 2 other persons who do not ordinarily reside at the premises; or
 - (C) a gathering of persons for the purposes of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or

- (D) persons at the premises for the purpose of maintaining, renovating or repairing the premises, or maintaining, renovating, installing, removing or repairing an item located at the premises; or
 - (E) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or
 - (F) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
- (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (iii) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
 - (iv) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (j) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and
 - (k) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 8 April 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 6*, is revoked.

Dated: 14/4/20

Signed: 

Acting Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, food courts and workplace canteens, unless –
 - (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, or contractors, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (c) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.
2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated –
 - (a) on 1 March 2020 and in relation to the sale of alcohol, wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) to provide alcohol, with food provided in accordance with item 1(a), for consumption at another premises.
3. All hotels, motels, hostels, bed and breakfasts, boarding houses, caravan parks, campsites, camping areas, homeless accommodation and other similar premises, except in relation to –
 - (a) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises on a permanent basis; and
 - (c) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border

- closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; and
- (d) other current residents of such premises, up until 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020, unless the resident proves that the resident has booked travel on the first available flight or sailing after 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020; and
 - (e) residents of such premises, who are residents –
 - (i) for the purposes of self-isolation or quarantine; or
 - (ii) while another person is using the resident's principal residence for self-isolation or quarantine; and
 - (f) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person performing duties that make the person a specified person under –
 - (i) the direction given in respect of the disease by the Director of Public Health on 20 March 2020 under section 16 of the Act; or
 - (ii) such other direction, given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act in respect of the disease, that may replace the direction specified in subparagraph (i); and
 - (g) residents of such premises who –
 - (i) are residing at the premises for the purpose of employment or for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence or vulnerability; and
 - (ii) have only travelled within Tasmania to get to the premises.
4. All residential rehabilitation premises that are providing treatment for addiction or mental health, except in relation to –
- (a) operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) residents of such premises.
5. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless those premises are being operated –

- (a) to perform a wedding, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the wedding does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the wedding is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) to perform a funeral, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the funeral is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h).
- 6. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
- 7. All galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
- 8. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises, unless used by performers for the purpose of live streaming and the persons in, or on, those premises during the live stream –
 - (a) do not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (b) comply with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) while in, or on, the premises.
- 9. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres, skate parks, playgrounds and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.
- 10. All auction houses, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- 11. All premises, other than newsagencies, where racing, gaming or gambling services are provided.
- 12. All spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
- 13. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar

premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if –

(a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of –

(i) a registered health practitioner within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; or

(ii) a person who holds accreditation, as an accredited exercise physiologist, with Exercise and Sports Science Australia Ltd (ABN 14 053 849 460); and

(b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h).

14. All community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres, community facilities, libraries and other similar premises, unless the premises are being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services.

15. All premises, and all parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area if those premises, or parts of premises, do not provide essential voluntary, or public, services.

16. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises, except –

(a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function or the general operation of such premises; and

(b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services –

- (a) unless –
 - (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed 10 persons; and
 - (iii) in all cases, each person present complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
3. The provision of beauty therapy, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
 4. The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, other than private home inspections of no more than 3 persons per inspection, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
 5. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless –
 - (a) the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises; and
 - (b) the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) are complied with while the market is being provided.
 6. The provision of boot camps, personal training and other exercise services, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are being provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the requirements of paragraphs (c), (g) and (h) are complied with while the service is being provided; or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
 7. The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

8. The provision of garage sales, or other mass selling of second hand goods, at any premises, other than the selling of second-hand goods by a charitable organisation.
9. The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings – No. 8)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 11 May 2020 –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a), (b) and (f), each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania must not allow the following gatherings to occur on the premises:
 - (i) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single outdoor space at the same time;
 - (ii) a gathering of three (3) or more persons in a single indoor space at the same time; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; or
 - (ii) attend a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; and
- (e) paragraph (d) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (f), whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or

- (ii) occurs on public or private premises; and
- (f) a reference to a gathering in paragraph (c), (d) or (e) does not include the following gatherings:
 - (i) at an airport that is necessary for the normal business of the airport;
 - (ii) for the purposes of, or related to, public transportation, including in vehicles or at public transportation facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iii) in a private vehicle;
 - (iv) in a large passenger vehicle operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) on a ferry service or vessel service, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (g) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
 - (vi) at a medical or health service facility, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services, that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (vii) for the purposes of providing assistance or support to a person with a disability, if more than one person, who does not ordinarily reside with the person with a disability, is required to provide that assistance or that support to the person with a disability;
 - (viii) for the purposes of emergency services;

- (ix) at a disability or aged care facility that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
- (x) at a prison, correctional facility, youth justice centre or other place of custody;
- (xi) at a court or tribunal;
- (xii) at Parliament for the purpose of its normal operations;
- (xiii) at a supermarket, grocery store or retail store for the purpose of the normal business of those premises;
- (xiv) at a shopping centre, but only where three (3) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the centre to another premises;
- (xv) at an office building, factory, mining site or construction site that is necessary for the normal operation of those premises;
- (xvi) at a school, university, educational institution or childcare facility that –
 - (A) is necessary for the normal business of the facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a school, university or educational institution, does not involve members of the community other than the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution;
- (xvii) at an outdoor place where three (3) or more persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
- (xviii) at a veterinary establishment, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the establishment; and
 - (B) each person on the establishment complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);
- (xix) at a premises operated for commercial or other purposes, other than premises specified in Schedule 1 or residential premises, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the premises; and

- (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h);
 - (xx) at a premises where services are provided, other than the services specified in Schedule 2, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal provision of those services; and
 - (B) each person on the premises complies with paragraphs (g) and (h) while on the premises;
 - (xxi) a gathering specified as exempt from these directions by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing;
 - (xxii) a gathering delivered by an operator who has a social distancing policy approved by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing; and
- (g) where safe and practicable, each person must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (h) in any gathering, the total number of persons present in any single undivided space, at the same time, must not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the space used, as measured in square metres, by 4; and
- (i) in this direction –
- (i) **COVID-19 control measures** means a control measure, to eliminate or minimise the risk to health and safety posed by the disease, that is implemented under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* after taking into account all relevant information, recommendations or guidance materials, in relation to the disease, published or specified by SafeWork Australia, or a public authority, within the meaning of that Act; and
 - (ii) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the same private premises; or

- (B) a gathering of persons at a private premises if the gathering consists of persons who ordinarily reside at the premises and no more than 2 other persons who do not ordinarily reside at the premises; or
 - (C) a gathering of persons for the purposes of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or
 - (D) persons at the premises for the purpose of maintaining, renovating or repairing the premises, or maintaining, renovating, installing, removing or repairing an item located at the premises; or
 - (E) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or
 - (F) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
- (iii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
- (iv) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
- (v) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (j) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and
- (k) on 11 May 2020, the direction given by the Acting Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 14 April 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 7*, is revoked.

Dated: 9 May 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, food courts and workplace canteens, unless –
 - (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, or contractors, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (c) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.
2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated –
 - (a) on 1 March 2020 and in relation to the sale of alcohol, wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) to provide alcohol, with food provided in accordance with item 1(a), for consumption at another premises.
3. All hotels, motels, hostels, bed and breakfasts, boarding houses, caravan parks, campsites, camping areas, homeless accommodation and other similar premises, except in relation to –
 - (a) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and

- (b) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises on a permanent basis; and
- (c) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; and
- (d) other current residents of such premises, up until 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020, unless the resident proves that the resident has booked travel on the first available flight or sailing after 11.59 pm on 1 April 2020; and
- (e) residents of such premises, who are residents –
 - (i) for the purposes of self-isolation or quarantine; or
 - (ii) while another person is using the resident’s principal residence for self-isolation or quarantine; and
- (f) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person performing duties that make the person a specified person under –
 - (i) the direction given in respect of the disease by the Director of Public Health on 20 March 2020 under section 16 of the Act; or
 - (ii) such other direction, given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act in respect of the disease, that may replace the direction specified in subparagraph (i); and
- (g) residents of such premises who –
 - (i) are residing at the premises for the purpose of employment or for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence or vulnerability; and
 - (ii) have only travelled within Tasmania to get to the premises.

4. All residential rehabilitation premises that are providing treatment for addiction or mental health, except in relation to –
 - (a) operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (b) residents of such premises.
5. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless those premises are being operated –
 - (a) to perform a wedding, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the wedding does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the wedding is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) to perform a funeral, where –
 - (i) the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed –
 - (A) 20 persons, if the premises has implemented COVID-19 control measures that are appropriate for the premises; or
 - (B) 10 persons, in any other case; and
 - (ii) each person on the premises at the time the funeral is performed complies with paragraphs (g) and (h).
6. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, brothels and other similar premises.
7. All galleries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
8. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises, unless used by performers for the purpose of live streaming and the persons in, or on, those premises during the live stream –
 - (a) do not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (b) comply with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) while in, or on, the premises.

9. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres, skate parks, playgrounds and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.
10. All auction houses, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
11. All premises, other than newsagencies, where racing, gaming or gambling services are provided.
12. All spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
13. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used for sport or fitness, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if –
 - (a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of –
 - (i) a registered health practitioner within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; or
 - (ii) a person who holds accreditation, as an accredited exercise physiologist, with Exercise and Sports Science Australia Ltd (ABN 14 053 849 460); and
 - (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h).
14. All community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres, community facilities, libraries and other similar premises, unless the premises are being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services.
15. All premises, and all parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area if those premises, or parts of premises, do not provide essential voluntary, or public, services.
16. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises, except –

- (a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function or the general operation of such premises; and
- (b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed 5 persons; and
 - (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed -
 - (A) 20 persons, if the premises has implemented COVID-19 control measures that are appropriate for the premises; or
 - (B) 10 persons, in any other case; and
 - (iii) in all cases, each person present complies with paragraphs (g) and (h); or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
3. The provision of beauty therapy, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
4. The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, other than private home inspections of no more than 3 persons per inspection, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

5. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless –
 - (a) the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises; and
 - (b) the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h) are complied with while the market is being provided.
6. The provision of boot camps, personal training and other exercise services, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are being provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the requirements of paragraphs (c), (g) and (h) are complied with while the service is being provided; or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
7. The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings, whether provided in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
8. The provision of garage sales, or other mass selling of second hand goods, at any premises, other than the selling of second-hand goods by a charitable organisation.
9. The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*.

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings – No. 9)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Acting Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 18 May 2020 –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises, except as specified in this direction and in accordance with that schedule; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service except as specified in this direction and in accordance with that schedule; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a), (b) and (f), each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania, must not allow the following to occur on the premises:
 - (i) in relation to a residential premises, more than five (5) persons at the premises who do not ordinarily reside at the premises;
 - (ii) in relation to premises other than residential premises –
 - (A) a gathering of more than ten persons (10) in a single indoor space at the premises, at the same time; or
 - (B) a gathering of more than ten persons (10) in a single outdoor space at the premises, at the same time; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; or

- (ii) attend a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; and
- (e) paragraph (d) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (f), whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public, commercial, retail or residential premises; and
- (f) a reference to a gathering in paragraph (c), (d) or (e) does not include the following gatherings:
 - (i) at an airport that is necessary for the normal business of the airport;
 - (ii) for the purposes of, or related to, public transportation, including in vehicles or at public transportation facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iii) in a private vehicle;
 - (iv) in a large passenger vehicle operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) on a ferry service or vessel service, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h)(i) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h)(ii) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
 - (vi) at a medical or health service facility, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services, that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (vii) for the purposes of providing assistance or support to a person with a disability, if more than one person, who does not ordinarily reside

- with the person with a disability, is required to provide that assistance or that support to the person with a disability;
- (viii) for the purposes of emergency services;
 - (ix) at a disability or aged care facility that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (x) at a prison, correctional facility, youth justice centre or other place of custody;
 - (xi) at a court or tribunal;
 - (xii) at Parliament for the purpose of its normal operations;
 - (xiii) at a supermarket, grocery store or retail store for the purpose of the normal business of those premises;
 - (xiv) at a shopping centre, but only where more than ten persons (10) may be present for the purposes of transiting through the centre to another premises;
 - (xv) at an office building, factory, mining site or construction site that is necessary for the normal operation of those premises;
 - (xvi) at a school, university, educational institution or childcare facility –
 - (A) that is necessary for the normal business of the facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a school, university or educational institution, that does not involve members of the community other than –
 - (I) the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution; or
 - (II) in the case of an educational program run at a school for young children who are not yet enrolled in school, the staff of the school and no more than ten (10) such children and one (1) responsible adult for each such child;
 - (xvii) at a child and family centre operated by the government, or a not-for-profit organisation, for the purposes of running an educational program for young children who are not yet enrolled in school but only where the total number of persons present at the centre does not exceed the staff of the centre, necessary to run the program, and no more than ten (10) such children and one (1) responsible adult for each such child;

- (xviii) at an outdoor place where more than ten persons (10) may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
 - (xix) at a veterinary establishment, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the establishment; and
 - (B) the person who owns, controls or operates the establishment complies with paragraph (h) in respect of the premises;
 - (xx) at a premises operated for commercial or other purposes, other than premises specified in Schedule 1 or residential premises, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the premises; and
 - (B) the person who owns, controls or operates the premises complies with paragraph (h) in respect of the premises;
 - (xxi) at a premises where services are provided, other than the services specified in Schedule 2, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal provision of those services; and
 - (B) the person who owns, controls or operates the premises complies with paragraph (h) in respect of the premises;
 - (xxii) a gathering specified as exempt from these directions by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing;
 - (xxiii) a gathering delivered by an operator who has a social distancing policy approved by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing; and
- (g) a person may enter, and remain on, premises that are not allowed to open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (i) the person is –
 - (A) the owner or the operator of the premises; or
 - (B) an employee, or contractor, who is employed or engaged to work at the premises; or

- (C) the owner, operator, employee or contractor in relation to another premises that is not allowed to open, or operate, under this direction; and
 - (ii) the person is entering, and remaining on, the premises for the purposes of undertaking one or more the following activities:
 - (A) undertaking necessary tasks, including education and training, that will enable the premises to open and operate when it is lawful for the premises to do so;
 - (B) performing necessary maintenance to the premises or items within the premises;
 - (C) performing a task, or action, specified in sub-subparagraph (A) or (B) in respect of another premises that is not allowed to open, or operate, under this direction; and
 - (iii) the person only enters, and remains on, the premises for as long as is necessary to complete the activity referred to in subparagraph (ii) for which the person has entered the premises; and
 - (iv) the person is necessary for the performance of an activity referred to in subparagraph (ii) and only enters, and remains on, the premises while the activity is being performed; and
- (h) if a premises is permitted to open and operate, a service is provided on a premises or persons enter premises in accordance with paragraph (g), each person who owns, controls or operates those premises, other than residential premises, must ensure the following in respect of the premises:
- (i) where practicable, each person on or at the premises must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person;
 - (ii) subject to Schedule 1, the total number of persons present in any single undivided space of the premises, at the same time, must not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total floor area of the space used, as measured in square metres, by 4;
 - (iii) all relevant COVID-19 control measures must be implemented in respect of the operation of the premises;

- (iv) each record that is kept by the premises, in any format, of persons who have entered those premises must be kept for at least 21 days if –
 - (A) the record may be lawfully kept for that period; and
 - (B) the information would assist in contact tracing if there were a diagnosed case of the disease in connection with those premises;
 - (v) each person who provides services on and from the premises must comply with this paragraph as it applies to the provision of those services and the premises; and
- (i) in this direction –
- (i) **attendee**, in relation to a premises or service, does not include each of the following persons:
 - (A) a person employed, or engaged, to work at the premises or provide the service;
 - (B) a volunteer who is assisting in the operation of the premises, or the provision of the service, with the approval or knowledge of the owner, or operator, of the premises;
 - (C) in the case of a wedding service, the persons getting married at the service; and
 - (ii) **COVID-19 control measure** means a control measure, to eliminate or minimise the risk to health and safety posed by the disease, that is implemented under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* after taking into account all relevant information, recommendations or guidance materials, in relation to the disease, published or specified by SafeWork Australia, or a public authority, within the meaning of that Act; and
 - (iii) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the same residential premises; or
 - (B) a gathering of persons at a residential premises if the gathering consists of persons who ordinarily reside at the premises and

- no more than 5 other persons who do not ordinarily reside at the premises; or
- (C) a gathering of persons for the purposes of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or
- (D) persons at the premises for the purpose of maintaining, renovating or repairing the premises, or maintaining, renovating, installing, removing or repairing an item located at the premises; or
- (E) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or
- (F) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
- (iv) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
- (v) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
- (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (vii) a reference in the Schedule to a paragraph in bold and italics is a reference to that paragraph in the body of this direction; and
- (j) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and
- (k) on 18 May 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 9 May 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 8*, is revoked.

Dated: 17 - May - 20

Signed: 

Acting Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Food premises

- (1) A restaurant, café, food court, dining room, canteen or similar premises must not open, or operate, under this direction unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A restaurant, café, dining room or canteen may only open, or operate, under this direction if the restaurant, café, dining room or canteen is being used to provide –
 - (a) food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) in the case of a workplace canteen, food or drink, or both, to be consumed –
 - (i) by an employee, or contractor, of the premises where the workplace canteen is located; and
 - (ii) at another location within those premises that complies with **paragraph (h)**; or
 - (c) food and drink to be consumed at the premises if –
 - (i) the total number of areas open on the premises, for food and drink to be consumed, does not exceed two; and
 - (ii) each area of the premises that is open under subparagraph (i) must –
 - (A) where practicable, have a separate means of entry to the area that does not require an attendee at the area to interact with an attendee at another area of the premises that is also open for food and drink to be consumed; and
 - (B) be –
 - (I) separated, by permanent structures, from any other area of the premises that is also open for food and drink to be consumed; or
 - (II) a discrete area of the premises that is separated from, and a reasonable distance from, any other

area of the premises that is also open for food and drink to be consumed; and

(C) ensure that wait staff, or attendants, that are working in that area of the premises are not also working in another area of the premises that is open for food and drink to be consumed; and

(iii) the total number of attendees, at any one time, present at an area of the premises that is open for food and drink to be consumed, does not exceed the lesser of the following:

(A) 10 attendees;

(B) the total number of persons calculated, under **paragraph (h)(ii)**, for that area.

(3) A restaurant, café, dining room or canteen at a hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre may only open, or operate, under this direction if the restaurant, café, dining room or canteen is being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed by residents or students of, or workers at, the premises where the café, dining room or canteen is located.

2. Premises selling alcohol

(1) A premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including restaurants, pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to such part of a premises that –

(a) on 1 March 2020, was lawfully operated, in relation to the sale of alcohol, wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises; and

(b) after 1 March 2020, continues to operate wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.

(3) A premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if the alcohol is lawfully provided with food for consumption –

(a) at another location; or

- (b) at the premises and is ordered from, and delivered to, to the table at which the food is to be consumed.

3. Accommodation premises

- (1) A hotel, motel, hostel, bed and breakfast, boarding house, caravan park, campsite, camping area, homeless accommodation or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A hotel, motel, hostel, bed and breakfast, boarding house, caravan park, campsite, camping area, homeless accommodation or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is only open, and operating, in respect of the following persons:
 - (a) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of the premises;
 - (b) current residents of the premises, if those residents –
 - (i) predominantly reside at the premises on a permanent basis; or
 - (ii) predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis; or
 - (iii) are unable to return to their principal residence due to a border closure, or travel restriction; or
 - (iv) have booked travel on the first available flight or sailing to return to their principal residence or another place; or
 - (v) are residents of such premises –
 - (A) for the purposes of isolation or quarantine; or
 - (B) while another person is in isolation or quarantine at the resident's principal residence; or
 - (vi) are residing at the premises to enable to person to perform duties or functions that make the person a specified person under the direction of the State Controller, made on 18 April 2020 in relation to persons arriving in Tasmania, under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (vii) are residing at the premises for the purposes of –
 - (A) employment, education or training; or

- (B) respite due to illness, disability or as recommended by a medical practitioner; or
- (C) compassionate reasons including, but not limited to, domestic violence and end of life visitation and care.

4. Rehabilitation premises

- (1) A residential rehabilitation premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A residential rehabilitation premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the premises is providing treatment for addiction or mental health; and
 - (b) the only persons present on the premises are –
 - (i) the operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (ii) residents of such premises.

5. Religious and ceremonial premises

- (1) A place of worship, religious premises, ceremonial premises or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A place of worship, religious premises, ceremonial premises or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if those premises are open to –
 - (a) perform a wedding if the total number of persons present at the wedding does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the wedding;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**; or
 - (b) perform a funeral if the total number of persons at the funeral does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) if the funeral is being performed in an outdoor space, 30 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;

- (ii) if the funeral is being performed in an indoor space, 20 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;
- (iii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**; or
- (c) provide religious instruction, support or services, where the total number of persons does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the provide the instruction, support or service;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**.

6. Entertainment premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) cinemas and entertainment venues;
 - (b) museums, national institutions and historic sites;
 - (c) galleries that are primarily for the display of art that is not for sale;
 - (d) concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums and stadiums;
 - (e) casinos, gaming and other gambling venues;
 - (f) amusement parks, arcades and play centres;
 - (g) dance venues and night clubs;
 - (h) strip clubs and brothels;
 - (i) other similar premises.
- (2) A concert venue, theatre, arena or auditorium may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the premises is being used for the purpose of live streaming a performance or event; and
 - (b) the total number of persons present on the premises at the time of the live stream does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 persons;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**.

7. Sports, recreation and wellness premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used predominantly for sport, fitness or recreation (including dance, gymnastics, cheerleading and other similar activities);
 - (b) pools, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space;
 - (c) skate parks and playgrounds, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space;
 - (d) day spas and massage parlours;
 - (e) spas, saunas and bath houses;
 - (f) other similar premises.
- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1)(a) may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the portion of the premises that is open is operated for the purpose of providing physical rehabilitation services; and
 - (b) the rehabilitation services are only provided to a person on the referral, or recommendation, of –
 - (i) a registered health practitioner within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; or
 - (ii) a person who holds accreditation, as an accredited exercise physiologist, with Exercise and Sports Science Australia Ltd (ABN 14 053 849 460).
- (3) A swimming pool, or therapy pool, may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the changing areas and other communal areas of the premises, other than the pool, are only open –
 - (i) for the purposes of transiting to, or from, the pool; and
 - (ii) to enable a person on the premises to access a toilet on the premises; and
 - (iii) for spectators permitted on the premises in accordance with paragraph (d); and

- (b) if the pool is divided into lanes, only one person is in each lane of the pool at any one time; and
 - (c) the total number of persons present in each pool within the premises does not exceed 10 attendees; and
 - (d) spectators are not permitted in the premises, except for the following spectators:
 - (i) if an attendee using the pool requires a guardian to be present, one spectator may enter, and remain on, the premises while the attendee is using the pool;
 - (ii) if an attendee using the pool requires assistance or support to use the pool as a result of a disability, whether temporary or permanent, one or more spectators may enter, and remain on, the premises if the spectator's presence on the premises is necessary to assist the attendee while he or she is on the premises.
- (4) A skate park, playground or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (a) the premises is primarily an outdoor space; and
 - (b) the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 persons;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under ***paragraph (h)(ii)***.

8. Community premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
- (a) community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres and community facilities;
 - (b) libraries;
 - (c) premises, and parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area;
 - (d) other similar premises.

- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1) may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (a) the premises is operating to provide –
 - (i) essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services; or
 - (ii) other services or activities that may be lawfully provided, or undertaken under this direction; or
 - (b) the premises, other than a library, is operating to provide services and the total number of persons present at the premises when those services are provided does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 attendees;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**.
- (3) In addition to subclause (2)(a), a library may only open, or operate, under this direction to provide library services if –
- (a) the total number of persons present at the library does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 attendees;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**; and
 - (b) all interactive displays and toys within the library are removed or decommissioned.
- (4) Despite subclauses (2) and (3), a premises referred to in subclause (1) may not open, or operate, under this direction for the purposes of providing sports, fitness or other wellness activities including, but not limited to, yoga, meditation, dance, gymnastics, cheerleading or boot camp.

9. Auction premises

- (1) An auction house, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.

- (2) An auction house, or similar premises, may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is being operated in respect of the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- (3) An auction house or similar premises, other than premises to which subclause (2) applies, may only open, or operate, under this direction if the total number of persons present at the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (a) 10 attendees;
 - (b) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under ***paragraph (h)(ii)***.

10. Zoological premises

- (1) A zoo, wildlife centre, animal park, petting zoo, aquarium, marine park or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A zoo, wildlife centre, animal park, petting zoo, aquarium, marine park or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction to enable operators, or workers, or contractors, employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the premises –
 - (a) to care or treat the animals at the premises, to perform an animal rescue function or to ensure the general operation of such premises;
or
 - (b) to produce food or stock.

11. Racing and gaming premises

- (1) A premises, other than newsagency, where racing, gaming or gambling services are provided must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1) may only open, or operate, under this direction for the purposes of one or more of the following:
 - (a) to care for, or provide treatment to, animals at the premises;

- (b) in the case of premises where racing services are provided, to train animals if the only persons present on the premises at the time the training occurs are –
 - (i) necessary to assist in the training of the animal; or
 - (ii) otherwise lawfully permitted to be on the premises.

Schedule 2

1. Ceremonies, worship and other similar services

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless –
 - (a) the total number of persons at the gathering, ceremony, instruction or service does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to provide the ceremony, instruction or service;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated, under **paragraph (h)(ii)**, for the area where the service is being provided; or
 - (b) the gathering, ceremony, instruction or service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- (2) The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 10 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the wedding;
 - (B) the total number of persons calculated, under **paragraph (h)(ii)**, for the area where the wedding is being performed;or
 - (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) if the funeral is being performed in an outdoor space, 30 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;

- (B) if the funeral is being performed in an indoor space, 20 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;
 - (C) the total number of persons calculated, under **paragraph (h)(ii)**, for the area where the funeral is being performed;
- or
- (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

2. Beauty services

- (1) The provision of beauty therapy and treatment, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, subclause (1) does not apply to a treatment, or procedure, performed by a registered health practitioner, within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*, that is within the scope of the practitioner's registration under that Law.

3. Real estate services

The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, unless –

- (a) if the service is provided personally –
 - (i) the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 10 persons;
 - (B) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**; and
 - (ii) the premises where the auction, or inspection, occurs complies with **paragraph (h)**; or
- (b) the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

4. Sales services

- (1) The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises.
- (2) The provision of garage sales, car boot sales or similar means of selling of second hand goods, other than the selling of second-hand goods by a charitable organisation.

5. Sports and fitness services

- (1) The provision of boot camps, personal training and other sports or exercise services –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are being provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the total number of persons present in that outdoor space does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 10 attendees;
 - (B) the total number of persons calculated for the space under ***paragraph (h)(ii)***; or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- (2) The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the services are a Level B activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020; and
 - (iii) the services do not require access to premises that are closed in accordance with this direction; and
 - (iv) the total number of persons present does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 10 attendees;

- (B) the total number of persons calculated for the space under ***paragraph (h)(ii)***; and
- (v) the services do not involve close contact, or direct contact, with another person; or
- (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

6. Services provided under the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*

The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings – No. 10)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 29 May 2020 –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises, except as specified in this direction and in accordance with that schedule; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service except as specified in this direction and in accordance with that schedule; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (a), (b) and (f), each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania, must not allow the following to occur on the premises:
 - (i) in relation to a residential premises, a gathering of more than five (5) persons at the premises who do not ordinarily reside at the premises;
 - (ii) in relation to premises other than residential premises –
 - (A) a gathering of more than ten (10) persons in a single indoor space at the premises, at the same time; or
 - (B) a gathering of more than ten (10) persons in a single outdoor space at the premises, at the same time; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; or

- (ii) attend a gathering, specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania; and
- (e) paragraph (d) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (f), whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public, commercial, retail or residential premises; and
- (f) a reference to a gathering in paragraph (c), (d) or (e) does not include the following gatherings:
 - (i) at an airport that is necessary for the normal business of the airport;
 - (ii) for the purposes of, or related to, public transportation, including in vehicles or at public transportation facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iii) in a private vehicle, private vessel or private aircraft;
 - (iv) in a large passenger vehicle operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) on a ferry service or vessel service, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h)(i) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (h)(ii) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
 - (vi) at a medical or health service facility, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services, that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
 - (vii) for the purposes of providing assistance or support to a person with a disability, if more than one person, who does not ordinarily reside

with the person with a disability, is required to provide that assistance or that support to the person with a disability;

- (viii) for the purposes of emergency services;
- (ix) at a disability or aged care facility that is necessary for the normal business of the facility;
- (x) at a prison, correctional facility, youth justice centre or other place of custody;
- (xi) at a court or tribunal;
- (xii) at Parliament for the purpose of its normal operations;
- (xiii) at a supermarket, grocery store or retail store for the purpose of the normal business of those premises;
- (xiv) at a shopping centre, but only where more than ten (10) persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the centre to another premises;
- (xv) at an office building, factory, mining site or construction site that is necessary for the normal operation of those premises;
- (xvi) at a school, university, educational institution or childcare facility –
 - (A) that is necessary for the normal business of the facility; and
 - (B) in relation to a school, university or educational institution, that does not involve members of the community other than –
 - (I) the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution; or
 - (II) in the case of an educational program run at a school for young children who are not yet enrolled in school, the staff of the school and no more than ten (10) such children and one (1) responsible adult for each such child;
- (xvii) at a child and family centre operated by the government, or a not-for-profit organisation, for the purposes of running an educational program for young children who are not yet enrolled in school but only where the total number of persons present at the centre does not exceed the staff of the centre, necessary to run the program, and no more than ten (10) such children and one (1) responsible adult for each such child;

- (xviii) at an outdoor place where more than ten (10) persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
 - (xix) at a veterinary establishment, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the establishment; and
 - (B) the person who owns, controls or operates the establishment complies with paragraph (h) in respect of the premises;
 - (xx) at a premises operated for commercial or other purposes, other than premises specified in Schedule 1 or residential premises, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the premises; and
 - (B) the person who owns, controls or operates the premises complies with paragraph (h) in respect of the premises;
 - (xxi) at a premises where services are provided, other than the services specified in Schedule 2, if –
 - (A) the gathering is necessary for the normal provision of those services; and
 - (B) the person who owns, controls or operates the premises complies with paragraph (h) in respect of the premises;
 - (xxii) a gathering specified as exempt from these directions by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing;
 - (xxiii) a gathering delivered by an operator who has a social distancing policy approved by the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, in writing; and
- (g) a person may enter, and remain on, premises that are not allowed to open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (i) the person is –
 - (A) the owner or the operator of the premises; or
 - (B) an employee, or contractor, who is employed or engaged to work at the premises; or

- (C) the owner, operator, employee or contractor in relation to another premises that is not allowed to open, or operate, under this direction; and
 - (ii) the person is entering, and remaining on, the premises for the purposes of undertaking one or more of the following activities:
 - (A) undertaking necessary tasks, including education and training, that will enable the premises to open and operate when it is lawful for the premises to do so;
 - (B) performing necessary maintenance to the premises or items within the premises;
 - (C) performing a task, or action, specified in sub-subparagraph (A) or (B) in respect of another premises that is not allowed to open, or operate, under this direction; and
 - (iii) the person only enters, and remains on, the premises for as long as is necessary to complete the activity referred to in subparagraph (ii) for which the person has entered the premises; and
 - (iv) the person is necessary for the performance of an activity referred to in subparagraph (ii) and only enters, and remains on, the premises while the activity is being performed; and
- (h) if a premises is permitted to open and operate, a service is provided on a premises or persons enter premises in accordance with paragraph (g), each person who owns, controls or operates those premises, other than residential premises or private boats, must ensure the following in respect of the premises:
- (i) where practicable, each person on or at the premises must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person;
 - (ii) subject to Schedule 1, the total number of persons present in any single undivided space of the premises, at the same time, must not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total floor area of the space used, as measured in square metres, by 4;
 - (iii) all relevant COVID-19 control measures must be implemented in respect of the operation of the premises;

- (iv) each record that is kept by the premises, in any format, of persons who have entered those premises must be kept for at least 21 days if –
 - (A) the record may be lawfully kept for that period; and
 - (B) the information would assist in contact tracing if there were a diagnosed case of the disease in connection with those premises;
 - (v) each person who provides services on and from the premises must comply with this paragraph as it applies to the provision of those services and the premises; and
- (i) in this direction –
- (i) **attendee**, in relation to a premises or service, does not include each of the following persons:
 - (A) a person employed, or engaged, to work at the premises or provide the service;
 - (B) a volunteer who is assisting in the operation of the premises, or the provision of the service, with the approval or knowledge of the owner, or operator, of the premises;
 - (C) in the case of a wedding service, the persons getting married at the service; and
 - (ii) **COVID-19 control measure** means a control measure, to eliminate or minimise the risk to health and safety posed by the disease, that is implemented under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* after taking into account all relevant information, recommendations or guidance materials, in relation to the disease, published or specified by Safe Work Australia, or a public authority, within the meaning of that Act; and
 - (iii) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the same residential premises; or
 - (B) a gathering of persons at a residential premises if the gathering consists of persons who ordinarily reside at the premises and

- no more than five (5) other persons who do not ordinarily reside at the premises; or
- (C) a gathering of persons for the purposes of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or
 - (D) persons at the premises for the purpose of maintaining, renovating or repairing the premises, or maintaining, renovating, installing, removing or repairing an item located at the premises; or
 - (E) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or
 - (F) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
- (iv) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (v) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
 - (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (vii) a reference in the Schedule to a paragraph in bold and italics is a reference to that paragraph in the body of this direction; and
- (j) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and
 - (k) on 29 May 2020, the direction given by the Acting Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 17 May 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 9*, is revoked.

Dated:.....*28 May 2020*.....

Signed:.....*[Signature]*.....

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Food premises

- (1) A restaurant, café, food court, dining room, canteen or similar premises must not open, or operate, under this direction unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A restaurant, café, dining room or canteen may only open, or operate, under this direction if the restaurant, café, dining room or canteen is being used to provide –
 - (a) food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) in the case of a workplace canteen, food or drink, or both, to be consumed –
 - (i) by an employee, or contractor, of the premises where the workplace canteen is located; and
 - (ii) at another location within those premises that complies with **paragraph (h)**; or
 - (c) food and drink to be consumed at the premises if –
 - (i) the total number of areas open on the premises, for food and drink to be consumed, does not exceed two; and
 - (ii) each area of the premises that is open under subparagraph (i) must –
 - (A) where practicable, have a separate means of entry to the area that does not require an attendee at the area to interact with an attendee at another area of the premises that is also open for food and drink to be consumed; and
 - (B) be –
 - (I) separated, by permanent structures, from any other area of the premises that is also open for food and drink to be consumed; or
 - (II) a discrete area of the premises that is separated from, and a reasonable distance from, any other

area of the premises that is also open for food and drink to be consumed; and

- (C) ensure that wait staff, or attendants, that are working in that area of the premises are not also working in another area of the premises that is open for food and drink to be consumed; and
 - (iii) the total number of attendees, at any one time, present at an area of the premises that is open for food and drink to be consumed, does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 10 attendees;
 - (B) the total number of persons calculated, under **paragraph (h)(ii)**, for that area.
- (3) A restaurant, café, dining room or canteen at a hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre may only open, or operate, under this direction if the restaurant, café, dining room or canteen is being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed by residents or students of, or workers at, the premises where the café, dining room or canteen is located.

2. Premises selling alcohol

- (1) A premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including restaurants, pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to such part of a premises that –
 - (a) on 1 March 2020, was lawfully operated, in relation to the sale of alcohol, wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises; and
 - (b) after 1 March 2020, continues to operate wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.
- (3) A premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if the alcohol is lawfully provided with food for consumption –
 - (a) at another location; or

(b) at the premises and is ordered from, and delivered to, the table at which the food is to be consumed.

3. Accommodation premises

- (1) A hotel, motel, hostel, bed and breakfast, boarding house, caravan park, campsite, camping area, homeless accommodation or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A hotel, motel, hostel, bed and breakfast, boarding house, caravan park, campsite, camping area, homeless accommodation or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is only open, or operating, in respect of the following persons:
 - (a) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of the premises;
 - (b) current residents of the premises, if those residents –
 - (i) predominantly reside at the premises on a permanent basis; or
 - (ii) predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis; or
 - (iii) are unable to return to their principal residence due to a border closure, or travel restriction; or
 - (iv) have booked travel on the first available flight or sailing to return to their principal residence or another place; or
 - (v) are residents of such premises –
 - (A) for the purposes of isolation or quarantine; or
 - (B) while another person is in isolation or quarantine at the resident's principal residence; or
 - (vi) are residing at the premises to enable the person to perform duties or functions that make the person a specified person under the direction of the State Controller, made on 18 April 2020 under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, in relation to persons arriving in Tasmania; or
 - (vii) are residing at the premises for the purposes of –
 - (A) employment, education or training; or

- (B) respite due to illness, disability or as recommended by a medical practitioner; or
- (C) compassionate reasons including, but not limited to, domestic violence and end of life visitation and care.

4. Rehabilitation premises

- (1) A residential rehabilitation premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A residential rehabilitation premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the premises is providing treatment for addiction or mental health; and
 - (b) the only persons present on the premises are –
 - (i) the operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; and
 - (ii) residents of such premises.

5. Religious and ceremonial premises

- (1) A place of worship, religious premises, ceremonial premises or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A place of worship, religious premises, ceremonial premises or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if those premises are open to –
 - (a) perform a wedding if the total number of persons present at the wedding does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the wedding;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**; or
 - (b) perform a funeral if the total number of persons at the funeral does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) if the funeral is being performed in an outdoor space, 30 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;

- (ii) if the funeral is being performed in an indoor space, 20 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;
 - (iii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**; or
- (c) provide religious instruction, support or services, where the total number of persons does not exceed the lesser of the following:
- (i) 10 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform or provide the instruction, support or service;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**.

6. Entertainment premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
- (a) cinemas and entertainment venues;
 - (b) museums, national institutions and historic sites;
 - (c) galleries that are primarily for the display of art that is not for sale;
 - (d) concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums and stadiums;
 - (e) casinos, gaming and other gambling venues;
 - (f) amusement parks, arcades and play centres;
 - (g) dance venues and night clubs;
 - (h) strip clubs and brothels;
 - (i) other similar premises.
- (2) A concert venue, theatre, arena or auditorium may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (a) the premises is being used for the purpose of live streaming a performance or event; and
 - (b) the total number of persons present on the premises at the time of the live stream does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 persons;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**.

7. Sports, recreation and wellness premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used predominantly for sport, fitness or recreation (including dance, gymnastics, cheerleading and other similar activities);
 - (b) pools, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space;
 - (c) skate parks and playgrounds, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space;
 - (d) day spas and massage parlours;
 - (e) spas, saunas and bath houses;
 - (f) other similar premises.
- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1)(a) may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the portion of the premises that is open is operated for the purpose of providing physical rehabilitation services; and
 - (b) the rehabilitation services are only provided to a person on the referral, or recommendation, of –
 - (i) a registered health practitioner within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; or
 - (ii) a person who holds accreditation, as an accredited exercise physiologist, with Exercise and Sports Science Australia Ltd (ABN 14 053 849 460).
- (3) A swimming pool, or therapy pool, may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the changing areas and other communal areas of the premises, other than the pool, are only open –
 - (i) for the purposes of transiting to, or from, the pool; and
 - (ii) to enable a person on the premises to access a toilet on the premises; and
 - (iii) for spectators permitted on the premises in accordance with paragraph (d); and

- (b) if the pool is divided into lanes, only one person is in each lane of the pool at any one time; and
 - (c) the total number of persons present in each pool within the premises does not exceed 10 attendees; and
 - (d) spectators are not permitted in the premises, except for the following spectators:
 - (i) if an attendee using the pool requires a guardian to be present, one spectator may enter, and remain on, the premises while the attendee is using the pool;
 - (ii) if an attendee using the pool requires assistance or support to use the pool as a result of a disability, whether temporary or permanent, one or more spectators may enter, and remain on, the premises if the spectator's presence on the premises is necessary to assist the attendee while he or she is on the premises.
- (4) A skate park, playground or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (a) the premises is primarily an outdoor space; and
 - (b) the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 persons;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under ***paragraph (h)(ii)***.

8. Community premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
- (a) community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres and community facilities;
 - (b) libraries;
 - (c) premises, and parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area;
 - (d) other similar premises.

- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1) may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (a) the premises is operating to provide –
 - (i) essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services; or
 - (ii) other services or activities that may be lawfully provided, or undertaken under this direction; or
 - (b) the premises, other than a library, is operating to provide services and the total number of persons present at the premises when those services are provided does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 attendees;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**.
- (3) In addition to subclause (2)(a), a library may only open, or operate, under this direction to provide library services if –
- (a) the total number of persons present at the library does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 attendees;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**; and
 - (b) all interactive displays and toys within the library are removed or decommissioned.
- (4) Despite subclauses (2) and (3), a premises referred to in subclause (1) may not open, or operate, under this direction for the purposes of providing sports, fitness or other wellness activities including, but not limited to, yoga, meditation, dance, gymnastics, cheerleading or boot camp.

9. Auction premises

- (1) An auction house, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.

- (2) An auction house, or similar premises, may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is being operated in respect of the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- (3) An auction house or similar premises, other than premises to which subclause (2) applies, may only open, or operate, under this direction if the total number of persons present at the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (a) 10 attendees;
 - (b) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**.

10. Zoological premises

- (1) A zoo, wildlife centre, animal park, petting zoo, aquarium, marine park or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A zoo, wildlife centre, animal park, petting zoo, aquarium, marine park or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction to enable operators, or workers, or contractors, employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the premises –
 - (a) to care or treat the animals at the premises, to perform an animal rescue function or to ensure the general operation of such premises;
or
 - (b) to produce food or stock.

11. Racing and gaming premises

- (1) A premises, other than a newsagency, where racing, gaming or gambling services are provided must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1) may only open, or operate, under this direction for the purposes of one or more of the following:
 - (a) to care for, or provide treatment to, animals at the premises;

- (b) in the case of premises where racing services are provided, to train animals if the only persons present on the premises at the time the training occurs are –
 - (i) necessary to assist in the training of the animal; or
 - (ii) otherwise lawfully permitted to be on the premises.

Schedule 2

1. Ceremonies, worship and other similar services

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless –
 - (a) the total number of persons at the gathering, ceremony, instruction or service does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 10 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform or provide the ceremony, instruction or service;
 - (ii) the total number of persons calculated, under **paragraph (h)(ii)**, for the area where the service is being provided; or
 - (b) the gathering, ceremony, instruction or service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- (2) The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 10 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the wedding;
 - (B) the total number of persons calculated, under **paragraph (h)(ii)**, for the area where the wedding is being performed; or
 - (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) if the funeral is being performed in an outdoor space, 30 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;

- (B) if the funeral is being performed in an indoor space, 20 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;
 - (C) the total number of persons calculated, under **paragraph (h)(ii)**, for the area where the funeral is being performed; or
- (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

2. Beauty services

- (1) The provision of beauty therapy and treatment, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, subclause (1) does not apply to a treatment, or procedure, performed by a registered health practitioner, within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*, that is within the scope of the practitioner's registration under that Law.

3. Real estate services

The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, unless –

- (a) if the service is provided personally –
 - (i) the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 10 attendees;
 - (B) the total number of persons calculated for the premises under **paragraph (h)(ii)**; and
 - (ii) the premises where the auction, or inspection, occurs complies with **paragraph (h)**; or
- (b) the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

4. Sales services

- (1) The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises.
- (2) The provision of garage sales, car boot sales or similar means of selling of second hand goods, other than the selling of second-hand goods by a charitable organisation.

5. Sports and fitness services

- (1) The provision of boot camps, personal training and other sports or exercise services –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are being provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the total number of persons present in that outdoor space does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 10 attendees;
 - (B) the total number of persons calculated for the space under *paragraph (h)(ii)*; or
 - (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- (2) The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the services are provided in an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the services are a Level B activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020; and
 - (iii) the services do not require access to premises that are closed in accordance with this direction; and
 - (iv) the total number of persons present does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 10 attendees;

- (B) the total number of persons calculated for the space under ***paragraph (h)(ii)***; and
- (v) the services do not involve close contact, or direct contact, with another person; or
- (b) unless the services are lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

6. Services provided under the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*

The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings – No. 11)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing at 3 pm on 5 June 2020 –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises, unless authorised under this direction; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service unless authorised under this direction; and
- (c) unless otherwise specified in this direction, each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania must not permit the following gatherings to occur on the premises:
 - (i) in relation to a residential premises, more than ten (10) persons at the premises who do not ordinarily reside at the premises;
 - (ii) in relation to premises other than residential premises, either of the following:
 - (A) a gathering of more than twenty (20) persons in a single indoor space at the premises, at the same time;
 - (B) a gathering of more than twenty (20) persons in a single outdoor space at the premises, at the same time; and
- (d) a person must not organise, or attend, a gathering specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania, regardless of whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public, commercial, retail or residential premises; and

- (e) paragraphs (c) and (d) do not apply to a gathering on, or at, the following premises if the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the premises:
- (i) airports;
 - (ii) private vehicles, including private aircrafts and private vessels;
 - (iii) premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation, including in vehicles or facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iv) large passenger vehicles operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) ferry services or vessel services, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, if each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) the number of persons in each area of the ferry or vessel complies with the maximum density limit for the area, other than an area used for accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where each person in the area has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
 - (vi) medical or health service facilities, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services;
 - (vii) premises used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services;
 - (viii) disability or aged care facilities;
 - (ix) prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are held in custody;
 - (x) courts or tribunals;
 - (xi) Parliament;
 - (xii) supermarkets, grocery stores, retail stores or markets operating in accordance with Schedule 2;

- (xiii) shopping centres, but only where more than twenty (20) persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the centre to another premises;
- (xiv) office buildings, factories, mining sites or construction sites;
- (xv) schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities if the gathering does not involve members of the community other than –
 - (A) the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution; or
 - (B) in the case of an educational program run at a school for young children who are not yet enrolled in school, the staff of the school and no more than twenty (20) other persons, in total, consisting of the children attending the program and no more than one (1) responsible adult for each such child;
- (xvi) child and family centres operated by the government, or a not-for-profit organisation, including for the purposes of running an educational program, for young children who are not yet enrolled in school, if the total number of persons present at the centre for that program does not exceed –
 - (A) the staff of the centre; and
 - (B) no more than twenty (20) other persons, in total, consisting of the children attending the program and no more than one (1) responsible adult for each such child;
- (xvii) outdoor places where more than twenty (20) persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
- (xviii) veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;
- (xix) premises operated for commercial or other purposes that are lawfully permitted to operate, other than premises specified in Schedule 1 or residential premises;
- (xx) premises where services are lawfully provided, other than the services specified in Schedule 2, if the gathering is necessary for the normal provision of those services;

- (xxi) other premises, if the gathering at those premises occurs in accordance with a written exemption of the Director of Public Health or the Deputy Director of Public Health; and
- (f) subject to paragraph (g), the owner or operator of premises, other than residential premises, that are lawfully permitted to operate while this direction is in force must ensure that –
 - (i) unless otherwise specified in this direction or any other direction under the Act, the maximum number of persons in a single undivided space on the premises does not exceed the maximum density limit for that space; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) if a premises is operated in a manner that means more than one clause, or subclause, in Schedule 1 or 2 applies to the premises, the total number of persons present on that premises at any one time is not to exceed the greater of the following:
 - (A) if the premises is divided into discrete and self-contained areas and a different clause, or subclause, applies to each discrete area, the sum of the maximum number of persons able to be in each discrete area under those clauses or subclauses;
 - (B) if more than one clause, or subclause, applies to the same area of the premises, the maximum number of persons able to be present under the clause or subclause that provides for the largest maximum number of persons, regardless of the number of persons permitted in the area under other clauses, or subclauses, that apply to the area; and
- (g) paragraph (f)(i) does not apply to a premises referred to in paragraph (e), other than following premises:
 - (i) premises referred to in paragraph (e)(xii), (xiv), (xix) or (xx);
 - (ii) premises granted an exemption accordance with paragraph (e)(xxi) where the exemption does not relate to –

- (A) the maximum density limit of the premises or part of the premises; or
 - (B) the maximum number of persons able to be present on the premises; and
- (h) a person may enter, and remain on, premises that are not permitted to open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (i) the person is –
 - (A) the owner or operator of the premises; or
 - (B) an employee, or contractor, who is employed or engaged to work at the premises; or
 - (C) the owner, operator, employee or contractor in relation to another premises that is not permitted to open, or operate, under this direction; and
 - (ii) the person is entering, and remaining on, the premises for the purposes of undertaking one or more of the following activities:
 - (A) undertaking necessary tasks, including education and training, that will enable the premises to open and operate when it is lawful for the premises to do so;
 - (B) performing necessary maintenance to the premises or items within the premises;
 - (C) performing a task, or action, specified in sub-subparagraph (A) or (B) in respect of another premises that is not permitted to open, or operate, under this direction; and
 - (iii) the person only enters, and remains on, the premises for as long as is necessary to complete the activity referred to in subparagraph (ii) for which the person has entered the premises; and
 - (iv) the person is necessary for the performance of an activity referred to in subparagraph (ii) and only enters, and remains on, the premises while the activity is being performed; and
- (i) if this direction permits all, or a specified part, of premises to have a total number of persons in the premises that is greater than the maximum density limit for that premises, or specified part of that premises, this

direction is taken to set that greater number of persons as the maximum number of persons permitted under this direction for that premises or specified part of that premises; and

- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **attendee**, in relation to a premises or service, does not include each of the following persons:
 - (A) a person employed, or engaged, to work at the premises or provide the service;
 - (B) a volunteer who is assisting in the operation of the premises, or the provision of the service, with the approval or knowledge of the owner, or operator, of the premises;
 - (C) in the case of a wedding service, the persons getting married at the service; and
 - (ii) **maximum density limit**, in relation to premises, or a specified part of premises, means the number of persons calculated for the premises, or specified part of the premises, by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the premises, or specified part of the premises, by 4; and
 - (iii) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the same residential premises; or
 - (B) persons at the premises for the purpose of maintaining, renovating or repairing the premises, or maintaining, renovating, installing, removing or repairing an item located at the premises; or
 - (C) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health or emergency services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
 - (iv) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (v) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and

- (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (k) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and
- (l) on 3.01pm of 5 June 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 28 May 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 10*, is revoked.

Dated: 5 June 2020 Time: 1445

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Premises providing food, drink or alcohol

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, under this direction unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) a restaurant, café, dining room, canteen or similar premises;
 - (b) premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises including, but not limited to, premises referred to in paragraph (a), pubs, bars, registered and licensed clubs and hotels;
 - (c) food courts and night clubs.
- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1)(a) or (b) may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is being used to provide –
 - (a) food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) food or drink to be consumed at the premises if –
 - (i) the total number of attendees present at the premises, at any one time, does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 40 attendees;
 - (B) the maximum density limit for the part of the premises that is open for food or drink to be consumed; and

- (ii) if alcohol is purchased for consumption at the premises, the alcohol is only served to the attendees of the premises at an area of the premises –
 - (A) where tables and seating is provided; and
 - (B) other than where the drink is prepared; and
 - (iii) other than the provision of food or drink, the only services and activities to be provided to, or on the behalf of, attendees of the premises are services or activities that may be undertaken by the attendees while the attendees remain seated at tables at the premises.
- (3) A premises referred to in subclause (1)(a) that is open or operating at a workplace, hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed by residents or students of, or workers and contractors at, the premises where the café, dining room or canteen is located.
- (4) Subclause (1)(b) does not apply to such part of a premises that –
 - (a) on 1 March 2020, was lawfully operated, in relation to the sale of alcohol, wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises; and
 - (b) after 1 March 2020, continues to operate wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises.

2. Accommodation premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) hotels, motels, hostels, boarding houses or similar premises;
 - (b) bed and breakfasts or similar premises;
 - (c) premises used for short stay accommodation, being premises that are available, for monetary gain by the owner of the premises, for use, or intended for use, as accommodation for periods of not more than 4 weeks;

- (d) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas or similar premises.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply in respect of homeless accommodation or similar premises.
- (3) A hotel, motel, hostel, boarding house or similar premises may only open, or operate, if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees, at any one time, in a communal area of the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 attendees;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for that area; and
 - (b) the total number of attendees, at any one time, in any area of the premises that is an area where persons pay to sleep does not exceed the greater of the following:
 - (i) the maximum density limit for that area;
 - (ii) the number of persons that have paid to sleep in that area at that time.
- (4) A bed and breakfast premises, premises used for short stay accommodation or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if the total number of attendees, at any one time, at the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (a) 20 attendees;
 - (b) the maximum density limit for the premises.
- (5) A caravan park, campsite, camping area or similar premises may only open, or operate, if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees, at any one time, in each discrete area of the premises that is serviced by communal facilities for attendees does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 attendees;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for that area; and
 - (b) subject to paragraph (c), the total number of persons, at any time in any area of the premises that is an area where persons pay to sleep does not exceed the greater of the following:
 - (i) the maximum density limit for that area;
 - (ii) the number of persons that have paid to sleep in that area at that time; and

- (c) the person operating the caravan park, campsite, camping area or similar area ensures that each site of those premises is not booked to accommodate more than maximum density limit for that site unless all the persons being accommodated at that site under the booking ordinarily reside at the same primary residence.

3. Religious and ceremonial premises

- (1) A place of worship, religious premises, ceremonial premises or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A place of worship, religious premises, ceremonial premises or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if those premises are open to –
 - (a) perform a wedding if the total number of persons present at the wedding does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 40 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the wedding;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises; or
 - (b) perform a funeral if the total number of persons at the funeral does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 50 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises; or
 - (c) provide religious instruction, support or services, where the total number of persons does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 40 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform or provide the instruction, support or service;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises.

4. Entertainment premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) cinemas and entertainment venues;
 - (b) museums, national institutions and historic sites;
 - (c) galleries that are primarily for the display of art that is not for sale;

- (d) concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums and stadiums;
 - (e) casinos, gaming and other gambling venues;
 - (f) amusement parks, arcades and play centres;
 - (g) dance venues and night clubs;
 - (h) strip clubs and brothels;
 - (i) other similar premises.
- (2) A concert venue, theatre, arena, auditorium or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (a) the total number of attendees present in the public areas of the premises, other than the foyer or lobby of the premises, does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 40 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises; and
 - (b) where practicable, the operator of the premises ensures that attendees at the premises are sufficiently separated from other attendees –
 - (i) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (ii) while in the foyer or lobby of the premises; and
 - (c) if the premises is being used to provide a live performance, the total number of performers and persons assisting in the provision of the performance, other than front-of-house persons, do not exceed the lesser of the following at any one time:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the stage and backstage areas of the premises, in total.
- (3) A museum, national institution, historic site or gallery may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (a) the total number of attendees present in the public areas of the premises, other than the foyer or lobby of the premises, does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises; and

- (b) where practicable, the operator of the premises ensures that attendees at the premises are sufficiently separated from other attendees –
 - (i) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (ii) while in the foyer or lobby of the premises.
- (4) A movie cinema or movie theatre may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees present in each single cinema or theatre does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 40 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for that cinema or theatre; and
 - (b) the operator of the premises ensures that each viewing at the premises commences and ends at a different time to other viewings at the premises so as to minimise the number of persons entering or exiting the premises at any one time; and
 - (c) where practicable, the operator of the premises ensures that attendees at the premises are sufficiently separated from other attendees –
 - (i) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (ii) while in the foyer or lobby of the premises.
- (5) A casino, gaming venue or gambling venue may only open, or operate, under this direction, in respect of gambling, gaming, or wagering, in so far as the premises may be lawfully open, or operated, for one or more of the following activities:
 - (a) games of keno, within the meaning of the *Gaming Control Act 1993*, provided at the premises;
 - (b) totalizator wagering, within the meaning of the *Gaming Control Act 1993*, that occurs at the premises.
- (6) An amusement park, arcade, play centre or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the premises is primarily an outdoor space; and
 - (b) the total number of attendees present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;

- (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises.

5. Sports, recreation and wellness premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used predominantly for sport, fitness or recreation (including dance, gymnastics, cheerleading and other similar activities);
 - (b) pools, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space;
 - (c) skate parks and playgrounds, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space;
 - (d) spas, saunas and bath houses;
 - (e) other similar premises.
- (2) A gymnasium, health club, fitness centre, wellness centre or other indoor venue used predominantly for sport, fitness or recreation (including dance, gymnastics, cheerleading and other similar activities) may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees present in the indoor spaces of that premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the indoor spaces of that premises in total; and
 - (b) in each outdoor space of that premises –
 - (i) the total number of attendees present does not exceed the maximum density limit for that outdoor space; and
 - (ii) a gathering in that outdoor space complies with the requirements of this direction; and
 - (c) the changing areas and other communal areas of the premises, other than the exercise areas, are only open –
 - (i) for the purposes of transiting to, or from, the exercise areas; and

- (ii) to enable a person on the premises to access a toilet on the premises; and
 - (d) at least one person employed, or engaged, by the operator of the premises is present on the premises at all times while the premises is open to members of, or other persons using, the premises.
- (3) A swimming pool, or therapy pool, may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the changing areas and other communal areas of the premises, other than the pool, are only open –
 - (i) for the purposes of transiting to, or from, the pool; and
 - (ii) to enable a person on the premises to access a toilet on the premises; and
 - (iii) for spectators permitted on the premises in accordance with paragraph (c); and
 - (b) the total number of attendees present in each pool within the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for that pool; and
 - (c) spectators are not permitted in the premises, except for the following spectators:
 - (i) if an attendee using the pool requires a guardian to be present, one spectator may enter, and remain on, the premises while the attendee is using the pool;
 - (ii) if an attendee using the pool requires assistance or support to use the pool as a result of a disability, whether temporary or permanent, one or more spectators may enter, and remain on, the premises if the spectator's presence on the premises is necessary to assist the attendee while he or she is on the premises.
- (4) A skate park, playground or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the premises is primarily an outdoor space; and
 - (b) the total number of attendees present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:

- (i) 20 persons;
- (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises.

6. Community premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres and community facilities;
 - (b) libraries;
 - (c) premises, and parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area;
 - (d) other similar premises.
- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1) may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the premises is operating to provide –
 - (i) essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services; or
 - (ii) other services or activities that may be lawfully provided, or undertaken under this direction; or
 - (b) the premises, other than a library, is operating to provide a service and the total number of attendees present at the premises when the service is provided does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises.
- (3) In addition to subclause (2)(a), a library may only open, or operate, under this direction to provide library services if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees present at each discrete area of the library does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for that discrete area of the library;and
 - (b) all interactive displays and toys within the library are removed or decommissioned.

7. Auction premises

- (1) An auction house, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) An auction house, or similar premises, may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is being operated in respect of the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- (3) An auction house or similar premises, other than premises to which subclause (2) applies, may only open, or operate, under this direction if the total number of attendees present at the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (a) 20 persons;
 - (b) the maximum density limit for the premises.

8. Zoological premises

- (1) A zoo, wildlife centre, animal park, petting zoo, aquarium, marine park or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) An zoo, wildlife centre, animal park, petting zoo, aquarium, marine park or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction –
 - (a) if –
 - (i) the premises is primarily an outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the total number of attendees present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 40 persons;
 - (B) the maximum density limit for the premises; or
 - (b) if the premises is not open to members of the public, to enable operators, or workers, or contractors, employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the premises –
 - (i) to care or treat the animals at the premises, to perform an animal rescue function or to ensure the general operation of such premises; or

- (ii) to produce food or stock.

9. Racing premises

- (1) A premises where racing services are provided must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1) may only open, or operate, under this direction for the purposes of one or more of the following:
 - (a) to care for, or provide treatment to, animals at the premises;
 - (b) in the case of premises where racing services are provided, to train animals if the only persons present on the premises at the time the training occurs are –
 - (i) necessary to assist in the training of the animal; or
 - (ii) otherwise lawfully permitted to be on the premises.
- (3) This clause is revoked at 11.59 pm on 12 June 2020.

Schedule 2

1. Ceremonies, worship and other similar services

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless –
 - (a) the total number of persons at the gathering, ceremony, instruction or service does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 40 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to provide the ceremony, instruction or service;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for area where the service is being provided; or
 - (b) the gathering, ceremony, instruction or service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- (2) The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) in the case of a wedding, the total number of persons present does not exceed the lesser of the following:

- (A) 40 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the wedding;
 - (B) the maximum density limit for the area where the wedding is being performed; or
- (ii) in the case of a funeral, the total number of persons present does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 50 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to perform the funeral;
 - (B) the maximum density limit for the area where the funeral is being performed; or
- (b) unless the service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

2. Real estate services

The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, unless –

- (a) if the service is provided personally, the total number of attendees present on the premises where the service is provided does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises; or
- (b) the service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

3. Sales services

- (1) The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises.
- (2) The provision of garage sales, car boot sales or similar means of selling of second-hand goods, other than the selling of second-hand goods by a charitable organisation.

4. Sports and fitness services

- (1) The provision of boot camps, personal training and other sports or exercise services unless –
 - (a) the total number of attendees present in the space where the service is provided does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the space; or
 - (b) the service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- (2) The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the service is a Level B activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020; and
 - (ii) the service does not require access to premises that are closed, in accordance with this direction, for the service to be provided; and
 - (iii) the total number of attendees present in the space where the service is provided does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 20 persons;
 - (B) the maximum density limit for the space; and
 - (iv) the service does not involve close contact, or direct contact, with another person; or
 - (b) unless the service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

5. Services provided under the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*

The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings – No. 12)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing at 12 noon on 17 June 2020 –

- (a) each person who owns, controls or operates a premises specified in Schedule 1 in Tasmania must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises, unless authorised under this direction; and
- (b) each person who provides a service specified in Schedule 2 in Tasmania must not provide the service unless authorised under this direction; and
- (c) unless otherwise specified in this direction, each person who owns, controls or operates premises in Tasmania must not permit the following gatherings to occur on the premises:
 - (i) in relation to a residential premises, more than twenty (20) persons at the premises who do not ordinarily reside at the premises;
 - (ii) in relation to premises other than residential premises, either of the following:
 - (A) a gathering of more than eighty (80) persons in a single indoor space at the premises, at the same time;
 - (B) a gathering of more than eighty (80) persons in a single outdoor space at the premises, at the same time; and
- (d) a person must not organise, or attend, a gathering specified in paragraph (c), on premises in Tasmania, regardless of whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public, commercial, retail or residential premises; and

- (e) paragraphs (c) and (d) do not apply to a gathering on, or at, the following premises if the gathering is necessary for the normal business of the premises:
- (i) airports;
 - (ii) private vehicles, including private aircrafts and private vessels;
 - (iii) premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation, including in vehicles or facilities such as stations, platforms and stops;
 - (iv) large passenger vehicles operated as a passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
 - (v) ferry services or vessel services, operated between Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, if each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) the number of persons in each area of the ferry or vessel complies with the maximum density limit for the area, other than an area used for accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where each person in the area has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
 - (vi) medical or health service facilities, including such part of the facility used to provide physical rehabilitation services;
 - (vii) premises used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services;
 - (viii) disability or aged care facilities;
 - (ix) prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are held in custody;
 - (x) courts or tribunals;
 - (xi) Parliament;
 - (xii) supermarkets, grocery stores, retail stores or markets operating in accordance with Schedule 2;

- (xiii) shopping centres, but only where more than eighty (80) persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the centre to another premises;
 - (xiv) office buildings, factories, mining sites or construction sites;
 - (xv) schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities if the gathering in excess of eighty (80) persons does not involve members of the community other than the staff and students of the school, university or educational institution;
 - (xvi) child and family centres operated by the government, or a not-for-profit organisation, including for the purposes of running an educational program;
 - (xvii) outdoor places where more than eighty (80) persons may be present for the purposes of transiting through the place;
 - (xviii) veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;
 - (xix) premises operated for commercial or other purposes that are lawfully permitted to operate, other than premises specified in Schedule 1 or residential premises;
 - (xx) premises where services are lawfully provided, other than the services specified in Schedule 2, if the gathering is necessary for the normal provision of those services;
 - (xxi) other premises, if the gathering at those premises occurs in accordance with a written exemption of the Director of Public Health or the Deputy Director of Public Health; and
- (f) subject to paragraph (g), the owner or operator of premises, other than residential premises, that are lawfully permitted to operate while this direction is in force must ensure that –
- (i) unless otherwise specified in this direction or any other direction under the Act, the maximum number of persons in a single undivided space on the premises does not exceed the maximum density limit for that space; and

- (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (iii) if a premises is operated in a manner that means more than one clause, or subclause, in Schedule 1 or 2 applies to the premises, the total number of persons present on that premises at any one time is not to exceed the greater of the following:
 - (A) if the premises is divided into discrete and self-contained areas and a different clause, or subclause, applies to each discrete area, the sum of the maximum number of persons able to be in each discrete area under those clauses or subclauses;
 - (B) if more than one clause, or subclause, applies to the same area of the premises, the maximum number of persons able to be present under the clause or subclause that provides for the largest maximum number of persons, regardless of the number of persons permitted in the area under other clauses, or subclauses, that apply to the area; and
- (g) paragraph (f)(i) does not apply to a premises referred to in paragraph (e), other than the following premises:
 - (i) premises referred to in paragraph (e)(xii), (xiv), (xix) or (xx);
 - (ii) premises granted an exemption in accordance with paragraph (e)(xxi) where the exemption does not relate to –
 - (A) the maximum density limit of the premises or part of the premises; or
 - (B) the maximum number of persons able to be present on the premises; and
- (h) a person may enter, and remain on, premises that are not permitted to open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (i) the person is –
 - (A) the owner or operator of the premises; or
 - (B) an employee, or contractor, who is employed or engaged to work at the premises; or

- (C) the owner, operator, employee or contractor in relation to another premises that is not permitted to open, or operate, under this direction; and
 - (ii) the person is entering, and remaining on, the premises for the purposes of undertaking one or more of the following activities:
 - (A) undertaking necessary tasks, including education and training, that will enable the premises to open and operate when it is lawful for the premises to do so;
 - (B) performing necessary maintenance to the premises or items within the premises;
 - (C) performing a task, or action, specified in sub-subparagraph (A) or (B) in respect of another premises that is not permitted to open, or operate, under this direction; and
 - (iii) the person only enters, and remains on, the premises for as long as is necessary to complete the activity referred to in subparagraph (ii) for which the person has entered the premises; and
 - (iv) the person is necessary for the performance of an activity referred to in subparagraph (ii) and only enters, and remains on, the premises while the activity is being performed; and
- (i) if this direction permits all, or a specified part, of premises to have a total number of persons in the premises that is greater than the maximum density limit for that premises, or specified part of that premises, this direction is taken to set that greater number of persons as the maximum number of persons permitted under this direction for that premises or specified part of that premises; and
 - (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **attende**e, in relation to premises or a service, does not include each of the following persons:
 - (A) a person employed, or engaged, to work at the premises or provide the service;

- (B) a volunteer who is assisting in the operation of the premises, or the provision of the service, with the approval or knowledge of the owner, or operator, of the premises;
 - (C) in the case of a wedding service, the persons getting married at the service; and
 - (ii) **maximum density limit**, in relation to premises, or a specified part of premises, means the number of persons calculated for the premises, or specified part of the premises, by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the premises, or specified part of the premises, by 4; and
 - (iii) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons if each member of that gathering ordinarily resides at the same residential premises; or
 - (B) persons at the premises for the purpose of maintaining, renovating or repairing the premises, or maintaining, renovating, installing, removing or repairing an item located at the premises; or
 - (C) persons at the premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health or emergency services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
 - (iv) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (v) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
 - (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (k) if there is a dispute as to whether a service is essential for the purposes of this direction, the Director of Public Health may determine that dispute as the Director considers appropriate; and
- (l) at 12 noon on 17 June 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 5 June 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 11*, is revoked.

Dated: 17 June 2020

Time: 1105

Signed: Mark Vitell

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Premises providing food, drink or alcohol

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, under this direction unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) a restaurant, café, dining room, canteen or similar premises;
 - (b) premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises including, but not limited to, premises referred to in paragraph (a), pubs, bars, registered and licensed clubs and hotels;
 - (c) food courts and night clubs.
- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1)(a) or (b) may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is being used to provide –
 - (a) food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) food or drink to be consumed at the premises if –
 - (i) the total number of attendees present at the premises, at any one time, does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 80 attendees;
 - (B) the maximum density limit for the part of the premises that is open for food or drink to be consumed; and
 - (ii) if alcohol is purchased for consumption at the premises, the alcohol is only served to the attendees of the premises at an area of the premises –
 - (A) where tables and seating is provided; and
 - (B) other than where the drink is prepared; and
 - (iii) other than the provision of food or drink, the only services and activities to be provided to, or on the behalf of, attendees of the premises are services or activities that may be undertaken by

the attendees while the attendees remain seated at tables at the premises.

- (3) A premises referred to in subclause (1)(a) that is open or operating at a workplace, hospital, residential care home, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed by residents or students of, or workers and contractors at, the premises where the café, dining room or canteen is located.

2. Accommodation premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
- (a) hotels, motels, hostels, boarding houses or similar premises;
 - (b) bed and breakfasts or similar premises;
 - (c) premises used for short stay accommodation, being premises that are available, for monetary gain by the owner of the premises, for use, or intended for use, as accommodation for periods of not more than 4 weeks;
 - (d) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas or similar premises.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply in respect of homeless accommodation or similar premises.
- (3) A hotel, motel, hostel, boarding house or similar premises may only open, or operate, if –
- (a) the total number of attendees, at any one time, in a communal area of the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 attendees;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for that area; and
 - (b) the total number of attendees, at any one time, in any area of the premises that is an area where persons pay to sleep does not exceed the greater of the following:
 - (i) the maximum density limit for that area;
 - (ii) the number of persons that have paid to sleep in that area at that time.

- (4) A bed and breakfast premises, premises used for short stay accommodation or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if the total number of attendees, at any one time, at the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (a) 20 attendees;
 - (b) the maximum density limit for the premises.
- (5) A caravan park, campsite, camping area or similar premises may only open, or operate, if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees, at any one time, in each discrete area of the premises that is serviced by communal facilities for attendees does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 attendees;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for that area; and
 - (b) subject to paragraph (c), the total number of persons, at any time in any area of the premises that is an area where persons pay to sleep does not exceed the greater of the following:
 - (i) the maximum density limit for that area;
 - (ii) the number of persons that have paid to sleep in that area at that time; and
 - (c) the person operating the caravan park, campsite, camping area or similar area ensures that each site of those premises is not booked to accommodate more than the maximum density limit for that site unless all the persons being accommodated at that site under the booking ordinarily reside at the same primary residence.

3. Religious and ceremonial premises

A place of worship, religious premises, ceremonial premises or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless the total number of persons present at the premises, at any time, does not exceed the lesser of the following:

- (a) 80 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to operate the premises or provide a service or religious support or instruction;
- (b) the maximum density limit for the premises.

4. Entertainment premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) cinemas and entertainment venues;
 - (b) museums, national institutions and historic sites;
 - (c) galleries that are primarily for the display of art that is not for sale;
 - (d) concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums and stadiums;
 - (e) casinos, gaming and other gambling venues;
 - (f) amusement parks, arcades and play centres;
 - (g) dance venues and night clubs;
 - (h) strip clubs and brothels;
 - (i) other similar premises.
- (2) A concert venue, theatre, arena, auditorium or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees present in the public areas of the premises, other than the foyer or lobby of the premises, does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises; and
 - (b) where practicable, the operator of the premises ensures that attendees at the premises are sufficiently separated from other attendees –
 - (i) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (ii) while in the foyer or lobby of the premises.
- (3) A museum, national institution, historic site or gallery may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees present in the public areas of the premises, other than the foyer or lobby of the premises, does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises; and
 - (b) where practicable, the operator of the premises ensures that attendees at the premises are sufficiently separated from other attendees –

- (i) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (ii) while in the foyer or lobby of the premises.
- (4) A movie cinema or movie theatre may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees present in each single cinema or theatre does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for that cinema or theatre; and
 - (b) the operator of the premises ensures that each viewing at the premises commences and ends at a different time to other viewings at the premises so as to minimise the number of persons entering or exiting the premises at any one time; and
 - (c) where practicable, the operator of the premises ensures that attendees at the premises are sufficiently separated from other attendees –
 - (i) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (ii) while in the foyer or lobby of the premises.
- (5) A casino, gaming venue or gambling venue may only open, or operate, under this direction, in respect of gambling, gaming, or wagering, in so far as the premises may be lawfully open, or operated, for one or more of the following activities:
 - (a) games of keno, within the meaning of the *Gaming Control Act 1993*, provided at the premises;
 - (b) gaming activities, within the meaning of the *Gaming Control Act 1993*, that occur at the premises;
 - (c) activities performed under a minor gaming permit, within the meaning of the *Gaming Control Act 1993*, that occur at the premises.
- (6) An amusement park, arcade, play centre or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the premises is primarily an outdoor space; and
 - (b) the total number of attendees present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises.

5. Sports, recreation and wellness premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor venues used predominantly for sport, fitness or recreation (including dance, gymnastics, cheerleading and other similar activities);
 - (b) pools, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space;
 - (c) skate parks and playgrounds, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space;
 - (d) spas, saunas and bath houses;
 - (e) other similar premises.
- (2) A gymnasium, health club, fitness centre, wellness centre or other indoor venue used predominantly for sport, fitness or recreation (including dance, gymnastics, cheerleading and other similar activities) may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) subject to paragraph (b), the total number of attendees present in each single, and discrete, undivided indoor space of that premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the single undivided indoor spaces; and
 - (b) the total number of attendees present in each distinct building on the premises, in total, does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the building; and
 - (c) in each outdoor space of that premises –
 - (i) the total number of attendees present does not exceed the maximum density limit for that outdoor space; and
 - (ii) the total number of attendees in each distinct gathering in that outdoor space does not exceed 20 persons; and

- (iii) a gathering in that outdoor space complies with the requirements of this direction; and
 - (d) the changing areas and other communal areas of the premises, other than the exercise areas, are only open –
 - (i) for the purposes of transiting to, or from, the exercise areas; and
 - (ii) to enable a person on the premises to access a toilet on the premises; and
 - (e) at least one person employed, or engaged, by the operator of the premises is present on the premises at all times while the premises is open to members of, or other persons using, the premises; and
 - (f) where practicable, the operator of the premises ensures that attendees at the premises are sufficiently separated from other attendees when entering, or exiting, the premises and each area of the premises.
- (3) A swimming pool, or therapy pool, may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
- (a) the changing areas and other communal areas of the premises, other than the pool, are only open –
 - (i) for the purposes of transiting to, or from, the pool; and
 - (ii) to enable a person on the premises to access a toilet on the premises; and
 - (iii) for spectators permitted on the premises in accordance with paragraph (c); and
 - (b) the total number of attendees present in each pool within the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for that pool; and
 - (c) spectators are not permitted in the premises, except for the following spectators:
 - (i) if an attendee using the pool requires a guardian to be present, one spectator may enter, and remain on, the premises while the attendee is using the pool;

- (ii) if an attendee using the pool requires assistance or support to use the pool as a result of a disability, whether temporary or permanent, one or more spectators may enter, and remain on, the premises if the spectator's presence on the premises is necessary to assist the attendee while he or she is on the premises.
- (4) A skate park, playground or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the premises is primarily an outdoor space; and
 - (b) the total number of attendees present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises.

6. Community premises

- (1) The following premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause:
 - (a) community centres, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres and community facilities;
 - (b) libraries;
 - (c) premises, and parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area;
 - (d) other similar premises.
- (2) A premises referred to in subclause (1) may only open, or operate, under this direction if –
 - (a) the premises is operating to provide –
 - (i) essential voluntary, or public, services such as food banks or homelessness services; or
 - (ii) other services or activities that may be lawfully provided, or undertaken under this direction; or
 - (b) the premises, other than a library, is operating to provide a service and the total number of attendees present at the premises when the service is provided does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;

- (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises.
- (3) In addition to subclause (2)(a), a library may only open, or operate, under this direction to provide library services if –
 - (a) the total number of attendees present in the library does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the library; and
 - (b) all interactive displays and toys within the library are removed or decommissioned.

7. Auction premises

- (1) An auction house, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) An auction house, or similar premises, may only open, or operate, under this direction if the premises is being operated in respect of the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- (3) An auction house or similar premises, other than premises to which subclause (2) applies, may only open, or operate, under this direction if the total number of attendees present at the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (a) 80 persons;
 - (b) the maximum density limit for the premises.

8. Zoological premises

- (1) A zoo, wildlife centre, animal park, petting zoo, aquarium, marine park or similar premises must not open, or operate, unless authorised under this clause.
- (2) An zoo, wildlife centre, animal park, petting zoo, aquarium, marine park or similar premises may only open, or operate, under this direction –
 - (a) if –
 - (i) the premises is primarily an outdoor space; and

- (ii) the total number of attendees present on the premises does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 80 persons;
 - (B) the maximum density limit for the premises; or
- (b) if the premises is not open to members of the public, to enable operators, or workers, or contractors, employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the premises –
 - (i) to care or treat the animals at the premises, to perform an animal rescue function or to ensure the general operation of such premises; or
 - (ii) to produce food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Ceremonies, worship and other similar services

The provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless –

- (a) the total number of persons at the gathering, ceremony, instruction or service does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 attendees plus each person reasonably necessary to provide the ceremony, instruction or service;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for area where the service is being provided; or
- (b) the service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

2. Real estate services

The provision of real estate auctions and open home inspections, or other similar services, unless –

- (a) if the service is provided personally, the total number of attendees present on the premises where the service is provided does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 80 persons;

- (ii) the maximum density limit for the premises; or
- (b) the service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

3. Sales services

- (1) The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, unless the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises.
- (2) The provision of garage sales, car boot sales or similar means of selling of second-hand goods, other than the selling of second-hand goods by a charitable organisation.

4. Sports and fitness services

- (1) The provision of boot camps, personal training and other sports or exercise services unless –
 - (a) the total number of attendees present in the gathering being provided with the service does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) 20 persons;
 - (ii) the maximum density limit for the space where the service is provided; or
 - (b) the service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.
- (2) The provision of social sports activities, or other exercise or activity-based gatherings –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the service is a Level B activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020; and
 - (ii) the service does not require access to premises that are closed, in accordance with this direction, for the service to be provided; and
 - (iii) if the service is provided in an indoor space, the total number of attendees present in the single undivided space does not exceed the lesser of the following:

- (A) 20 persons;
- (B) the maximum density limit for the space; and
- (iv) if the service is provided in an outdoor space, the total number of attendees present in the gathering being provided with the service does not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (C) 20 persons;
 - (D) the maximum density limit for the space where the service is provided; and
- (v) the service does not involve close contact, or direct contact, with another person; or
- (b) unless the service is lawfully provided remotely by electronic means.

5. Services provided under the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*

The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*.

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings –lock down - No.1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health in the southern region of Tasmania posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing from 6.00 pm on 15 October 2021 to 6.00 pm on 18 October 2021 –

- (a) in relation to a premises in the southern region of Tasmania specified in Schedule 1 while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space operated as part of the premises, unless authorised under this direction; and
- (b) each person who provides a service in the southern region of Tasmania specified in Schedule 2 must not provide the service in the southern region of Tasmania unless authorised under this direction; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (e) and (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering on premises in the southern region of Tasmania; or
 - (ii) attend a gathering on premises in the southern region of Tasmania; and
- (d) paragraph (c) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (e), regardless of whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public, commercial, retail or residential premises; and
- (e) paragraphs (c) and (g) do not apply to a gathering on, or at, the following premises if the gathering is necessary for the normal operations of the premises:

- (i) airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation;
- (ii) large passenger vehicles operated as a regular passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
- (iii) passenger ferry services;
- (iv) ferry services or vessel services, operated between mainland Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (f) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (g) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
- (v) medical or health service facilities;
- (vi) premises used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services;
- (vii) disability facilities or aged care facilities;
- (viii) premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services;
- (ix) prisons, correctional facilities, detention centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody;
- (x) courts or tribunals;
- (xi) Parliament;
- (xii) construction sites where the work is urgently required that is being undertaken in accordance with Schedule 2;
- (xiii) premises that are predominantly used for primary production activities, within the meaning of the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*, forestry, or mining and mineral processing if all of the persons present on the premises –


- (A) are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the premises; and
 - (B) are on the premises for the purposes of that employment or engagement;
 - (xiv) premises that provide for the generation, transmission, distribution or retail of electricity or gas;
 - (xv) premises that provide water services or sewerage services within the meaning of the *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2009*;
 - (xvi) schools that provide kindergarten, primary education or secondary education, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*;
 - (xvii) child care centres, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, if the gathering does not involve members of the community other than
 -
 - (A) persons employed or engaged by the child care provider and the children attending care; or
 - (B) parents or persons responsible for children attending the child care centre for the purpose of dropping off a child enrolled at the centre, or collecting a child enrolled in the centre;
 - (xviii) an indoor space or outdoor space of premises that are primarily being used for the purposes of transiting through the space;
 - (xix) veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;
 - (xx) boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if all of the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner of the boat or pontoon and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement;
 - (xxi) other premises, if the gathering at those premises occurs in accordance with a written exemption of the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (f) where practicable, each person on a premises must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and

- (g) a person who owns or operates a premises in the southern region of Tasmania must ensure, in any gathering on the premises, that the total number of persons present in any single undivided space of the premises, at the same time, does not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the usable space, as measured in square metres, by 4; and
- (h) this direction does not prevent a person from entering, and remaining on, a premises that is not permitted to open, or operate, under this direction if the person is entering, and remaining on, the premises for the purposes of performing time-critical essential maintenance, or security inspections in order to ensure the structural integrity of, or to prevent significant damage to, a building or essential structure on the premises or another premises; and
- (i) this direction does not apply to –
 - (i) premises that are private vehicles, private aircrafts and private vessels; and
 - (ii) gatherings on premises as a result of an emergency on the premises; and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **day-procedure centre** means an establishment within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*; and
 - (ii) **essential real estate services** includes a final inspection of real estate, or an end-of-lease or property settlement, for the purpose of a prospective sale or rental of the property that cannot be deferred; and
 - (iii) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons that may lawfully occur in accordance with a direction issued under the Act, in respect of staying at home, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the disease; or
 - (B) a gathering of persons, if each person at that gathering ordinarily resides at the same residential premises; or

- (C) a gathering of persons at a residential premises, if the gathering consists of persons who ordinarily reside at the premises and no more than one other person who does not ordinarily reside at the premises if the other person is married to, or in a significant relationship within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003* with, a person who ordinarily resides at that premises; or
- (D) a gathering of persons at a residential premises, if the gathering consists of persons under a single person agreement in accordance with a direction issued under the Act, in respect of staying at home, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the disease; or
- (E) a gathering of persons in an outdoor space of a premises, other than a residential premises, if the gathering is for the purpose of undertaking personal exercise and the gathering consists of persons –
 - (I) who ordinarily reside at the same residential premises; or
 - (II) who ordinarily reside at the same residential premises and no more than one other person who does not ordinarily reside at that premises; or
- (F) a gathering of persons for the purpose of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or
- (G) a gathering of persons at a premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or
- (H) a gathering of persons at a premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
- (iv) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or other similar space; and

- (v) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
- (vi) **passenger ferry services** means a ferry service that operates predominantly for the carriage of passengers, whether to and from the same location or different locations, on a vessel; and
- (vii) **predominantly sell**, in relation to the sale of certain supplies at premises, means that 75% of all items available for sale at those premises are those supplies; and
- (viii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (ix) **southern region of Tasmania** means the following municipal areas, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993*:
 - (A) Brighton;
 - (B) Central Highlands;
 - (C) Clarence;
 - (D) Derwent Valley;
 - (E) Glamorgan-Spring Bay;
 - (F) Glenorchy;
 - (G) Hobart;
 - (H) Huon Valley;
 - (I) Kingborough;
 - (J) Sorell;
 - (K) Southern Midlands;
 - (L) Tasman.

Dated: 15 October 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, dining room, canteens and other similar premises, unless –
 - (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, contractors or students, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraphs (f) and (g); or
 - (c) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, child care centre, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.
2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated –
 - (a) in relation to the sale of alcohol, wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) to provide alcohol, with food provided in accordance with item 1(a),
3. All –
 - (a) hotels, motels, serviced apartments, hostels, boarding houses or other similar premises; and
 - (b) bed and breakfasts or other similar premises; and
 - (c) premises used for short stay accommodation; and
 - (d) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas or other similar premises;except in relation to –
 - (e) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; or
 - (f) current residents of such premises who consider the premises their primary residence; or
 - (g) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is

- unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; or
- (h) residents of such premises, who are residents –
 - (i) for the purposes of isolation or quarantine; or
 - (ii) while another person is using the resident's principal residence for isolation or quarantine; or
 - (i) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person being an essential traveller under the directions made by the Deputy State Controller under section 40 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (j) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises for the purpose of –
 - (i) employment, education or training; or
 - (ii) respite due to illness, disability or as recommended or approved by a medical practitioner; or
 - (iii) for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence, homelessness and end of life visitation and care.
4. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless –
- (a) those premises are being operated –
 - (i) to broadcast, by remote electronic means, a religious ceremony, where the total number of persons present does not exceed three persons; or
 - (ii) to perform a wedding, where –
 - (A) the total number of persons present at the wedding does not exceed five persons; and
 - (B) one of the parties getting married, or one of the parents of the parties getting married or one of the witnesses to the marriage, is receiving end of life care; or

- (iii) to perform a funeral, where the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed 10 persons, except for persons under the age of 12 months and the funeral director; and
 - (b) each person on the premises at the time complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
- 5. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, commercial sexual services businesses within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005* and other similar premises.
- 6. All galleries, libraries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
- 7. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises.
- 8. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres, skate parks, playgrounds and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.
- 9. All auction houses, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- 10. All universities, TasTAFE within the meaning of the *Training and Workforce Development Act 2013*, and other tertiary institutions, other than to provide –
 - (a) scientific and medical research facilities used for critical experiments, labs and collections; or
 - (b) examinations or assessments.
- 11. All call centres, other than call centres that provide –
 - (a) support for essential government services; or
 - (b) health information or support in respect of health and mental health services; or
 - (c) for the reporting of faults of essential services and utilities; or
 - (d) customer support in respect of necessary household goods and services.
- 12. All premises, or parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area, other than those premises, or parts of premises, that

provide essential voluntary, or public services, whether provided by the council or other charity organisation.

13. All community centres and facilities, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres and other similar premises, except to provide essential voluntary, or public services, such as food banks and homelessness services.
14. All retail premises where goods and services are for sale or inspected for sale, other than –
 - (a) a premises that is –
 - (i) a supermarket, grocery store, bakery, butcher, fishmonger, greengrocer; or
 - (ii) a post office; or
 - (iii) a newsagency; or
 - (iv) a bank, credit union or other financial institution; or
 - (v) a pharmacy that provide pharmaceuticals or pharmaceuticals or dispensing service; or
 - (vi) a laundry or dry cleaner; or
 - (vii) a safety supply store for work clothes and personal protective equipment; or
 - (viii) a premises that predominantly sells health, medical, maternity and infant supplies; or
 - (ix) a premises that predominantly sells cleaning and sanitation products; or
 - (x) a premises that predominantly sells office equipment and office products for persons working from home and businesses; or
 - (xi) a petrol or electric vehicle charging station; or
 - (xii) a premises that predominantly sells pet supplies; or
 - (xiii) a hardware, landscape and building supplies store, but only in respect of the sale of those hardware supplies to tradespeople and businesses to supply essential commercial trade, agricultural uses, and food production, or for time critical residential repairs to ensure that the necessities of life are maintained, including the sale of firewood; or

- (xiv) a premises that predominantly sells agricultural and livestock supplies and equipment; or
 - (xv) a retail premises that is solely being operated for online and phone ordering and collection, including delivery services, in respect of urgent household supplies that are used to ensure that the necessities of life are maintained; or
 - (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
15. All premises, other than newsagencies, where racing, gaming or gambling services are provided, including premises where training takes place, except –
- (a) to care for, or provide treatment to, animals on the premise; or
 - (b) in the case of premises where racing services are provided, to train animals if the only persons present on the premises at the time the training occurs are –
 - (i) necessary to assist in the training of the animal; or
 - (ii) otherwise lawfully permitted to be on the premises.
16. All spas, float spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
17. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor and outdoor venues used for sport or fitness, golf courses, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if –
- (a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of –
 - (i) a registered health practitioner within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; or
 - (ii) a person who holds accreditation, as an accredited exercise physiologist, with Exercise and Sports Science Australia Ltd (ABN 14 053 849 460); and
 - (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
18. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises, except –

- (a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function or the general operation of such premises;
or
- (b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless those premises are being operated to broadcast, by remote electronic means, a religious ceremony, where the total number of persons present does not exceed three persons.
2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services, except where –
 - (a) in the case of a wedding –
 - (i) the total number of persons present does not exceed five persons; and
 - (ii) one of the parties getting married, or one of the parents of the parties getting married or one of the witnesses to the marriage, is receiving end of life care; and
 - (iii) each person present complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g); or
 - (b) in the case of a funeral –
 - (i) the total number of persons present does not exceed 10 persons, except for persons under the age of 12 months and the funeral director; and
 - (ii) each person present complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
3. The provision of beauty therapy, hairdressing, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
4. The provision of real estate auctions, open home inspections or other similar services and property inspections or other similar services, except for the provision of essential real estate services.
5. The provision of medical or health services, other than –
 - (a) health services provided in a hospital or day-procedure centre; or
 - (b) health services provided by a general practitioner or specialist medical practitioner; or

- (c) diagnostic services, other than routine screening services; or
- (d) procedures and surgical treatments undertaken by dentists, in private and public health care centres, that are consistent with Level 4 COVID-19 Dental Service Restrictions published by the Australian Dental Association; or
- (e) IVF treatment if the patient has commenced the treatment before the commencement of this direction; or
- (f) any procedure required for the preservation of eggs for future IVF where a delay in receiving the required health treatment will render eggs non-viable; or
- (g) drug and alcohol services; or
- (h) students on placement providing essential care in hospitals, day-procedure centre, health facilities or through telehealth; or
- (i) the conduct of human medical research trials; or
- (j) the following allied health services:
 - (i) allied health services, provided by allied health professionals providing essential care to newborns or at-risk babies and children;
 - (ii) allied health services in the aged care or disability sector;
 - (iii) allied health services for relief of pain;
 - (iv) allied health services provided by allied health professionals working in private practice providing care through telehealth and other virtual care options;
 - (v) allied health services provided by the following allied health professionals –
 - (A) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioner;
 - (B) art therapist;
 - (C) audiologist;
 - (D) Chinese medicine practitioner;
 - (E) chiropractor;
 - (F) counsellor holding a Master of Counselling, or equivalent, from a tertiary institution;
 - (G) dietician;
 - (H) exercise physiologist;

- (I) genetic counsellor;
- (J) music therapist;
- (K) occupational therapist;
- (L) optometrist;
- (M) orthoptist;
- (N) orthotist;
- (O) osteopath;
- (P) perfusionist;
- (Q) pharmacist;
- (R) physiotherapist;
- (S) podiatrist;
- (T) prosthetist;
- (U) psychologist;
- (V) rehabilitation counsellor;
- (W) social worker;
- (X) sonographer;
- (Y) speech pathology; or

- (k) the following mental health services:
 - (i) hospital emergency or inpatient psychiatric services;
 - (ii) allied health professionals providing mental health services in hospital;
 - (iii) private consultant psychiatry practice by –
 - (A) telehealth; or
 - (B) face-to-face, if telehealth is not clinically appropriate due to the need for emergency clinical care or for potentially life-threatening situations;
 - (iv) allied health professionals providing mental health services in community settings by –
 - (A) telehealth; or
 - (B) face-to-face, if telehealth is not clinically appropriate due to the need for emergency clinical care or for potentially life-threatening situations.

6. The provision of retail services, other than –

- (a) contactless collection or contactless delivery of orders in respect of retail premises operating in accordance with Schedule 1; or
 - (b) laundry and dry cleaning services; or
 - (c) commercial cleaning services; or
 - (d) bicycle, vehicle and mechanical repair services; or
 - (e) electrical, IT and phone sales, repair and maintenance services; or
 - (f) locksmith services; or
 - (g) vehicle and equipment hire.
7. Tourism activities, and services, including cruises and tours.
 8. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, except where –
 - (a) the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises; and
 - (b) each person present, while the market is being provided, complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
 9. The provision of garage sales, or other selling of second hand goods, at any premises.
 10. The provision of door to door sales and services, whether for consideration or otherwise.
 11. The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*, excluding any activity where there is no form of direct physical contact between two or more persons who reside at different residential premises.
 12. The provision of services provided in respect of animals, other than veterinary services, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, essential animal husbandry and animal rescue services.
 13. The provision of horticulture and gardening services, except where –
 - (a) the work is necessary for safety purposes; and
 - (b) only the minimum number of persons are present on a premises to safely undertake the work.
 14. The provision of construction services at construction sites, except where –
 - (a) the work is urgently required for one or more of the following reasons:

- (i) to ensure the safety or security of the construction site;
 - (ii) to deal with environmental risks;
 - (iii) to maintain and ensure the integrity of critical plant, equipment or assets, including partially completed works, that would otherwise deteriorate;
 - (iv) to receive deliveries of supplies that would otherwise deteriorate;
 - (v) to maintain public utilities;
 - (vi) to ensure the safe operation of existing transport infrastructure;
 - (vii) in order to manage the threat of the spread of the disease; and
 - (viii) in an emergency.
15. The provision of education or instructional services, including launch into learning and pre-kinder services, driving schools, flight schools, adult education and training, professional development and other like services, other than –
- (a) where the services are required to support a gathering on, or at, premises under paragraph (e); or
 - (b) services that can be provided through remote electronic means.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings – lock down – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health in the southern region of Tasmania posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing from 6.00 pm on 15 October 2021 to 6.00 pm on 18 October 2021 –

- (a) in relation to a premises in the southern region of Tasmania specified in Schedule 1 while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space operated as part of the premises, unless authorised under this direction; and
- (b) each person who provides a service in the southern region of Tasmania specified in Schedule 2 must not provide the service in the southern region of Tasmania unless authorised under this direction; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (e) and (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering on premises in the southern region of Tasmania; or
 - (ii) attend a gathering on premises in the southern region of Tasmania; and
- (d) paragraph (c) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (e), regardless of whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public, commercial, retail or residential premises; and
- (e) paragraphs (c) and (g) do not apply to a gathering on, or at, the following premises if the gathering is necessary for the normal operations of the premises:

- (i) airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation;
- (ii) large passenger vehicles operated as a regular passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
- (iii) passenger ferry services;
- (iv) ferry services or vessel services, operated between mainland Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (f) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (g) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
- (v) medical or health service facilities;
- (vi) premises used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services;
- (vii) disability facilities or aged care facilities;
- (viii) premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services;
- (ix) prisons, correctional facilities, detention centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody;
- (x) courts or tribunals;
- (xi) Parliament;
- (xii) construction sites where the work is urgently required that is being undertaken in accordance with Schedule 2;
- (xiii) premises that are predominantly used for primary production activities, within the meaning of the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*, forestry, or mining and mineral processing if all of the persons present on the premises –


- (A) are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the premises; and
 - (B) are on the premises for the purposes of that employment or engagement;
 - (xiv) premises that provide for the generation, transmission, distribution or retail of electricity or gas;
 - (xv) premises that provide water services or sewerage services within the meaning of the *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2009*;
 - (xvi) schools that provide kindergarten, primary education or secondary education, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*;
 - (xvii) child care centres, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, if the gathering does not involve members of the community other than –
 - (A) persons employed or engaged by the child care provider and the children attending care; or
 - (B) parents or persons responsible for children attending the child care centre for the purpose of dropping off a child enrolled at the centre, or collecting a child enrolled in the centre;
 - (xviii) an indoor space or outdoor space of premises that are primarily being used for the purposes of transiting through the space;
 - (xix) veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;
 - (xx) boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if all of the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner of the boat or pontoon and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement;
 - (xxi) other premises, if the gathering at those premises occurs in accordance with a written exemption of the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (f) where practicable, each person on a premises must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and

- (g) a person who owns or operates a premises in the southern region of Tasmania must ensure, in any gathering on the premises, that the total number of persons present in any single undivided space of the premises, at the same time, does not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the usable space, as measured in square metres, by 4; and
- (h) this direction does not prevent a person from entering, and remaining on, a premises that is not permitted to open, or operate, under this direction if the person is entering, and remaining on, the premises for the purposes of performing time-critical essential maintenance, or security inspections in order to ensure the structural integrity of, or to prevent significant damage to, a building or essential structure on the premises or another premises; and
- (i) this direction does not apply to –
 - (i) premises that are private vehicles, private aircrafts and private vessels; and
 - (ii) gatherings on premises as a result of an emergency on the premises; and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **day-procedure centre** means an establishment within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*; and
 - (ii) **essential real estate services** includes a final inspection of real estate, or an end-of-lease or property settlement, for the purpose of a prospective sale or rental of the property that cannot be deferred; and
 - (iii) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons that may lawfully occur in accordance with a direction issued under the Act, in respect of staying at home, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the disease; or
 - (B) a gathering of persons, if each person at that gathering ordinarily resides at the same residential premises; or

- (C) a gathering of persons at a residential premises, if the gathering consists of persons who ordinarily reside at the premises and no more than one other person who does not ordinarily reside at the premises if the other person is married to, or in a significant relationship within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003* with, a person who ordinarily resides at that premises; or
- (D) a gathering of persons at a residential premises, if the gathering consists of persons under a single person agreement in accordance with a direction issued under the Act, in respect of staying at home, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the disease; or
- (E) a gathering of persons in an outdoor space of a premises, other than a residential premises, if the gathering is for the purpose of undertaking personal exercise and the gathering consists of persons –
 - (I) who ordinarily reside at the same residential premises; or
 - (II) who ordinarily reside at the same residential premises and no more than one other person who does not ordinarily reside at that premises; or
- (F) a gathering of persons for the purpose of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or
- (G) a gathering of persons at a premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or
- (H) a gathering of persons at a premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
- (iv) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or other similar space; and

- (v) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
- (vi) **passenger ferry services** means a ferry service that operates predominantly for the carriage of passengers, whether to and from the same location or different locations, on a vessel; and
- (vii) **predominantly sell**, in relation to the sale of certain supplies at premises, means that 75% of all items available for sale at those premises are those supplies; and
- (viii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (ix) **southern region of Tasmania** means the following municipal areas, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993*:
 - (A) Brighton;
 - (B) Central Highlands;
 - (C) Clarence;
 - (D) Derwent Valley;
 - (E) Glamorgan-Spring Bay;
 - (F) Glenorchy;
 - (G) Hobart;
 - (H) Huon Valley;
 - (I) Kingborough;
 - (J) Sorell;
 - (K) Southern Midlands;
 - (L) Tasman; and

- (k) the direction, made by me on 16 October 2021 and entitled *Gatherings – lock down – No. 1*, is revoked.

Dated: 16 October 2021
Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, dining room, canteens and other similar premises, unless –
 - (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, contractors or students, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraphs (f) and (g); or
 - (c) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, child care centre, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.
2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated –
 - (a) in relation to the sale of alcohol, wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) to provide alcohol, with food provided in accordance with item 1(a),
3. All –
 - (a) hotels, motels, serviced apartments, hostels, boarding houses or other similar premises; and
 - (b) bed and breakfasts or other similar premises; and
 - (c) premises used for short stay accommodation; and
 - (d) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas or other similar premises;except in relation to –
 - (e) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; or
 - (f) current residents of such premises who consider the premises their primary residence; or
 - (g) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is

- unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; or
- (h) residents of such premises, who are residents –
 - (i) for the purposes of isolation or quarantine; or
 - (ii) while another person is using the resident's principal residence for isolation or quarantine; or
 - (i) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person being an essential traveller under the directions made by the Deputy State Controller under section 40 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (j) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises for the purpose of –
 - (i) employment, education or training; or
 - (ii) respite due to illness, disability or as recommended or approved by a medical practitioner; or
 - (iii) for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence, homelessness and end of life visitation and care.
4. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless –
- (a) those premises are being operated –
 - (i) to broadcast, by remote electronic means, a religious ceremony, where the total number of persons present does not exceed three persons; or
 - (ii) to perform a wedding, where –
 - (A) the total number of persons present at the wedding does not exceed five persons; and
 - (B) one of the parties getting married, or one of the parents of the parties getting married or one of the witnesses to the marriage, is receiving end of life care; or

- (iii) to perform a funeral, where the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed 10 persons, except for persons under the age of 12 months and the funeral director; and
 - (b) each person on the premises at the time complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
- 5. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, commercial sexual services businesses within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005* and other similar premises.
- 6. All galleries, libraries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
- 7. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises, except where –
 - (a) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the use of the premises, while this direction is in force, for the purpose of a broadcast by remote electronic means; and
 - (b) the premises is used in accordance with that authorisation.
- 8. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres, skate parks, playgrounds and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.
- 9. All auction houses, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- 10. All universities, TasTAFE within the meaning of the *Training and Workforce Development Act 2013*, and other tertiary institutions, other than to provide –
 - (a) scientific and medical research facilities used for critical experiments, labs and collections; or
 - (b) examinations or assessments.
- 11. All call centres, other than call centres that provide –
 - (a) support for essential government services; or
 - (b) health information or support in respect of health and mental health services; or
 - (c) for the reporting of faults of essential services and utilities; or

- (d) customer support in respect of necessary household goods and services.
12. All premises, or parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area, other than those premises, or parts of premises, that provide essential voluntary, or public services, whether provided by the council or other charity organisation.
 13. All community centres and facilities, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres and other similar premises, except to provide essential voluntary, or public services, such as food banks and homelessness services.
 14. All retail premises where goods and services are for sale or inspected for sale, other than –
 - (a) a premises that is –
 - (i) a supermarket, grocery store, bakery, butcher, fishmonger, greengrocer; or
 - (ii) a post office; or
 - (iii) a newsagency; or
 - (iv) a bank, credit union or other financial institution; or
 - (v) a pharmacy that provide pharmaceuticals or pharmaceuticals or dispensing service; or
 - (vi) a laundry or dry cleaner; or
 - (vii) a safety supply store for work clothes and personal protective equipment; or
 - (viii) a premises that predominantly sells health, medical, maternity and infant supplies; or
 - (ix) a premises that predominantly sells cleaning and sanitation products; or
 - (x) a premises that predominantly sells office equipment and office products for persons working from home and businesses; or
 - (xi) a petrol or electric vehicle charging station; or
 - (xii) a premises that predominantly sells pet supplies; or
 - (xiii) a hardware, landscape and building supplies store, but only in respect of the sale of those hardware supplies to tradespeople and businesses to supply essential commercial trade,

- agricultural uses, and food production, or for time critical residential repairs to ensure that the necessities of life are maintained, including the sale of firewood; or
- (xiv) a premises that predominantly sells agricultural and livestock supplies and equipment; or
- (xv) a retail premises that is solely being operated for online and phone ordering and collection, including delivery services, in respect of urgent household supplies that are used to ensure that the necessities of life are maintained; or
- (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
15. All premises, other than newsagencies, where racing, gaming or gambling services are provided, including premises where training takes place, except –
- (a) to care for, or provide treatment to, animals on the premise; or
- (b) in the case of premises where racing services are provided, to train animals if the only persons present on the premises at the time the training occurs are –
- (i) necessary to assist in the training of the animal; or
- (ii) otherwise lawfully permitted to be on the premises.
16. All spas, float spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
17. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor and outdoor venues used for sport or fitness, golf courses, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if –
- (a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of –
- (i) a registered health practitioner within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; or
- (ii) a person who holds accreditation, as an accredited exercise physiologist, with Exercise and Sports Science Australia Ltd (ABN 14 053 849 460); and
- (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).

18. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises, except –
- (a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function or the general operation of such premises;
or
 - (b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless those premises are being operated to broadcast, by remote electronic means, a religious ceremony, where the total number of persons present does not exceed three persons.
2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services, except where –
 - (a) in the case of a wedding –
 - (i) the total number of persons present does not exceed five persons; and
 - (ii) one of the parties getting married, or one of the parents of the parties getting married or one of the witnesses to the marriage, is receiving end of life care; and
 - (iii) each person present complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g); or
 - (b) in the case of a funeral –
 - (i) the total number of persons present does not exceed 10 persons, except for persons under the age of 12 months and the funeral director; and
 - (ii) each person present complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
3. The provision of beauty therapy, hairdressing, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
4. The provision of real estate auctions, open home inspections or other similar services and property inspections or other similar services, except for the provision of essential real estate services.
5. The provision of medical or health services, other than –
 - (a) health services provided in a hospital or day-procedure centre; or
 - (b) health services provided by a general practitioner or specialist medical practitioner; or

- (c) diagnostic services, other than routine screening services; or
- (d) procedures and surgical treatments undertaken by dentists, in private and public health care centres, that are consistent with Level 4 COVID-19 Dental Service Restrictions published by the Australian Dental Association; or
- (e) IVF treatment if the patient has commenced the treatment before the commencement of this direction; or
- (f) any procedure required for the preservation of eggs for future IVF where a delay in receiving the required health treatment will render eggs non-viable; or
- (g) drug and alcohol services; or
- (h) students on placement providing essential care in hospitals, day-procedure centres, health facilities or through telehealth; or
- (i) the collection of blood, or plasma, at blood donation centres; or
- (j) the conduct of human medical research trials; or
- (k) the following allied health services:
 - (i) allied health services, provided by allied health professionals providing essential care to newborns or at-risk babies and children;
 - (ii) allied health services in the aged care or disability sector;
 - (iii) allied health services for relief of pain;
 - (iv) allied health services provided by allied health professionals working in private practice providing care through telehealth and other virtual care options;
 - (v) allied health services provided by the following allied health professionals –
 - (A) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioner;
 - (B) art therapist;
 - (C) audiologist;
 - (D) Chinese medicine practitioner;
 - (E) chiropractor;
 - (F) counsellor holding a Master of Counselling, or equivalent, from a tertiary institution;
 - (G) dietician;

- (H) exercise physiologist;
- (I) genetic counsellor;
- (J) music therapist;
- (K) occupational therapist;
- (L) optometrist;
- (M) orthoptist;
- (N) orthotist;
- (O) osteopath;
- (P) perfusionist;
- (Q) pharmacist;
- (R) physiotherapist;
- (S) podiatrist;
- (T) prosthetist;
- (U) psychologist;
- (V) rehabilitation counsellor;
- (W) social worker;
- (X) sonographer;
- (Y) speech pathology; or

- (l) the following mental health services:
 - (i) hospital emergency or inpatient psychiatric services;
 - (ii) allied health professionals providing mental health services in hospital;
 - (iii) private consultant psychiatry practice by –
 - (A) telehealth; or
 - (B) face-to-face, if telehealth is not clinically appropriate due to the need for emergency clinical care or for potentially life-threatening situations;
 - (iv) allied health professionals providing mental health services in community settings by –
 - (A) telehealth; or
 - (B) face-to-face, if telehealth is not clinically appropriate due to the need for emergency clinical care or for potentially life-threatening situations.

- 6. The provision of retail services, other than –

- (a) contactless collection or contactless delivery of orders in respect of retail premises operating in accordance with Schedule 1; or
 - (b) laundry and dry cleaning services; or
 - (c) commercial cleaning services; or
 - (d) bicycle, vehicle and mechanical repair services; or
 - (e) electrical, IT and phone sales, repair and maintenance services; or
 - (f) locksmith services; or
 - (g) vehicle and equipment hire.
7. Tourism activities, and services, including cruises and tours.
 8. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, except where –
 - (a) the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises; and
 - (b) each person present, while the market is being provided, complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
 9. The provision of garage sales, or other selling of second hand goods, at any premises.
 10. The provision of door to door sales and services, whether for consideration or otherwise.
 11. The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*, excluding any activity where there is no form of direct physical contact between two or more persons who reside at different residential premises.
 12. The provision of services provided in respect of animals, other than veterinary services, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, essential animal husbandry and animal rescue services.
 13. The provision of horticulture and gardening services, except where –
 - (a) the work is necessary for safety purposes; and
 - (b) only the minimum number of persons are present on a premises to safely undertake the work.
 14. The provision of construction services at construction sites, except where –
 - (a) the work is urgently required for one or more of the following reasons:

- (i) to ensure the safety or security of the construction site;
 - (ii) to deal with environmental risks;
 - (iii) to maintain and ensure the integrity of critical plant, equipment or assets, including partially completed works, that would otherwise deteriorate;
 - (iv) to receive deliveries of supplies that would otherwise deteriorate;
 - (v) to maintain public utilities;
 - (vi) to ensure the safe operation of existing transport infrastructure;
 - (vii) in order to manage the threat of the spread of the disease; and
 - (viii) in an emergency.
15. The provision of education or instructional services, including launch into learning and pre-kinder services, driving schools, flight schools, adult education and training, professional development and other like services, other than –
- (a) where the services are required to support a gathering on, or at, premises under paragraph (e); or
 - (b) services that can be provided through remote electronic means.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings – lock down – No. 3)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health in the southern region of Tasmania posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing from 6.00 pm on 15 October 2021 to 6.00 pm on 18 October 2021 –

- (a) in relation to a premises in the southern region of Tasmania specified in Schedule 1 while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space operated as part of the premises, unless authorised under this direction; and
- (b) each person who provides a service in the southern region of Tasmania specified in Schedule 2 must not provide the service in the southern region of Tasmania unless authorised under this direction; and
- (c) subject to paragraphs (e) and (f), a person must not –
 - (i) organise a gathering on premises in the southern region of Tasmania; or
 - (ii) attend a gathering on premises in the southern region of Tasmania; and
- (d) paragraph (c) applies to all gatherings not specified in paragraph (e), regardless of whether the gathering –
 - (i) occurs with formal or informal arrangements; or
 - (ii) occurs on public, commercial, retail or residential premises; and
- (e) paragraphs (c) and (g) do not apply to a gathering on, or at, the following premises if the gathering is necessary for the normal operations of the premises:

- (i) airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation;
- (ii) large passenger vehicles operated as a regular passenger service within the meaning of the *Passenger Transport Services Act 2011*;
- (iii) passenger ferry services;
- (iv) ferry services or vessel services, operated between mainland Australia, Tasmania or one or more islands, and each of the following is complied with in respect of each ferry or vessel operated by the service:
 - (A) the ferry or vessel, and each premises on the ferry or vessel, complies with paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (B) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (f) while the person is on the ferry or vessel;
 - (C) each person on the ferry or vessel complies with paragraph (g) other than in accommodation in a fully enclosed space, such as a cabin, where the person has paid to sleep while on the ferry or vessel;
- (v) medical or health service facilities;
- (vi) premises used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services;
- (vii) disability facilities or aged care facilities;
- (viii) premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services;
- (ix) prisons, correctional facilities, detention centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody;
- (x) courts or tribunals;
- (xi) Parliament;
- (xii) construction sites where the work is urgently required that is being undertaken in accordance with Schedule 2;
- (xiii) premises that are predominantly used for primary production activities, within the meaning of the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*, forestry, or mining and mineral processing if all of the persons present on the premises –

- (A) are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the premises; and
 - (B) are on the premises for the purposes of that employment or engagement;
 - (xiv) premises that provide for the generation, transmission, distribution or retail of electricity or gas;
 - (xv) premises that provide water services or sewerage services within the meaning of the *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2009*;
 - (xvi) schools that provide kindergarten, primary education or secondary education, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*;
 - (xvii) child care centres, within the meaning of the *Child Care Act 2001*, if the gathering does not involve members of the community other than –
 - (A) persons employed or engaged by the child care provider and the children attending care; or
 - (B) parents or persons responsible for children attending the child care centre for the purpose of dropping off a child enrolled at the centre, or collecting a child enrolled in the centre;
 - (xviii) an indoor space or outdoor space of premises that are primarily being used for the purposes of transiting through the space;
 - (xix) veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;
 - (xx) boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if all of the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner of the boat or pontoon and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement;
 - (xxi) other premises, if the gathering at those premises occurs in accordance with a written exemption of the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (f) where practicable, each person on a premises must maintain a distance of no less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and

- (g) a person who owns or operates a premises in the southern region of Tasmania must ensure, in any gathering on the premises, that the total number of persons present in any single undivided space of the premises, at the same time, does not exceed the number calculated by dividing the total area of the usable space, as measured in square metres, by 4; and
- (h) this direction does not prevent a person from entering, and remaining on, a premises that is not permitted to open, or operate, under this direction if the person is entering, and remaining on, the premises for the purposes of performing time-critical essential maintenance, or security inspections in order to ensure the structural integrity of, or to prevent significant damage to, a building or essential structure on the premises or another premises; and
- (i) this direction does not apply to –
 - (i) premises that are private vehicles, private aircrafts and private vessels; and
 - (ii) gatherings on premises as a result of an emergency on the premises; and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **day-procedure centre** means an establishment within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*; and
 - (ii) **essential real estate services** includes a final inspection of real estate, or an end-of-lease or property settlement, for the purpose of a prospective sale or rental of the property that cannot be deferred; and
 - (iii) **gathering** does not include –
 - (A) a gathering of persons that may lawfully occur in accordance with a direction issued under the Act, in respect of staying at home, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the disease; or
 - (B) a gathering of persons, if each person at that gathering ordinarily resides at the same residential premises; or

- (C) a gathering of persons at a residential premises, if the gathering consists of persons who ordinarily reside at the premises and no more than one other person who does not ordinarily reside at the premises if the other person is married to, or in a significant relationship within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003* with, a person who ordinarily resides at that premises; or
- (D) a gathering of persons at a residential premises, if the gathering consists of persons under a single person agreement in accordance with a direction issued under the Act, in respect of staying at home, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the disease; or
- (E) a gathering of persons in an outdoor space of a premises, other than a residential premises, if the gathering is for the purpose of undertaking personal exercise and the gathering consists of persons –
 - (I) who ordinarily reside at the same residential premises; or
 - (II) who ordinarily reside at the same residential premises and no more than one other person who does not ordinarily reside at that premises; or
- (F) a gathering of persons for the purpose of facilitating shared custody arrangements, guardianship or other care arrangements; or
- (G) a gathering of persons at a premises for the purpose of delivering an item to, or removing an item from, the premises; or
- (H) a gathering of persons at a premises for the purpose of delivering medical, health, emergency or urgent legal services, or end of life support, to a person at the premises; and
- (iv) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or other similar space; and

- (v) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
- (vi) **passenger ferry services** means a ferry service that operates predominantly for the carriage of passengers, whether to and from the same location or different locations, on a vessel; and
- (vii) **predominantly sell**, in relation to the sale of certain supplies at premises, means that 75% of all items available for sale at those premises are those supplies; and
- (viii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (ix) **southern region of Tasmania** means the following municipal areas, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993*:
 - (A) Brighton;
 - (B) Central Highlands;
 - (C) Clarence;
 - (D) Derwent Valley;
 - (E) Glamorgan-Spring Bay;
 - (F) Glenorchy;
 - (G) Hobart;
 - (H) Huon Valley;
 - (I) Kingborough;
 - (J) Sorell;
 - (K) Southern Midlands;
 - (L) Tasman; and

- (k) the direction, made by me on 16 October 2021 and entitled *Gatherings – lock down – No. 2*, is revoked.

Dated: 17 October 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. All restaurants, cafes, dining room, canteens and other similar premises, unless –
 - (a) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) the premises are being used to provide food or drink, or both, to employees, contractors or students, within the premises and the food or drink is to be consumed at another location within the premises and each person at that location complies with paragraphs (f) and (g); or
 - (c) the premises are within a hospital, residential care home, child care centre, homeless accommodation, school, prison, defence barracks or detention centre and the food or drink is to be consumed by the residents of those organisations.
2. All premises where alcohol is sold for consumption at those premises (including pubs, registered and licensed clubs and hotels) other than such part of those premises lawfully operated –
 - (a) in relation to the sale of alcohol, wholly or predominantly to provide alcohol for consumption at a location other than the premises; or
 - (b) to provide alcohol, with food provided in accordance with item 1(a),
3. All –
 - (a) hotels, motels, serviced apartments, hostels, boarding houses or other similar premises; and
 - (b) bed and breakfasts or other similar premises; and
 - (c) premises used for short stay accommodation; and
 - (d) caravan parks, campsites, camping areas or other similar premises;except in relation to –
 - (e) workers, or contractors, employed or engaged in the operation of such premises; or
 - (f) current residents of such premises who consider the premises their primary residence; or
 - (g) current residents of such premises who predominantly reside at the premises while their principal residence is unavailable, whether it is

- unavailable on a permanent or temporary basis, including where the residence is unavailable due to a border closure, or travel restriction, preventing the resident from returning to the principal residence; or
- (h) residents of such premises, who are residents –
 - (i) for the purposes of isolation or quarantine; or
 - (ii) while another person is using the resident's principal residence for isolation or quarantine; or
 - (i) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises due to the person being an essential traveller under the directions made by the Deputy State Controller under section 40 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; or
 - (j) residents of such premises who are residing at the premises for the purpose of –
 - (i) employment, education or training; or
 - (ii) respite due to illness, disability or as recommended or approved by a medical practitioner; or
 - (iii) for compassionate reasons, including where the person requires emergency accommodation due to an emergency, family violence, homelessness and end of life visitation and care.
4. All places of worship, religious gatherings, religious premises, and other similar premises, unless –
- (a) those premises are being operated –
 - (i) to broadcast, by remote electronic means, a religious ceremony, where the total number of persons present does not exceed three persons; or
 - (ii) to perform a wedding, where –
 - (A) the total number of persons present at the wedding does not exceed five persons; and
 - (B) one of the parties getting married, or one of the parents of the parties getting married or one of the witnesses to the marriage, is receiving end of life care; or

- (iii) to perform a funeral, where the total number of people present at the funeral does not exceed 10 persons, except for persons under the age of 12 months and the funeral director; and
 - (b) each person on the premises at the time complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
- 5. All cinemas, entertainment venues, casinos, gaming or other gambling venues, dance venues, night clubs, strip clubs, commercial sexual services businesses within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005* and other similar premises.
- 6. All galleries, libraries, museums, national institutions, historic sites and other similar premises.
- 7. All concert venues, theatres, arenas, auditoriums, stadiums and other similar premises, except where –
 - (a) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the use of the premises, while this direction is in force, for the purpose of a broadcast by remote electronic means; and
 - (b) the premises is used in accordance with that authorisation.
- 8. All amusement parks, arcades, play centres, skate parks, playgrounds and other similar premises, regardless of whether the premises are an indoor space or an outdoor space.
- 9. All auction houses, including premises where auction items are available for inspection, other than premises used for the sale of livestock, food or other agricultural purposes.
- 10. All universities, TasTAFE within the meaning of the *Training and Workforce Development Act 2013*, and other tertiary institutions, other than to provide –
 - (a) scientific and medical research facilities used for critical experiments, labs and collections; or
 - (b) examinations or assessments.
- 11. All call centres, other than call centres that provide –
 - (a) support for essential government services; or
 - (b) health information or support in respect of health and mental health services; or
 - (c) for the reporting of faults of essential services and utilities; or

- (d) customer support in respect of necessary household goods and services.
12. All premises, or parts of premises, owned or operated by a council of a municipal area, other than those premises, or parts of premises, that provide essential voluntary, or public services, whether provided by the council or other charity organisation.
 13. All community centres and facilities, neighbourhood houses, recreation centres, youth centres and other similar premises, except to provide essential voluntary, or public services, such as food banks and homelessness services.
 14. All retail premises where goods and services are for sale or inspected for sale, other than –
 - (a) a premises that is –
 - (i) a supermarket, grocery store, bakery, butcher, fishmonger, greengrocer; or
 - (ii) a post office; or
 - (iii) a newsagency; or
 - (iv) a bank, credit union or other financial institution; or
 - (v) a pharmacy that provide pharmaceuticals or pharmaceuticals or dispensing service; or
 - (vi) a laundry or dry cleaner; or
 - (vii) a safety supply store for work clothes and personal protective equipment; or
 - (viii) a premises that predominantly sells health, medical, maternity and infant supplies; or
 - (ix) a premises that predominantly sells cleaning and sanitation products; or
 - (x) a premises that predominantly sells office equipment and office products for persons working from home and businesses; or
 - (xi) a petrol or electric vehicle charging station; or
 - (xii) a premises that predominantly sells pet supplies; or
 - (xiii) a hardware, landscape and building supplies store, but only in respect of the sale of those hardware supplies to tradespeople and businesses to supply essential commercial trade,

- agricultural uses, and food production, or for time critical residential repairs to ensure that the necessities of life are maintained, including the sale of firewood; or
- (xiv) a premises that predominantly sells agricultural and livestock supplies and equipment; or
- (xv) a retail premises that is solely being operated for online and phone ordering and collection, including delivery services, in respect of urgent household supplies that are used to ensure that the necessities of life are maintained; or
- (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
15. All premises, other than newsagencies, where racing, gaming or gambling services are provided, including premises where training takes place, except –
- (a) to care for, or provide treatment to, animals on the premise; or
- (b) in the case of premises where racing services are provided, to train animals if the only persons present on the premises at the time the training occurs are –
- (i) necessary to assist in the training of the animal; or
- (ii) otherwise lawfully permitted to be on the premises.
16. All spas, float spas and massage parlours and other similar premises.
17. All indoor and outdoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, health clubs, fitness centres, wellness centres (including yoga and barre premises), indoor and outdoor venues used for sport or fitness, golf courses, saunas, bath houses and other similar premises or venues, other than such part of the premises or venue used to provide physical rehabilitation services if –
- (a) the rehabilitation services are provided by, or under the direction of –
- (i) a registered health practitioner within the meaning of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)*; or
- (ii) a person who holds accreditation, as an accredited exercise physiologist, with Exercise and Sports Science Australia Ltd (ABN 14 053 849 460); and
- (b) each person in that part of the premises complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).

18. All zoos, wildlife centres, animal parks, petting zoos, aquariums, marine parks or similar premises, except –
- (a) in relation to operators, or workers or contractors, employed or engaged in the care or treatment of animals at the facility, performing an animal rescue function or the general operation of such premises;
or
 - (b) for the purposes of producing food or stock.

Schedule 2

1. Subject to item 2 in this Schedule, the provision of religious gatherings, religious ceremonies, religious instruction, non-denominational ceremonies and other similar services and ceremonies, unless those premises are being operated to broadcast, by remote electronic means, a religious ceremony, where the total number of persons present does not exceed three persons.
2. The provision of wedding and funeral ceremonies and services, except where –
 - (a) in the case of a wedding –
 - (i) the total number of persons present does not exceed five persons; and
 - (ii) one of the parties getting married, or one of the parents of the parties getting married or one of the witnesses to the marriage, is receiving end of life care; and
 - (iii) each person present complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g); or
 - (b) in the case of a funeral –
 - (i) the total number of persons present does not exceed 10 persons, except for persons under the age of 12 months and the funeral director; and
 - (ii) each person present complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
3. The provision of beauty therapy, hairdressing, tanning, waxing, manicure or other nail treatments, tattoos, ear and body piercing, body modification and other similar services.
4. The provision of real estate auctions, open home inspections or other similar services and property inspections or other similar services, except for the provision of essential real estate services.
5. The provision of medical or health services, other than –
 - (a) health services provided in a hospital or day-procedure centre; or
 - (b) health services provided by a general practitioner or specialist medical practitioner; or

- (c) diagnostic services, other than routine screening services; or
- (d) procedures and surgical treatments undertaken by dentists, in private and public health care centres, that are consistent with Level 2 COVID-19 Dental Service Restrictions published by the Australian Dental Association; or
- (e) IVF treatment if the patient has commenced the treatment before the commencement of this direction; or
- (f) any procedure required for the preservation of eggs for future IVF where a delay in receiving the required health treatment will render eggs non-viable; or
- (g) drug and alcohol services; or
- (h) students on placement providing essential care in hospitals, day-procedure centres, health facilities or through telehealth; or
- (i) the collection of blood, or plasma, at blood donation centres; or
- (j) the conduct of human medical research trials; or
- (k) the following allied health services:
 - (i) allied health services, provided by allied health professionals providing essential care to newborns or at-risk babies and children;
 - (ii) allied health services in the aged care or disability sector;
 - (iii) allied health services for relief of pain;
 - (iv) allied health services provided by allied health professionals working in private practice providing care through telehealth and other virtual care options;
 - (v) allied health services provided by the following allied health professionals –
 - (A) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioner;
 - (B) art therapist;
 - (C) audiologist;
 - (D) Chinese medicine practitioner;
 - (E) chiropractor;
 - (F) counsellor holding a Master of Counselling, or equivalent, from a tertiary institution;
 - (G) dietician;

- (H) exercise physiologist;
- (I) genetic counsellor;
- (J) music therapist;
- (K) occupational therapist;
- (L) optometrist;
- (M) orthoptist;
- (N) orthotist;
- (O) osteopath;
- (P) perfusionist;
- (Q) pharmacist;
- (R) physiotherapist;
- (S) podiatrist;
- (T) prosthetist;
- (U) psychologist;
- (V) rehabilitation counsellor;
- (W) social worker;
- (X) sonographer;
- (Y) speech pathology; or

- (I) the following mental health services:
 - (i) hospital emergency or inpatient psychiatric services;
 - (ii) allied health professionals providing mental health services in hospital;
 - (iii) private consultant psychiatry practice by –
 - (A) telehealth; or
 - (B) face-to-face, if telehealth is not clinically appropriate due to the need for emergency clinical care or for potentially life-threatening situations;
 - (iv) allied health professionals providing mental health services in community settings by –
 - (A) telehealth; or
 - (B) face-to-face, if telehealth is not clinically appropriate due to the need for emergency clinical care or for potentially life-threatening situations.

6. The provision of retail services, other than –

- (a) contactless collection or contactless delivery of orders in respect of retail premises operating in accordance with Schedule 1; or
 - (b) laundry and dry cleaning services; or
 - (c) commercial cleaning services; or
 - (d) bicycle, vehicle and mechanical repair services; or
 - (e) electrical, IT and phone sales, repair and maintenance services; or
 - (f) locksmith services; or
 - (g) vehicle and equipment hire.
7. Tourism activities, and services, including cruises and tours.
 8. The provision of markets, whether held in an indoor space or an outdoor space, except where –
 - (a) the market is only for the provision of fresh food, or produce, that is to be consumed at other locations or premises; and
 - (b) each person present, while the market is being provided, complies with the requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g).
 9. The provision of garage sales, or other selling of second hand goods, at any premises.
 10. The provision of door to door sales and services, whether for consideration or otherwise.
 11. The provision of services to a person by a sex worker, within the meaning of the *Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*, excluding any activity where there is no form of direct physical contact between two or more persons who reside at different residential premises.
 12. The provision of services provided in respect of animals, other than veterinary services, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, essential animal husbandry and animal rescue services.
 13. The provision of horticulture and gardening services, except where –
 - (a) the work is necessary for safety purposes; and
 - (b) only the minimum number of persons are present on a premises to safely undertake the work.
 14. The provision of construction services at construction sites, except where –
 - (a) the work is urgently required for one or more of the following reasons:

- (i) to ensure the safety or security of the construction site;
 - (ii) to deal with environmental risks;
 - (iii) to maintain and ensure the integrity of critical plant, equipment or assets, including partially completed works, that would otherwise deteriorate;
 - (iv) to receive deliveries of supplies that would otherwise deteriorate;
 - (v) to maintain public utilities;
 - (vi) to ensure the safe operation of existing transport infrastructure;
 - (vii) in order to manage the threat of the spread of the disease; and
 - (viii) in an emergency.
15. The provision of education or instructional services, including launch into learning and pre-kinder services, driving schools, flight schools, adult education and training, professional development and other like services, other than –
- (a) where the services are required to support a gathering on, or at, premises under paragraph (e); or
 - (b) services that can be provided through remote electronic means.

Public Health Act 1997

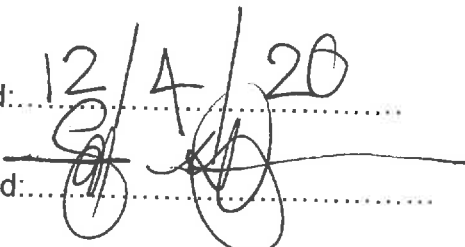
DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings (North-West Region) – No. 1)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Acting Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997*, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), and in particular to manage the outbreak of the disease in the north-western region of Tasmania, direct that, commencing from 13 April 2020 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (c), each person who owns, controls or operates a retail or commercial premises in the North-West affected area must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (c), each person who provides a retail or commercial service in the North-West affected area must not provide the service; and
- (c) this direction does not apply in respect of the following premises and services in the North-West affected area:
 - (i) supermarkets, bakeries, butchers and greengrocers, including corner stores that sell grocery items;
 - (ii) premises that are solely being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises;
 - (iii) service stations and towing services;
 - (iv) medical or health facilities that provide essential medical services, including pharmacies and chemists;
 - (v) veterinary establishments, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;
 - (vi) premises that sell veterinary or pet supplies;
 - (vii) premises that sell hardware supplies, but only in respect of the sale of those hardware supplies to tradespeople and businesses;
 - (viii) premises that primarily sell agricultural supplies;

- (ix) newsagencies and post offices;
 - (x) laundromats, laundrettes and dry cleaners;
 - (xi) banks and authorised deposit-taking institutions;
 - (xii) premises, or services, that are specified in Schedule 1, or Schedule 2, of the Gatherings Direction as being able to still operate under that direction;
 - (xiii) home delivery of goods; and
- (d) the requirements of this direction are in addition to the requirements of the Gatherings Direction; and
- (e) in this direction –
- (i) **Gatherings Direction** means the direction given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act on 8 April 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 6*, or such other direction given under that Act in substitution of that direction; and
 - (ii) **North-West affected area** means the following municipal areas, as specified in Schedule 3 of the *Local Government Act 1993*:
 - (A) Burnie;
 - (B) Central Coast;
 - (C) Circular Head;
 - (D) Devonport;
 - (E) Kentish;
 - (F) Latrobe;
 - (G) West Coast;
 - (H) Waratah-Wynyard; and
- (f) this direction is revoked at 11.59 pm on 26 April 2020.

Dated: 12/4/20
Signed: 

Acting Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings (North-West Region) – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997*, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), and in particular to manage the outbreak of the disease in the north-western region of Tasmania, direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraphs (c) and (e), each person who owns, controls or operates a retail or commercial premises in the North-West affected area must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises; and
- (b) subject to paragraphs (c) and (e), each person who provides a retail or commercial service in the North-West affected area must not provide the service, unless that service can be lawfully provided remotely by electronic means; and
- (c) this direction does not apply in respect of the following premises and services in the North-West affected area:
 - (i) supermarkets, bakeries, butchers and greengrocers, including corner stores that sell grocery items;
 - (ii) premises that are solely being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises;
 - (iii) service stations and towing services;
 - (iv) building, construction, maintenance and repair services, including premises and services in the supply and support of those services, if the building, construction, maintenance or repair is necessary –
 - (A) for safety; or
 - (B) to establish, or maintain, infrastructure that is recognised by the Australian Government as critical infrastructure; or
 - (C) to ensure that the necessities of life are maintained;

- (v) medical or health facilities that provide essential medical services, including pharmacies and chemists;
- (vi) veterinary establishments, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;
- (vii) premises that predominantly sell veterinary or pet supplies;
- (viii) premises that predominantly sell hardware supplies, but only in respect of the sale of those hardware supplies to tradespeople and businesses;
- (ix) premises that predominantly sell agricultural supplies;
- (x) premises that primarily used for the commercial food production or commercial agricultural purposes;
- (xi) commercial cleaning services;
- (xii) newsagencies and post offices;
- (xiii) laundromats, laundrettes and dry cleaners;
- (xiv) banks and authorised deposit-taking institutions;
- (xv) courts, tribunals, prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other similar places;
- (xvi) regulated businesses, within the meaning of the *Burial and Cremation Act 2019*, and funeral homes;
- (xvii) premises being operated to provide child care, or child minding, services;
- (xviii) premises, or services, that have exempted by the Director of Public Health under paragraph (e);
- (xix) premises at which a gathering referred to in paragraph (f) of the Gatherings Direction may lawfully occur under that direction, or premise at which services referred to in that paragraph may lawfully be provided, other than a gathering referred to in paragraph (f)(xv), (xix) or (xx) of that direction;
- (xx) premises that –
 - (A) are specified in items 1, 3, 4 or 14 of Schedule 1 of the Gatherings Direction; but
 - (B) are able to operate under that direction;
- (xxi) home delivery of goods; and

- (d) subject to paragraph (f), the requirements of this direction are in addition to the requirements of the Gatherings Direction; and
- (e) the Director of Public Health may exempt premises or a service, or a class of premises or a class of services, from the operation of this direction; and
- (f) while this direction is in effect, the Company, within the meaning of the *Metro Tasmania Act 1997*, is not in breach of the Gatherings Direction if the Company –
 - (i) has the approval of the council of the municipal area of Burnie to use the Burnie Sports Centre, being the premises located at 1 Southwell Street in Burnie, Tasmania; and
 - (ii) only uses those premises for the purposes of operating a secondary bus depot, for the Company, from those premises; and
- (g) in this direction –
 - (i) **Gatherings Direction** means the direction given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act 14 April 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 7*, or such other direction given under that Act in substitution of that direction; and
 - (ii) **North-West affected area** means the following municipal areas, as specified in Schedule 3 of the *Local Government Act 1993*:
 - (A) Burnie;
 - (B) Central Coast;
 - (C) Circular Head;
 - (D) Devonport;
 - (E) Kentish;
 - (F) Latrobe;
 - (G) West Coast;
 - (H) Waratah-Wynyard; and
 - (iii) **predominately sell**, in relation to the sale of certain supplies at premises, means that 75% of all items available for sale at those premises are those supplies; and

- (h) the direction given by the Acting Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 12 April 2020 and entitled *Gatherings (North-West Region) – No. 1*, is revoked; and
- (i) this direction is revoked at 11.59 pm on 26 April 2020.

Dated: 17 April 2020

Signed: Mark Veitch

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings (North-West Region) – No. 3)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), and in particular to manage the outbreak of the disease in the north-western region of Tasmania, direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraphs (c) and (e), each person who owns, controls or operates a retail or commercial premises in the North-West affected area must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises; and
- (b) subject to paragraphs (c) and (e), each person who provides a retail or commercial service in the North-West affected area must not provide the service, unless that service can be lawfully provided remotely by electronic means; and
- (c) this direction does not apply in respect of the following premises and services in the North-West affected area:
 - (i) supermarkets, bakeries, butchers and greengrocers, including corner stores that sell grocery items;
 - (ii) premises that are solely being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises;
 - (iii) service stations and towing services;
 - (iv) ports, terminals and freight depots, but only for the purposes of enabling the import and export of freight or for facilitating ferry services or vessel services operating in accordance with the Gatherings Direction;
 - (v) building and construction services, if the provision of those services are in accordance with the COVID-19 information for Building and Construction workplaces published by Safe Work

Australia, as established under the *Safe Work Australia Act 2008* of the Commonwealth, as amended or substituted from time to time;

- (vi) premises used for commercial manufacturing or processing, or commercial mining, if –
 - (A) the operation of those premises are in accordance with the all relevant COVID-19 information published by Safe Work Australia, as established under the *Safe Work Australia Act 2008* of the Commonwealth, as amended or substituted from time to time; and
 - (B) each person on the premises is employed or engaged in the operation of the premises;
- (vii) maintenance, heating and repair services, including premises and services in the supply and support of those services, if the provision of those services is necessary –
 - (A) for safety; or
 - (B) to establish, or maintain, infrastructure that is recognised by the Australian Government as critical infrastructure; or
 - (C) to ensure that the necessities of life are maintained;
- (viii) medical or health facilities that provide essential medical services, including pharmacies and chemists;
- (ix) veterinary establishments, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;
- (x) animal husbandry services being provided in respect of livestock, within the meaning of the *Animal Welfare (Land Transport of Livestock) Regulations 2013*, if those services are necessary to ensure the welfare of the livestock;
- (xi) premises that predominantly sell veterinary or pet supplies;
- (xii) premises that predominantly sell hardware supplies, but only in respect of the sale of those hardware supplies to tradespeople and businesses, including agricultural and commercial food production businesses;
- (xiii) premises that predominantly sell agricultural supplies;

- (xiv) premises that are primarily used for commercial food production or commercial agricultural purposes;
- (xv) commercial cleaning services;
- (xvi) newsagencies and post offices;
- (xvii) laundromats, laundrettes and dry cleaners;
- (xviii) banks and authorised deposit-taking institutions;
- (xix) courts, tribunals, prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other similar places;
- (xx) offices being used to provide legal services, but only for the purposes of –
 - (A) enabling staff to access information and documents necessary to provide legal services remotely, or by electronic means, at another premises; or
 - (B) enabling legal practitioners to meet with clients if those meetings are unable to be performed remotely or through electronic means;
- (xxi) regulated businesses, within the meaning of the *Burial and Cremation Act 2019*, and funeral homes;
- (xxii) premises being operated to provide child care, or child minding, services;
- (xxiii) premises being used as schools, universities or other educational institutions, but only in so far as to enable staff to access educational materials at those premises to provide educational services remotely, or by electronic means, at another premises;
- (xxiv) premises, or services, that have been exempted by the Director of Public Health under paragraph (e);
- (xxv) premises at which a gathering referred to in paragraph (f) of the Gatherings Direction may lawfully occur under that direction, or premises at which services referred to in that paragraph may lawfully be provided, other than a gathering referred to in paragraph (f)(xv), (xix) or (xx) of that direction that is not authorised under paragraph (c) of this direction;
- (xxvi) premises that –

- (A) are specified in items 1, 3, 4 or 14 of Schedule 1 of the Gatherings Direction; but
 - (B) are able to operate under that direction;
- (xxvii) home delivery of goods; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), the requirements of this direction are in addition to the requirements of the Gatherings Direction, including the requirements in paragraph (g) and (h) of the Gatherings Direction; and
- (e) the Director of Public Health may exempt premises or a service, or a class of premises or a class of services, from the operation of this direction; and
- (f) while this direction is in effect, the Company, within the meaning of the *Metro Tasmania Act 1997*, is not in breach of the Gatherings Direction if the Company –
 - (i) has the approval of the council of the municipal area of Burnie to use the Burnie Sports Centre, being the premises located at 1 Southwell Street in Burnie, Tasmania; and
 - (ii) only uses those premises for the purposes of operating a secondary bus depot, for the Company, from those premises; and
- (g) in this direction –
 - (i) **Gatherings Direction** means the direction given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act 14 April 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 7*, or such other direction given under that Act in substitution of that direction; and
 - (ii) **North-West affected area** means the following municipal areas, as specified in Schedule 3 of the *Local Government Act 1993*:
 - (A) Burnie;
 - (B) Central Coast;
 - (C) Circular Head;
 - (D) Devonport;
 - (E) Kentish;

- (F) Latrobe;
- (G) Waratah-Wynyard;
- (H) West Coast; and

(iii) **predominantly sell**, in relation to the sale of certain supplies at premises, means that 75% of all items available for sale at those premises are those supplies; and

(h) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 17 April 2020 and entitled *Gatherings (North-West Region) – No. 2*, is revoked; and

(i) this direction is revoked at 11.59 pm on 4 May 2020.

Dated: 26 April 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Gatherings (North-West Region) – No. 4)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), and in particular to manage the outbreak of the disease in the north-western region of Tasmania, direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraphs (c) and (e), each person who owns, controls or operates a retail or commercial premises in the North-West affected area must not open or operate the premises, including each outdoor space associated with the premises; and
- (b) subject to paragraphs (c) and (e), each person who provides a retail or commercial service in the North-West affected area must not provide the service, unless that service can be lawfully provided remotely by electronic means; and
- (c) this direction does not apply in respect of the following premises and services in the North-West affected area:
 - (i) supermarkets, bakeries, butchers and greengrocers, including corner stores that sell grocery items;
 - (ii) premises that are solely being used to provide food or drink, or both, to be consumed at a location other than the premises;
 - (iii) service stations and towing services;
 - (iv) ports, terminals and freight depots, but only for the purposes of enabling the import and export of freight or facilitating ferry services or vessel services operating in accordance with the Gatherings Direction;
 - (v) building and construction services, if the provision of those services is in accordance with the COVID-19 information for Building and Construction workplaces published by Safe Work

Australia, as established under the *Safe Work Australia Act 2008* of the Commonwealth, as amended or substituted from time to time;

- (vi) premises used for commercial manufacturing or processing, or commercial mining, if –
 - (A) the operation of those premises is in accordance with all relevant COVID-19 information published by Safe Work Australia, as established under the *Safe Work Australia Act 2008* of the Commonwealth, as amended or substituted from time to time; and
 - (B) each person on the premises is employed or engaged in the operation of the premises;
- (vii) maintenance, heating and repair services, including premises and services in the supply and support of those services, if the provision of those services is necessary –
 - (A) for safety; or
 - (B) to establish, or maintain, infrastructure that is recognised by the Australian Government as critical infrastructure; or
 - (C) to ensure that the necessities of life are maintained;
- (viii) medical or health facilities that provide essential medical services, including pharmacies and chemists;
- (ix) veterinary establishments, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;
- (x) animal husbandry services being provided in respect of livestock, within the meaning of the *Animal Welfare (Land Transport of Livestock) Regulations 2013*, if those services are necessary to ensure the welfare of the livestock;
- (xi) premises that predominantly sell veterinary or pet supplies;
- (xii) premises that predominantly sell hardware supplies, but only in respect of the sale of those hardware supplies to tradespeople and businesses, including agricultural and commercial food production businesses;
- (xiii) premises that predominantly sell agricultural supplies;

- (xiv) premises that are primarily used for commercial food production or commercial agricultural purposes;
- (xv) commercial cleaning services;
- (xvi) newsagencies and post offices;
- (xvii) laundromats, laundrettes and dry cleaners;
- (xviii) banks and authorised deposit-taking institutions;
- (xix) courts, tribunals, prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other similar places;
- (xx) legal services, within the meaning of the *Legal Profession Act 2007*, if those services are provided in accordance with all relevant COVID-19 information published by Safe Work Australia, as established under the *Safe Work Australia Act 2008* of the Commonwealth, as amended or substituted from time to time;
- (xxi) regulated businesses, within the meaning of the *Burial and Cremation Act 2019*, and funeral homes;
- (xxii) premises being operated to provide child care, or child minding, services;
- (xxiii) premises being used as schools, universities or other educational institutions, but only in so far as to enable staff to access educational materials at those premises to provide educational services remotely, or by electronic means, at another premises;
- (xxiv) premises, or services, that have been exempted by the Director of Public Health under paragraph (e);
- (xxv) premises at which a gathering referred to in paragraph (f) of the Gatherings Direction may lawfully occur under that direction, or premises at which services referred to in that paragraph may lawfully be provided, other than a gathering referred to in paragraph (f)(xv), (xix) or (xx) of that direction that is not authorised under paragraph (c) of this direction;
- (xxvi) premises that –
 - (A) are specified in items 1, 3, 4 or 14 of Schedule 1 of the Gatherings Direction; but

- (B) are able to operate under that direction;
- (xxvii) home delivery of goods; and
- (d) subject to paragraph (f), the requirements of this direction are in addition to the requirements of the Gatherings Direction, including the requirements in paragraph (g) and (h) of the Gatherings Direction; and
- (e) the Director of Public Health may exempt premises or a service, or a class of premises or a class of services, from the operation of this direction; and
- (f) while this direction is in effect, the Company, within the meaning of the *Metro Tasmania Act 1997*, is not in breach of the Gatherings Direction if the Company –
- (i) has the approval of the council of the municipal area of Burnie to use the Burnie Sports Centre, being the premises located at 1 Southwell Street in Burnie, Tasmania; and
 - (ii) only uses those premises for the purposes of operating a secondary bus depot, for the Company, from those premises; and
- (g) in this direction –
- (i) **Gatherings Direction** means the direction given by the Acting Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act on 14 April 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 7*, or such other direction given under that Act in substitution of that direction; and
 - (ii) **North-West affected area** means the following municipal areas, as specified in Schedule 3 of the *Local Government Act 1993*:
 - (A) Burnie;
 - (B) Central Coast;
 - (C) Circular Head;
 - (D) Devonport;
 - (E) Kentish;
 - (F) Latrobe;
 - (G) Waratah-Wynyard;

(H) West Coast; and

(iii) **predominantly sell**, in relation to the sale of certain supplies at premises, means that 75% of all items available for sale at those premises are those supplies; and

(h) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 26 April 2020 and entitled *Gatherings (North-West Region) – No. 3*, is revoked; and

(i) this direction is revoked at 11.59 pm on 3 May 2020.

Dated: 28 April 2020

Signed: Mark Veitch

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania between 7 April 2020 and midnight 20 April 2020 (inclusive) unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:
 - (A) physical assistance;
 - (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;
 - (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or

- (viii) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (ix) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix) or (x) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania between 7 April 2020 and midnight 20 April 2020 (inclusive) if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside Tasmania; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has –
 - (A) a temperature higher than 37.5 degrees; or
 - (B) one or more symptoms of acute respiratory infection; or
 - (iv) the person has not attained the age of 16 years, unless his or her presence is required on the premises for end of life support; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i) and (ii) do not apply in respect of a person if the person –
- (i) is a person specified in the Schedule to the direction given under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* on 29 March 2020 (a "specified person"); and
 - (ii) is entering, or remaining on, the premises of a hospital in his or her capacity as a specified person and for the purposes of providing services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital; and
 - (iii) complies with all relevant directions under the Act and the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and

- (d) for the purposes of paragraph (a)(v), (vi) or (vii), only one (1) person is allowed on the premises per patient at any one time; and
- (e) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (f) in this direction –
 - (i) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
 - (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;
 - (C) day-procedure centres; and
 - (ii) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
 - (iii) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
 - (iv) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means one (1) person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient; and
 - (v) **symptoms of acute respiratory infection** include fever, coughing, sore throat, muscular pains, shortness of breath or unexpected tiredness.

Dated: 7 April 2020 at 1700

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 2)


I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania between 21 April 2020 and midnight 4 May 2020 (inclusive) unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:
 - (A) physical assistance;
 - (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;
 - (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or

- (viii) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (ix) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix) or (x) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania between 21 April 2020 and midnight 4 May 2020 (inclusive) if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside Tasmania; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has –
 - (A) a temperature higher than 37.5 degrees; or
 - (B) one or more symptoms of acute respiratory infection; or
 - (iv) the person has not attained the age of 16 years, unless his or her presence is required on the premises for end of life support; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i) or (ii) does not apply in respect of a person if the person –
- (i) is a person specified in the Schedule to the direction given under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* on 29 March 2020 (a "specified person"); and
 - (ii) is entering, or remaining on, the premises of a hospital in his or her capacity as a specified person and for the purposes of providing services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital; and
 - (iii) complies with all relevant directions under the Act and the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and

- (d) paragraph (b)(i) or (ii) does not apply in respect of a person if –
 - (i) the person is a significant person in respect of a patient at the hospital; and
 - (ii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, is satisfied that the person is entering in, or remaining on, the premises of the hospital for the purpose of end of life support for the patient; and
 - (iii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the person to enter, or remain on, those premises for those purposes; and
 - (iv) in addition to any other legal requirements under the Act, the person complies with any additional requirements imposed on the person by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, to ensure the safety of the person, the staff of the hospital and the patients of the hospital; and
- (e) for the purposes of paragraph (a)(v), (vi) or (vii), only one (1) person is allowed on the premises per patient at any one time; and
- (f) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (g) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must ensure that all persons who enter, or remain, on the premises of the hospital have been screened, as directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, before the person so enters, or remains, on the premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
 - (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;

- (C) day-procedure centres; and
 - (ii) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
 - (iii) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
 - (iv) **significant person**, in relation to a patient, includes –
 - (A) the spouse of the patient, including the other party to a significant relationship with the patient, within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003*; and
 - (B) a child of the patient, within the meaning of the *Evidence Act 2001*; and
 - (C) a parent of the patient; and
 - (v) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means one (1) person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient; and
 - (vi) **symptoms of acute respiratory infection** include fever, coughing, sore throat, muscular pains, shortness of breath or unexpected tiredness; and
- (i) on 21 April 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 7 April 2020 and entitled *Hospitals – No. 1*, is revoked.

Dated: 17 April 2020
Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 3)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Acting Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania between 5 May 2020 and midnight 18 May 2020 (inclusive) unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:
 - (A) physical assistance;
 - (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;

- (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or
 - (viii) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (ix) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix) or (x) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania between 5 May 2020 and midnight 18 May 2020 (inclusive) if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside Tasmania; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has –
 - (A) a temperature higher than 37.5 degrees; or
 - (B) one or more symptoms of acute respiratory infection; or
 - (iv) the person has not attained the age of 16 years, unless his or her presence is required on the premises for end of life support; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i) or (ii) does not apply in respect of a person if the person –
- (i) is a person specified in the Schedule to the direction given under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* on 18 April 2020 in relation to persons arriving in Tasmania (a "specified person"); and
 - (ii) is entering, or remaining on, the premises of a hospital in his or her capacity as a specified person and for the purposes of providing services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital; and
 - (iii) complies with all relevant directions under the Act and the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and

- (d) paragraph (b)(i) or (ii) does not apply in respect of a person if –
 - (i) the person is a significant person in respect of a patient at the hospital; and
 - (ii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, is satisfied that the person is entering in, or remaining on, the premises of the hospital for the purpose of end of life support for the patient; and
 - (iii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the person to enter, or remain on, those premises for those purposes; and
 - (iv) in addition to any other legal requirements under the Act, the person complies with any additional requirements imposed on the person by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, to ensure the safety of the person, the staff of the hospital and the patients of the hospital; and
- (e) for the purposes of paragraph (a)(v), (vi) or (vii), only one (1) person is allowed on the premises per patient at any one time; and
- (f) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (g) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must ensure that all persons who enter, or remain, on the premises of the hospital have been screened, as directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, before the persons so enter, or remain, on the premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
 - (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;

- (C) day-procedure centres; and
 - (ii) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
 - (iii) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
 - (iv) **significant person**, in relation to a patient, includes –
 - (A) the spouse of the patient, including the other party to a significant relationship with the patient, within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003*; and
 - (B) a child of the patient, within the meaning of the *Evidence Act 2001*; and
 - (C) a parent of the patient; and
 - (v) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means one (1) person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient; and
 - (vi) **symptoms of acute respiratory infection** include fever, coughing, sore throat, muscular pains, shortness of breath or unexpected tiredness; and
- (i) on 5 May 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 17 April 2020 and entitled *Hospitals – No. 2*, is revoked.

Dated: 4 - May - 20

Signed: 

Acting Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 4)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Acting Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania between 19 May 2020 and midnight 1 June 2020 (inclusive) unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:
 - (A) physical assistance;
 - (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;

- (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or
 - (viii) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (ix) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix) or (x) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania between 19 May 2020 and midnight 1 June 2020 (inclusive) if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside Tasmania; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has –
 - (A) a temperature higher than 37.5 degrees; or
 - (B) one or more symptoms of acute respiratory infection; or
 - (iv) the person has not attained the age of 16 years, unless his or her presence is required on the premises for end of life support; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i) or (ii) does not apply in respect of a person if the person –
- (i) is a person specified in the Schedule to the direction given under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* on 18 April 2020 in relation to persons arriving in Tasmania (a "specified person"); and
 - (ii) is entering, or remaining on, the premises of a hospital in his or her capacity as a specified person and for the purposes of providing services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital; and
 - (iii) complies with all relevant directions under the Act and the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and

- (d) paragraph (b)(i) or (ii) does not apply in respect of a person if –
 - (i) the person is a significant person in respect of a patient at the hospital; and
 - (ii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, is satisfied that the person is entering in, or remaining on, the premises of the hospital for the purpose of end of life support for the patient; and
 - (iii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the person to enter, or remain on, those premises for those purposes; and
 - (iv) in addition to any other legal requirements under the Act, the person complies with any additional requirements imposed on the person by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, to ensure the safety of the person, the staff of the hospital and the patients of the hospital; and
- (e) for the purposes of paragraph (a)(v), (vi) or (vii), only one (1) person is allowed on the premises per patient at any one time; and
- (f) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (g) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must ensure that all persons who enter, or remain, on the premises of the hospital have been screened, as directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, before the persons so enter, or remain, on the premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
 - (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;

- (C) day-procedure centres; and
 - (ii) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
 - (iii) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
 - (iv) **significant person**, in relation to a patient, includes –
 - (A) the spouse of the patient, including the other party to a significant relationship with the patient, within the meaning of the *Relationships Act 2003*; and
 - (B) a child of the patient, within the meaning of the *Evidence Act 2001*; and
 - (C) a parent of the patient; and
 - (v) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means one (1) person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient; and
 - (vi) **symptoms of acute respiratory infection** include fever, coughing, sore throat, muscular pains, shortness of breath or unexpected tiredness; and
- (i) on 19 May 2020, the direction given by the Acting Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 4 May 2020 and entitled *Hospitals – No. 3*, is revoked.

Dated: 17 May 2020

Signed: 

Acting Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 5)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing at 12.01 am on 6 August 2021 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is visiting a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (viii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:
 - (A) physical assistance;
 - (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;

- (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or
 - (ix) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (xi) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) or (xi) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside of Tasmania that is a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has one or more clinical symptoms of the disease; or
 - (iv) the person is required to be in isolation or quarantine, in respect of the disease, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i), (ii) or (iv) does not apply in respect of a person if –
- (i) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, is satisfied that the person is entering in, or remaining on, the premises of the hospital for the purpose of end of life support for the patient; and
 - (ii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the person to enter, or remain on, those premises for those purposes; and
 - (iii) in addition to any other legal requirements under the Act, the person complies with any additional requirements imposed on the person by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, to ensure the

safety of the person, the staff of the hospital and the patients of the hospital; and

- (d) paragraph (b) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital for the purposes of providing emergency medical treatment (including transport), emergency management or law enforcement services; and
- (e) paragraph (b)(ii) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the known contact with another person, diagnosed with the disease or reasonably suspected of having the disease, occurred as part of the person's employment; and
 - (ii) the person was wearing PPE consistent with, or at the level required by, the National Guidelines for public health units developed by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia in respect of the disease; and
 - (iii) there was no breach to the PPE during that contact with the other person; and
- (f) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (g) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must ensure that all persons who enter, or remain, on the premises of the hospital have been screened, as directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, before the persons so enters, or remains, on the premises; and
- (h) on any single day, no more than 2 persons are permitted, in respect of a patient at a hospital, to remain on the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(v), (vi), (vii) or (ix) in respect of the patient; and

- (i) in this direction –
- (i) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
- (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
- (ii) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
- (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;
 - (C) day-procedure centres; and
- (iii) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
- (iv) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
- (v) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means 1 person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient; and
- (j) this direction expires at 11.59 pm on 12 August 2021.

Dated: 5 August 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 6)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is –
 - (A) an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (B) a student undertaking a clinical placement at the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is visiting a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (viii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:
 - (A) physical assistance;

- (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;
 - (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or
 - (ix) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (xi) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) or (xi) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside of Tasmania that is a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has one or more clinical symptoms of the disease; or
 - (iv) the person is required to be in isolation or quarantine, in respect of the disease, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i), (ii) or (iv) does not apply in respect of a person if –
- (i) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, is satisfied that the person is entering in, or remaining on, the premises of the hospital for the purpose of end of life support for the patient; and
 - (ii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the person to enter, or remain on, those premises for those purposes; and
 - (iii) in addition to any other legal requirements under the Act, the person complies with any additional requirements imposed on the person by

the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, to ensure the safety of the person, the staff of the hospital and the patients of the hospital; and

- (d) paragraph (b) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital for the purposes of providing emergency medical treatment (including transport), emergency management or law enforcement services; and
- (e) paragraph (b)(i) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the person has been permitted to enter into Tasmania under a direction under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for the purpose of –
 - (A) providing health services in Tasmania; or
 - (B) transporting patients, organs or tissues into, or out of, Tasmania; or
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) is entering the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(ii); and
 - (B) subject to paragraphs (j) and (k), wears a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of the hospital; and
 - (C) if required to wear a mask under sub-subparagraph (B), must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of a hospital; and
- (f) paragraph (b)(ii) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the known contact with another person, diagnosed with the disease or reasonably suspected of having the disease, occurred as part of the person's employment; and
 - (ii) the person was wearing PPE consistent with, or at the level required by, the National Guidelines for public health units developed by the

Communicable Diseases Network Australia in respect of the disease; and

- (iii) there was no breach to the PPE during that contact with the other person; and
- (g) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (h) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must ensure that all persons who enter, or remain, on the premises of the hospital have been screened, as directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, before the persons so enters, or remains, on the premises; and
- (i) on any single day, no more than 2 persons are permitted, in respect of a patient at a hospital, to remain on the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(v), (vi), (vii) or (ix) in respect of the patient; and
- (j) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by a person in authority; or
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph

(e)(ii)(B) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

(B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by a person in authority; and

(k) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:

- (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
- (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
- (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
- (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
- (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
- (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
- (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
- (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
- (ix) the person is working or studying in an indoor or outdoor space where there are no other persons present;
- (x) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (e)(ii)(B), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

(l) in this direction –

- (i) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:

- (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
- (ii) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (iii) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
- (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;
 - (C) day-procedure centres; and
- (iv) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
- (v) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
- (i) **person in authority**, in relation to a hospital, includes –
- (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (C) a person nominated by the operator of the hospital as a person in authority for the purposes of this direction; and
- (vi) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means 1 person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient; and
- (m) the direction, made by me on 5 August 2021 and entitled *Hospitals – No. 5*, is revoked; and
- (n) this direction expires at 11.59 pm on 12 August 2021.

Dated: 6 August 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 7)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is –
 - (A) an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (B) a student undertaking a clinical placement at the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is visiting a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (viii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:
 - (A) physical assistance;

- (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;
 - (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or
 - (ix) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (xi) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) or (xi) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside of Tasmania that is a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has one or more clinical symptoms of the disease; or
 - (iv) the person is required to be in isolation or quarantine, in respect of the disease, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i), (ii) or (iv) does not apply in respect of a person if –
- (i) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, is satisfied that the person is entering in, or remaining on, the premises of the hospital for the purpose of end of life support for the patient; and
 - (ii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the person to enter, or remain on, those premises for those purposes; and
 - (iii) in addition to any other legal requirements under the Act, the person complies with any additional requirements imposed on the person by

the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, to ensure the safety of the person, the staff of the hospital and the patients of the hospital; and

- (d) paragraph (b) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital for the purposes of providing emergency medical treatment (including transport), emergency management or law enforcement services; and
- (e) paragraph (b)(i) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the person has been permitted to enter into Tasmania under a direction under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for the purpose of –
 - (A) providing health services in Tasmania; or
 - (B) transporting patients, organs or tissues into, or out of, Tasmania; or
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) is entering the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(ii); and
 - (B) subject to paragraphs (j) and (k), wears a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of the hospital; and
 - (C) if required to wear a mask under sub-subparagraph (B), must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of a hospital; and
- (f) paragraph (b)(ii) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the known contact with another person, diagnosed with the disease or reasonably suspected of having the disease, occurred as part of the person's employment; and
 - (ii) the person was wearing PPE consistent with, or at the level required by, the National Guidelines for public health units developed by the


Communicable Diseases Network Australia in respect of the disease; and

- (iii) there was no breach to the PPE during that contact with the other person; and
- (g) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (h) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must ensure that all persons who enter, or remain, on the premises of the hospital have been screened, as directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, before the persons so enters, or remains, on the premises; and
- (i) on any single day, no more than 2 persons are permitted, in respect of a patient at a hospital, to remain on the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(v), (vi), (vii) or (ix) in respect of the patient; and
- (j) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by a person in authority; or
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph

- (e)(ii)(B) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by a person in authority; and
 - (k) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
 - (ix) the person is working or studying in an indoor or outdoor space where there are no other persons present;
 - (x) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (e)(ii)(B), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (l) in this direction –
 - (i) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:

- (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
- (ii) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (iii) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
- (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;
 - (C) day-procedure centres; and
- (iv) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
- (v) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
- (i) **person in authority**, in relation to a hospital, includes –
- (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (C) a person nominated by the operator of the hospital as a person in authority for the purposes of this direction; and
- (vi) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means 1 person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient; and
- (m) the direction, made by me on 6 August 2021 and entitled *Hospitals – No. 6*, is revoked; and
- (n) this direction expires at 11.59 pm on 19 August 2021.

Dated: 12 August 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 8)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in Tasmania unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is –
 - (A) an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (B) a student undertaking a clinical placement at the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is visiting a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (viii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:
 - (A) physical assistance;

- (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;
 - (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or
 - (ix) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (xi) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) or (xi) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside of Tasmania that is a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has one or more clinical symptoms of the disease; or
 - (iv) the person is required to be in isolation or quarantine, in respect of the disease, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i), (ii) or (iv) does not apply in respect of a person if –
- (i) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, is satisfied that the person is entering in, or remaining on, the premises of the hospital for the purpose of end of life support for the patient; and
 - (ii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the person to enter, or remain on, those premises for those purposes; and
 - (iii) in addition to any other legal requirements under the Act, the person complies with any additional requirements imposed on the person by

the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, to ensure the safety of the person, the staff of the hospital and the patients of the hospital; and

- (d) paragraph (b) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital for the purposes of providing emergency medical treatment (including transport), emergency management or law enforcement services; and
- (e) paragraph (b)(i) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the person has been permitted to enter into Tasmania under a direction under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for the purpose of –
 - (A) providing health services in Tasmania; or
 - (B) transporting patients, organs or tissues into, or out of, Tasmania; or
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) is entering the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(ii); and
 - (B) subject to paragraphs (j) and (k), wears a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of the hospital; and
 - (C) if required to wear a mask under sub-subparagraph (B), must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of a hospital; and
- (f) paragraph (b)(ii) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the known contact with another person, diagnosed with the disease or reasonably suspected of having the disease, occurred as part of the person's employment; and
 - (ii) the person was wearing PPE consistent with, or at the level required by, the National Guidelines for public health units developed by the

Communicable Diseases Network Australia in respect of the disease; and

- (iii) there was no breach to the PPE during that contact with the other person; and
- (g) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (h) the operator of a hospital in Tasmania must ensure that all persons who enter, or remain, on the premises of the hospital have been screened, as directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, before the persons so enters, or remains, on the premises; and
- (i) on any single day, no more than 2 persons are permitted, in respect of a patient at a hospital, to remain on the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(v), (vi), (vii) or (ix) in respect of the patient; and
- (j) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by a person in authority;or
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph

(e)(ii)(B) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

(B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by a person in authority; and

(k) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:

- (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
- (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
- (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
- (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
- (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
- (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
- (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
- (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
- (ix) the person is working or studying in an indoor or outdoor space where there are no other persons present;
- (x) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (e)(ii)(B), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

(l) in this direction –

- (i) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:

- (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
- (ii) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (iii) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
- (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;
 - (C) day-procedure centres; and
- (iv) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
- (v) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
- (i) **person in authority**, in relation to a hospital, includes –
- (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (C) a person nominated by the operator of the hospital as a person in authority for the purposes of this direction; and
- (vi) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means 1 person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient; and
- (m) the direction, made by me on 12 August 2021 and entitled *Hospitals – No. 7*, is revoked; and
- (n) this direction expires at 11.59 pm on 26 August 2021.

Dated: 19 August 2021

Signed: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 9)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health in the southern region of Tasmania posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing from 6.00 pm on 15 October 2021 to 6.00 pm on 18 October 2021 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in the southern region of Tasmania unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is –
 - (A) an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (B) a student undertaking a clinical placement at the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:

- (A) physical assistance;
 - (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;
 - (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or
 - (viii) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (ix) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; or
 - (xi) the person is visiting a patient and the person is –
 - (A) a key support person for the patient who has a diagnosed medical condition; and
 - (B) present at the premises for the purpose of providing essential support to the patient by reducing distress or confusion that has occurred in respect of that patient as a result of the medical condition; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) or (xi) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside of Tasmania that is a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has one or more clinical symptoms of the disease; or
 - (iv) the person is required to be in isolation or quarantine, in respect of the disease, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i), (ii) or (iv) does not apply in respect of a person if –

- (i) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, is satisfied that the person is entering in, or remaining on, the premises of the hospital for the purpose of end of life support for the patient; and
 - (ii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the person to enter, or remain on, those premises for those purposes; and
 - (iii) in addition to any other legal requirements under the Act, the person complies with any additional requirements imposed on the person by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, to ensure the safety of the person, the staff of the hospital and the patients of the hospital; and
- (d) paragraph (b) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital for the purposes of providing emergency medical treatment (including transport), emergency management or law enforcement services; and
- (e) paragraph (b)(i) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
- (i) the person has been permitted to enter Tasmania under a direction under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for the purpose of –
 - (A) providing health services in Tasmania; or
 - (B) transporting patients, organs or tissues into, or out of, Tasmania; or
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) is entering the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(ii); and
 - (B) subject to paragraphs (j) and (k), wears a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of the hospital; and
 - (C) if required to wear a fitted face covering under sub-subparagraph (B), must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of a hospital; and

- (f) paragraph (b)(ii) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the known contact with another person, diagnosed with the disease or reasonably suspected of having the disease, occurred as part of the person’s employment; and
 - (ii) the person was wearing PPE consistent with, or at the level required by, the National Guidelines for public health units developed by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia in respect of the disease; and
 - (iii) there was no breach to the PPE during that contact with the other person; and
- (g) the operator of a hospital in the southern region of Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (h) the operator of a hospital in the southern region of Tasmania must ensure that all persons who enter, or remain, on the premises of the hospital have been screened, as directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, before the persons so enters, or remains, on the premises; and
- (i) on any single day, no more than one person is permitted, in respect of a patient at a hospital, to remain on the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(v), (vi) or (vii) in respect of the patient; and
- (j) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and

- (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by a person in authority;
or
- (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (e)(ii)(B) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by a person in authority; and
- (k) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
 - (ix) the person is working or studying in an indoor or outdoor space where there are no other persons present;

- (x) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (e)(ii)(B), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (l) in this direction –
 - (i) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
 - (ii) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
 - (iii) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
 - (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;
 - (C) day-procedure centres; and
 - (iv) **key support person**, in relation to a patient at the hospital with a diagnosed medical condition, means a person who has been identified, by the hospital, as a person who has the ability to reduce distress or confusion that has occurred in respect of that patient as a result of the medical condition;
 - (v) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
 - (vi) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
 - (i) **person in authority**, in relation to a hospital, includes –

- (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (C) a person nominated by the operator of the hospital as a person in authority for the purposes of this direction; and
- (vii) **southern region of Tasmania** means the following municipal areas, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993* –
- (A) Brighton;
 - (B) Central Highlands;
 - (C) Clarence;
 - (D) Derwent Valley;
 - (E) Glamorgan-Spring Bay;
 - (F) Glenorchy;
 - (G) Hobart;
 - (H) Huon Valley;
 - (I) Kingborough;
 - (J) Sorell;
 - (K) Southern Midlands; and
 - (L) Tasman.
- (viii) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means one person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient.

Dated: 15 October 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Hospitals – No. 10)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health in the southern region of Tasmania posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing from 6.00 pm on 18 October 2021 –

- (a) subject to paragraph (b), a person must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital in the southern region of Tasmania unless –
 - (i) the person is seeking, or receiving, medical care or treatment at the hospital; or
 - (ii) the person is –
 - (A) an employee or contractor of the hospital; or
 - (B) a student undertaking a clinical placement at the hospital; or
 - (iii) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing goods or services that are necessary for the effective operation of the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (iv) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of providing health, medical or pharmaceutical goods or services to a patient at the hospital, whether the goods or services are provided for consideration or on a voluntary basis; or
 - (v) the person is a parent, or guardian, of a dependent child who is a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vi) the person is a guardian, within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*, of a patient at the hospital; or
 - (vii) the person is entering, or remaining on, the premises to lawfully provide one or more of the following types of assistance to a patient, if the assistance is necessary while the patient is entering, or on, the premises:

- (A) physical assistance;
 - (B) assistance with communication or comprehension;
 - (C) assistance with any legal or administrative requirements; or
 - (viii) the person is the support person for a patient at the hospital who is a patient due to the birth of, or the likely birth of, a child; or
 - (ix) the person's presence at the premises is for the purposes of end of life support for a patient at the hospital; or
 - (x) the person's presence at the premises is required for the purposes of emergency management or law enforcement; or
 - (xi) the person is visiting a patient and the person is –
 - (A) a key support person for the patient who has a diagnosed medical condition; and
 - (B) present at the premises for the purpose of providing essential support to the patient by reducing distress or confusion that has occurred in respect of that patient as a result of the medical condition; and
- (b) despite paragraph (a), a person referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) or (xi) must not enter, or remain on, the premises of a hospital if –
- (i) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person arrived in Tasmania from a place outside of Tasmania that is a medium risk area or premises, or a high risk area or premises, as determined by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; or
 - (ii) during the 14-day period immediately preceding the entry, the person had known contact with a person who –
 - (A) has been diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (B) is reasonably suspected of having the disease; or
 - (iii) the person has one or more clinical symptoms of the disease; or
 - (iv) the person is required to be in isolation or quarantine, in respect of the disease, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (c) paragraph (b)(i), (ii) or (iv) does not apply in respect of a person if –

- (i) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, is satisfied that the person is entering in, or remaining on, the premises of the hospital for the purpose of end of life support for the patient; and
 - (ii) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has authorised the person to enter, or remain on, those premises for those purposes; and
 - (iii) in addition to any other legal requirements under the Act, the person complies with any additional requirements imposed on the person by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, to ensure the safety of the person, the staff of the hospital and the patients of the hospital; and

- (d) paragraph (b) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital for the purposes of providing emergency medical treatment (including transport), emergency management or law enforcement services; and

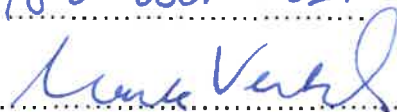
- (e) paragraph (b)(i) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the person has been permitted to enter Tasmania under a direction under the *Emergency Management Act 2006* for the purpose of –
 - (A) providing health services in Tasmania; or
 - (B) transporting patients, organs or tissues into, or out of, Tasmania; or
 - (ii) the person –
 - (A) is entering the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(ii); and
 - (B) subject to paragraphs (j) and (k), wears a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of the hospital; and
 - (C) if required to wear a fitted face covering under sub-subparagraph (B), must carry a fitted face covering while he or she remains on the premises of a hospital; and

- (f) paragraph (b)(ii) does not apply in respect of a person entering the premises of a hospital if –
 - (i) the known contact with another person, diagnosed with the disease or reasonably suspected of having the disease, occurred as part of the person’s employment; and
 - (ii) the person was wearing PPE consistent with, or at the level required by, the National Guidelines for public health units developed by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia in respect of the disease; and
 - (iii) there was no breach to the PPE during that contact with the other person; and
- (g) the operator of a hospital in the southern region of Tasmania must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not enter, or remain on, the premises of the hospital if the person is prohibited from doing so under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (h) the operator of a hospital in the southern region of Tasmania must ensure that all persons who enter, or remain, on the premises of the hospital have been screened, as directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, before the persons so enters, or remains, on the premises; and
- (i) on any single day, no more than one person is permitted, in respect of a patient at a hospital, to remain on the premises of the hospital for a purpose specified in paragraph (a)(v), (vi) or (vii) in respect of the patient; and
- (j) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in respect of the following persons:
 - (i) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and

- (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by a person in authority;
or
- (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (e)(ii)(B) that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by a person in authority; and
- (k) paragraph (e)(ii)(B) does not apply in the following circumstances if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;
 - (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
 - (ix) the person is working or studying in an indoor or outdoor space where there are no other persons present;

- (x) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirements of paragraph (e)(ii)(B), that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (l) in this direction –
- (i) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
 - (ii) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
 - (iii) **hospital** includes the following, within the meaning of the *Health Service Establishments Act 2006*:
 - (A) public hospitals;
 - (B) private hospitals;
 - (C) day-procedure centres; and
 - (iv) **key support person**, in relation to a patient at the hospital with a diagnosed medical condition, means a person who has been identified, by the hospital, as a person who has the ability to reduce distress or confusion that has occurred in respect of that patient as a result of the medical condition;
 - (v) **operator**, of a hospital, means a person who owns, controls or operates the hospital; and
 - (vi) **patient**, at a hospital, includes a person seeking medical care or treatment at the hospital whether or not the person is admitted to the hospital for that care or treatment; and
 - (i) **person in authority**, in relation to a hospital, includes –

- (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
 - (C) a person nominated by the operator of the hospital as a person in authority for the purposes of this direction; and
- (vii) **southern region of Tasmania** means the following municipal areas, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993* –
- (A) Brighton;
 - (B) Central Highlands;
 - (C) Clarence;
 - (D) Derwent Valley;
 - (E) Glamorgan-Spring Bay;
 - (F) Glenorchy;
 - (G) Hobart;
 - (H) Huon Valley;
 - (I) Kingborough;
 - (J) Sorell;
 - (K) Southern Midlands; and
 - (L) Tasman.
- (viii) **support person**, in relation to a patient, means one person who is nominated by the patient as the support person for that patient; and
- (m) at 6.00 pm on 18 October 2021, the direction, given by me on 15 August 2021 and entitled *Hospitals – No. 9*, is revoked; and
- (n) this direction expires at 6.00 pm on 22 October 2021.

Dated: 18 October 2021
Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997*, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) if a person is diagnosed with the disease in Tasmania while the person is at a place other than the primary residence of the person, the person –
 - (i) must –
 - (A) travel directly from that place to premises that are suitable for the person to reside in; and
 - (B) remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; or
 - (ii) must –
 - (A) travel directly from that place to a hospital for medical treatment; and
 - (B) after being discharged, or released, from the hospital, travel directly to premises that are suitable for the person to reside in; and
 - (C) remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; and
- (b) if a person is diagnosed with the disease in Tasmania while the person is at the person's primary residence, the person –
 - (i) must –
 - (A) remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; or

- (B) travel directly to premises that are suitable for the person to reside in and remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; or
- (ii) must –
 - (A) travel directly from that place to a hospital for medical treatment; and
 - (B) after being discharged, or released, from the hospital, travel directly to premises that are suitable for the person to reside in; and
 - (C) remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; and
- (c) if a person is diagnosed with the disease in Tasmania, the person must remain in, or on, the relevant premises in relation to the person until the person is given a release from isolation, except –
 - (i) for the purpose of attending premises to obtain medical care and the person –
 - (A) travels directly to those premises; and
 - (B) returns directly to the relevant premises in relation to the person after obtaining that care; or
 - (ii) in an emergency situation that requires the person to leave those premises to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the person –
 - (A) immediately returns to the premises once the emergency situation has passed; or
 - (B) once the emergency situation has passed, travels directly to other premises that are suitable for the person to reside in until the person is given a release from isolation; and
- (d) if a person is diagnosed with the disease in Tasmania, the person must not permit any other person to enter the relevant premises in relation to the person, unless –

- (i) the other person –
 - (A) is residing at those premises; and
 - (B) usually resides at those premises; and
 - (C) remains in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (e); or
 - (ii) the other person is residing at those premises for the purposes of self-isolation, or quarantine, in respect of the disease; or
 - (iii) the other person is entering those premises to respond to an emergency situation, whether that emergency is medical or otherwise.
- (e) if another person resides with a person diagnosed with the disease in accordance with paragraph (d)(i), the other person must not leave the premises until 14 days after the person diagnosed is given a release from isolation or 14 days after the other person's last close contact with the person diagnosed, whichever is earlier, except –
- (i) for the purpose of attending premises to obtain medical care and the other person –
 - (A) travels directly to those premises; and
 - (B) returns directly to the premises, where he or she is residing with the person diagnosed with the disease, after obtaining that care; or
 - (ii) for the purpose of residing in other premises, with the approval of the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate –
 - (A) that are suitable for the other person to reside in; and
 - (B) until the relevant 14-day period in this paragraph has passed; or
 - (iii) in an emergency situation that requires the other person to leave those premises to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the other person –
 - (A) immediately returns to the premises once the emergency situation has passed; or
 - (B) once the emergency situation has passed, travels directly to other premises that are suitable for the other person to

reside in until 14 days after the person diagnosed, as referred to in this paragraph, is given a release from isolation; and

(f) in this direction –

(i) **release from isolation**, in relation to a person, means that the person has been given certification, in writing, by a relevant officer as meeting the criteria for discharge from isolation under the relevant guidelines of the Department of Health; and

(ii) **relevant officer** means a person of the class of persons identified, in the manner approved by the Director of Public Health, as being able to give a person a release from isolation for the purposes of this direction; and

(iii) **relevant premises**, in relation to a person, means a reference to premises referred to in paragraph (a)(i)(A), (a)(ii)(B), (b)(i), (b)(ii)(B), (c)(ii)(B) or (e)(ii)(B), whichever is relevant to the person.

Dated: ~~20.3.2020~~ 26.3.2020 *mv originally signed on 27.3.20 26.3.2020 but dated 20.3.2020 in error.*

Signed: *[Signature]*

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

– (Isolation – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) each person diagnosed with the disease must, on being diagnosed with the disease –
 - (i) travel directly to, or remain at, a suitable place in respect of the person; and
 - (ii) remain, subject to paragraph (b), at that place until the person has been informed by a relevant authority that the person is released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (c); and
- (b) a person diagnosed with the disease must remain at a suitable place unless –
 - (i) the person is travelling directly to, or from, another suitable place; or
 - (ii) there is an emergency that requires the person to leave the suitable place to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the person immediately returns to a suitable place as soon as the emergency has passed; and
- (c) unless otherwise directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, a person diagnosed with the disease is released from isolation by a relevant authority if the relevant authority is satisfied that –
 - (i) at least 10 days have passed since the person initially showed symptoms of the disease; or
 - (ii) at least 3 days have passed since the person ceased to show all symptoms of the disease –whichever is the later in respect of the person; and

- (d) unless otherwise directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, if a person diagnosed with the disease is a healthcare worker or a worker in a residential aged care facility, the person must not return to work as such a worker until the person –
- (i) has been released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (c);
and
 - (ii) has also met the criteria for release from isolation as specified for healthcare workers, and workers in aged care facilities, in the *CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units* developed by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia, and endorsed by the Australian Health Protection Principle Committee, as amended or substituted from time to time; and
- (e) until a person diagnosed with the disease has been released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (c), the person must not have close contact with another person unless the other person –
- (i) is providing medical care or treatment to the person so diagnosed;
or
 - (ii) is responding to an emergency, whether that emergency is medical or otherwise; or
 - (iii) is also diagnosed with the disease; and
- (f) in this direction –
- (i) **close contact**, in relation to two or more persons, means that those persons –
 - (A) have had at least 15 minutes of face to face contact; or
 - (B) have been in the same enclosed space for at least 2 hours;and
 - (ii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (iii) **relevant authority** means –
 - (A) a medical practitioner; or
 - (B) such other person approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as a relevant person; and

(iv) **suitable place**, in relation to a person diagnosed with the disease, means –

- (A) if the person requires medical treatment, the hospital, or another place, for medical treatment as directed by –
 - (I) the person who diagnosed the disease; or
 - (II) the operator of the Tasmanian Public Health Hotline, operated by the Department of Health in respect of the disease, who is responding to a call to that Hotline by the person; or
 - (III) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)* in the medical, dental, paramedicine or midwifery profession; or
- (B) if the person does not require medical treatment and the intends to isolate at his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person; or
- (C) if the person does not require medical treatment and does not intend, or is unable, to isolate at his or her primary residence, other premises that that are approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as suitable premises for the person to be isolation; or
- (D) if the person is in isolation at premises other than his or her primary residence and wishes to return to his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person if the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has approved the relocation to the primary residence.

Dated: 17 April 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health



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CONTENTS

<i>Notice</i>	<i>Page</i>
Notices to Creditors.....	975
Administration and Probate.....	976
Threatened Species.....	977
Professional Standards.....	977
Historic Cultural Heritage.....	978
Government Business Enterprises.....	978
Public Health.....	979
Rules Publication.....	985
Living Marine Resources.....	986
Animal Health.....	987
Staff Movements.....	988

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- (iii) is also diagnosed with the disease; or
- (iv) has not attained the age of 18 and the person diagnosed with the disease is the sole available care giver for the other person; and
- (e) in this direction –
 - (i) *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units* means the national guidelines, published on 28 October 2020 by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia and endorsed by the Australian Health Protection Principle Committee, as amended or substituted from time to time; and
 - (ii) **close contact**, in relation to two or more persons, means that those persons –
 - (A) have had at least 15 minutes of face to face contact; or
 - (B) have been in the same enclosed space for at least 2 hours; and
 - (iii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (iv) **relevant authority** means –
 - (A) a medical practitioner; or
 - (B) such other person approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as a relevant person; and
 - (v) **suitable place**, in relation to a person diagnosed with the disease, means –
 - (A) if the person requires medical treatment, the hospital, or another place, for medical treatment as directed by –
 - (I) the person who diagnosed the disease; or
 - (II) the operator of the Tasmanian Public Health Hotline, operated by the Department of Health in respect of the disease, who is responding to a call to that Hotline by the person; or
 - (III) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)* in the medical, dental, paramedicine or midwifery profession; or
 - (B) if the person does not require medical treatment and intends to isolate at his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person; or
 - (C) if the person does not require medical treatment and does not intend, or is unable, to isolate at his or her primary residence, other premises that are approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as suitable premises for the person to be in isolation; or
 - (D) if the person is in isolation at premises other than his or her primary residence and wishes to return to his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person if the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has approved the relocation to the primary residence; and
- (f) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 17 April 2020 and entitled *Isolation – No. 2*, is revoked.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997
 DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16
(Isolation – No. 3)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* (“the Act”), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 (“the disease”), direct that –

- (a) each person diagnosed with the disease must, on being diagnosed with the disease –
 - (i) travel directly to, or remain at, a suitable place in respect of the person; and
 - (ii) remain, subject to paragraph (b), at that place until the person has been informed by a relevant authority that the person is released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (c); and
- (b) a person diagnosed with the disease must remain at a suitable place unless –
 - (i) the person is travelling directly to, or from, another suitable place; or
 - (ii) there is an emergency that requires the person to leave the suitable place to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the person immediately returns to a suitable place as soon as the emergency has passed; and
- (c) unless otherwise directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, a person diagnosed with the disease is released from isolation by a relevant authority if the relevant authority is satisfied that the person meets the relevant release from isolation criteria for the person, as specified in the *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units*; and
- (d) until a person diagnosed with the disease has been released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (c), the person must not have close contact with another person unless the other person –
 - (i) is providing medical care or treatment to the person so diagnosed; or
 - (ii) is responding to an emergency, whether that emergency is medical or otherwise; or

Dated this 9th day of December 2020.

MARK VEITCH
 Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Isolation – No. 4)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) each person diagnosed with the disease must, on being diagnosed with the disease –
 - (i) travel directly to, or remain at, a suitable place in respect of the person; and
 - (ii) remain, subject to paragraph (b), at that place until the person has been informed by a relevant authority that the person is released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (d); and

- (b) a person diagnosed with the disease must remain at a suitable place unless –
 - (i) the person is travelling directly to, or from, another suitable place; or
 - (ii) there is an emergency that requires the person to leave the suitable place to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the person immediately returns to a suitable place as soon as the emergency has passed; and

- (c) a person who leaves a suitable place before he or she is released from isolation must wear a fitted face covering that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection –
 - (i) unless –
 - (A) the person has left the suitable place due to an emergency in accordance with paragraph (b)(ii); and
 - (B) it is not practicable in the circumstances for the person to obtain, or wear, the fitted face covering; or

- (ii) unless the person holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of this paragraph that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (d) unless otherwise directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, a person diagnosed with the disease is released from isolation by a relevant authority if the relevant authority is satisfied that the person meets the relevant release from isolation criteria for the person, as specified in the *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units*; and

- (e) until a person diagnosed with the disease has been released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (d), the person must not have contact with another person unless –
 - (i) the other person –
 - (A) is providing medical care or treatment to the person so diagnosed or providing assistance to the person providing that medical care or treatment; or
 - (B) is responding to an emergency, whether that emergency is medical or otherwise; or
 - (C) is also diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (D) has not attained the age of 18 and the person diagnosed with the disease is the sole available care giver for the other person; or
 - (ii) the contact does not require the two persons to be in the same physical space while the contact occurs; and

- (f) in this direction –
 - (i) ***Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units*** means the national guidelines, published on 12 January 2021 by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia and endorsed by the Australian Health Protection

Principle Committee, as amended or substituted from time to time;
and

- (ii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (iii) **relevant authority** means –
 - (A) a medical practitioner; or
 - (B) such other person approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as a relevant person; and
- (iv) **suitable place**, in relation to a person diagnosed with the disease, means –
 - (A) if the person requires medical treatment, the hospital, or another place, for medical treatment as directed by –
 - (I) the person who diagnosed the disease; or
 - (II) the operator of the Tasmanian Public Health Hotline, operated by the Department of Health in respect of the disease, who is responding to a call to that Hotline by the person; or
 - (III) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)* in the medical, dental, paramedicine or midwifery profession; or
 - (B) if the person does not require medical treatment and intends to isolate at his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person; or
 - (C) if the person does not require medical treatment and does not intend, or is unable, to isolate at his or her primary residence, other premises that are approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as suitable premises for the person to be in isolation; or
 - (D) the place where the person has been directed, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, to complete his or her isolation; or
 - (E) if the person is in isolation at premises other than his or her primary residence and wishes to return to his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person if the Director of

Public Health, or his or her delegate, has approved the relocation to the primary residence; and

- (g) the direction under section 16 of the Act, entitled *Isolation – No. 3*, given by the Director of Public Health on 9 December 2020, is revoked.

Dated: 14/1/21

Signed:  

Deputy Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Isolation – No. 5)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 15 December 2021 –

- (a) each person diagnosed with the disease must, on being diagnosed with the disease –
 - (i) travel directly to, or remain at, a suitable place in respect of the person; and
 - (ii) remain, subject to paragraph (b), at that place until the person has been informed by a relevant authority that the person is released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (d); and

- (b) a person diagnosed with the disease must remain at a suitable place unless –
 - (i) the person is travelling directly to, or from, another suitable place; or
 - (ii) there is an emergency that requires the person to leave the suitable place to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the person immediately returns to a suitable place as soon as the emergency has passed; and

- (c) a person who leaves a suitable place before he or she is released from isolation must wear a fitted face covering that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection –
 - (i) unless –
 - (A) the person has left the suitable place due to an emergency in accordance with paragraph (b)(ii); and
 - (B) it is not practicable in the circumstances for the person to obtain, or wear, the fitted face covering; or

- (ii) unless the person holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of this paragraph that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (d) unless otherwise directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, a person diagnosed with the disease is released from isolation by a relevant authority if the relevant authority is satisfied that the person meets the relevant release from isolation criteria for the person, as specified in the *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units*; and
- (e) until a person diagnosed with the disease has been released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (d), the person must not have contact with another person unless –
 - (i) the other person –
 - (A) is providing medical care or treatment to the person so diagnosed or providing assistance to the person providing that medical care or treatment; or
 - (B) is responding to an emergency, whether that emergency is medical or otherwise; or
 - (C) is also diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (D) has not attained the age of 18 and the person diagnosed with the disease is the sole available care giver for the other person; or
 - (E) is a close contact of the person diagnosed with the disease and is in quarantine at the same suitable place as that person; or
 - (ii) the contact does not require the two persons to be in the same physical space while the contact occurs; and
- (f) in this direction –
 - (i) ***Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units*** means the national guidelines,

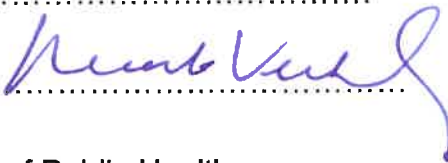
published on 15 November 2021 by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia and endorsed by the Australian Health Protection Principle Committee, as amended or substituted from time to time; and

- (ii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (iii) **relevant authority** means –
 - (A) a medical practitioner; or
 - (B) such other person approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as a relevant person; and
- (iv) **suitable place**, in relation to a person diagnosed with the disease, means –
 - (A) if the person requires medical treatment, the hospital, or another place, for medical treatment as directed by –
 - (I) the person who diagnosed the disease; or
 - (II) the operator of the Tasmanian Public Health Hotline, operated by the Department of Health in respect of the disease, who is responding to a call to that Hotline by the person; or
 - (III) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)* in the medical, dental, paramedicine or midwifery profession; or
 - (B) if the person does not require medical treatment and intends to isolate at his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person; or
 - (C) if the person does not require medical treatment and does not intend, or is unable, to isolate at his or her primary residence, other premises that are approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as suitable premises for the person to be in isolation; or
 - (D) the place where the person has been directed, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, to complete his or her isolation; or

(E) if the person is in isolation at premises other than his or her primary residence and wishes to return to his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person if the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has approved the relocation to the primary residence; and

(g) the direction under section 16 of the Act, entitled *Isolation – No. 4*, given by the Deputy Director of Public Health on 14 January 2021, is revoked.

Dated: 10 December 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Isolation – No. 6)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) each person diagnosed with the disease must, on being diagnosed with the disease –
 - (i) travel directly to, or remain at, a suitable place in respect of the person; and
 - (ii) remain, subject to paragraph (b), at that place until the person is released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (d); and
 - (iii) if the person is diagnosed with the disease by receiving a positive result on a Rapid Antigen Test, the person must notify the Department, in an approved manner, of the positive result; and

- (b) a person diagnosed with the disease must remain at a suitable place unless –
 - (i) the person is travelling directly to, or from, another suitable place; or
 - (ii) there is an emergency that requires the person to leave the suitable place to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the person immediately returns to a suitable place as soon as the emergency has passed; and

- (c) a person who leaves a suitable place before he or she is released from isolation must wear a fitted face covering that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection –
 - (i) unless –
 - (A) the person has left the suitable place due to an emergency in accordance with paragraph (b)(ii); and

- (B) it is not practicable in the circumstances for the person to obtain, or wear, the fitted face covering; or
 - (ii) unless the person holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of this paragraph that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and

- (d) unless otherwise directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, a person diagnosed with the disease is released from isolation if –
 - (i) a relevant authority has notified the person that the person is released from isolation; or
 - (ii) if the person meets the criteria for the release from isolation, as approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, and published on the website operated by, or on behalf of, the Tasmanian Government in respect of the disease; and

- (e) until a person diagnosed with the disease has been released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (d), the person must not have contact with another person unless –
 - (i) the other person –
 - (A) is providing medical care or treatment to the person so diagnosed or providing assistance to the person providing that medical care or treatment; or
 - (B) is responding to an emergency, whether that emergency is medical or otherwise; or
 - (C) is also diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (D) has not attained the age of 18 and the person diagnosed with the disease is the sole available care giver for the other person; or
 - (E) is a close contact of the person diagnosed with the disease and is in quarantine at the same suitable place as that person; or

- (ii) the contact does not require the two persons to be in the same physical space while the contact occurs; and
- (f) in this direction –
- (i) **approved manner**, in relation to a notification to the Department, means a manner approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, and published on the website operated by, or on behalf of, the Tasmanian Government in respect of the disease; and
 - (ii) ***Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units*** means the national guidelines, published on 24 December 2021 by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia and endorsed by the Australian Health Protection Principle Committee, as amended or substituted from time to time; and
 - (iii) **diagnosed with the disease**, in relation to a person, means the person has received a positive result from a test for the disease; and
 - (iv) **PCR test** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
 - (v) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (vi) **Rapid Antigen Test** means a test, to detect the presence of viral protein from SARS Cov-2, that –
 - (A) is intended for use primarily outside a laboratory; and
 - (B) is not based on nucleic acid detection methods such as a polymerase chain reaction; and
 - (C) is approved by the Therapeutic Goods Administration for use in Australia; and
 - (vii) **relevant authority** means –
 - (A) a medical practitioner; or
 - (B) such other person approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as a relevant person; and
 - (viii) **suitable place**, in relation to a person diagnosed with the disease, means –

- (A) if the person requires medical treatment, the hospital, or another place, for medical treatment as directed by –
 - (I) the person who diagnosed the disease; or
 - (II) the operator of the Tasmanian Public Health Hotline, operated by the Department of Health in respect of the disease, who is responding to a call to that Hotline by the person; or
 - (III) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)* in the medical, dental, paramedicine or midwifery profession; or
- (B) if the person does not require medical treatment and intends to isolate at his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person; or
- (C) if the person does not require medical treatment and does not intend, or is unable, to isolate at his or her primary residence, other premises that are approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as suitable premises for the person to be in isolation; or
- (D) the place where the person has been directed, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, to complete his or her isolation; or
- (E) if the person is in isolation at premises other than his or her primary residence and wishes to return to his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person if the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has approved the relocation to the primary residence; and

(ix) **test for the disease** means a PCR test or a Rapid Antigen Test;
and

(g) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and

(h) the direction, made by me on 10 December 2021 and entitled *Isolation – No. 5*, is revoked.

Dated: 7 January 2022

Signed: Marko Veith

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Isolation – No. 7)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) each person diagnosed with the disease must, on being diagnosed with the disease –
 - (i) travel directly to, or remain at, a suitable place in respect of the person; and
 - (ii) remain, subject to paragraph (b), at that place until the person is released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (d); and
 - (iii) if the person is diagnosed with the disease by receiving a positive result on a Rapid Antigen Test, the person must notify the Department, in an approved manner, of the positive result; and

- (b) a person diagnosed with the disease must remain at a suitable place unless –
 - (i) the person is travelling directly to, or from, another suitable place; or
 - (ii) there is an emergency that requires the person to leave the suitable place to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the person immediately returns to a suitable place as soon as the emergency has passed; and
 - (iii) the person is leaving his or her suitable place solely for the purpose of voting in an election, within the meaning of the *Electoral Act 2004*, and the person –
 - (A) is eligible, under section 108(1)(c) of the *Electoral Act 2004*, to vote at a mobile polling place within the meaning of that Act; and
 - (B) travels directly –
 - (I) to such a mobile polling place, where he or she intends to cast his or her vote in the election; and

- (II) on casting his or her vote in respect of the election, from the mobile polling place back to his or her suitable place; and
 - (C) only uses a private vehicle to travel and from the mobile polling place; and
- (c) a person who leaves a suitable place before he or she is released from isolation must wear a fitted face covering that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection –
 - (i) unless –
 - (A) the person has left the suitable place due to an emergency in accordance with paragraph (b)(ii); and
 - (B) it is not practicable in the circumstances for the person to obtain, or wear, the fitted face covering; or
 - (ii) unless the person holds an exemption, or is a person within a class of persons specified in an exemption, from the requirements of this paragraph that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (d) unless otherwise directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, a person diagnosed with the disease is released from isolation if –
 - (i) a relevant authority has notified the person that the person is released from isolation; or
 - (ii) if the person meets the criteria for the release from isolation, as approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, and published on the website operated by, or on behalf of, the Tasmanian Government in respect of the disease; and
- (e) until a person diagnosed with the disease has been released from isolation in accordance with paragraph (d), the person must not have contact with another person unless –
 - (i) the other person –

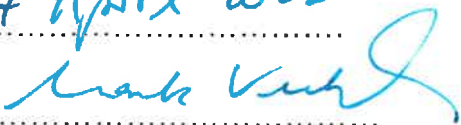
- (A) is providing medical care or treatment to the person so diagnosed or providing assistance to the person providing that medical care or treatment; or
 - (B) is responding to an emergency, whether that emergency is medical or otherwise; or
 - (C) is also diagnosed with the disease; or
 - (D) has not attained the age of 18 and the person diagnosed with the disease is the sole available care giver for the other person; or
 - (E) is a close contact of the person diagnosed with the disease and is in quarantine at the same suitable place as that person; or
 - (ii) the contact does not require the two persons to be in the same physical space while the contact occurs; and
- (f) in this direction –
- (i) **approved manner**, in relation to a notification to the Department, means a manner approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, and published on the website operated by, or on behalf of, the Tasmanian Government in respect of the disease; and
 - (ii) ***Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units*** means the national guidelines, published on 24 December 2021 by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia and endorsed by the Australian Health Protection Principle Committee, as amended or substituted from time to time; and
 - (iii) **diagnosed with the disease**, in relation to a person, means the person has received a positive result from a test for the disease; and
 - (iv) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
 - (v) **PCR test** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant

accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and

- (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (vii) **Rapid Antigen Test** means a test, to detect the presence of viral protein from SARS Cov-2, that –
 - (A) is intended for use primarily outside a laboratory; and
 - (B) is not based on nucleic acid detection methods such as a polymerase chain reaction; and
 - (C) is approved by the Therapeutic Goods Administration for use in Australia; and
- (viii) **relevant authority** means –
 - (A) a medical practitioner; or
 - (B) such other person approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as a relevant person; and
- (ix) **suitable place**, in relation to a person diagnosed with the disease, means –
 - (A) if the person requires medical treatment, the hospital, or another place, for medical treatment as directed by –
 - (I) the person who diagnosed the disease; or
 - (II) the operator of the Tasmanian Public Health Hotline, operated by the Department of Health in respect of the disease, who is responding to a call to that Hotline by the person; or
 - (III) a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Tasmania)* in the medical, dental, paramedicine or midwifery profession; or
 - (B) if the person does not require medical treatment and intends to isolate at his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person; or
 - (C) if the person does not require medical treatment and does not intend, or is unable, to isolate at his or her primary residence, other premises that are approved by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, as suitable premises for the person to be in isolation; or

- (D) the place where the person has been directed, under the Act or the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, to complete his or her isolation; or
 - (E) if the person is in isolation at premises other than his or her primary residence and wishes to return to his or her primary residence, the primary residence of the person if the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, has approved the relocation to the primary residence; and
 - (x) **surgical mask** means a fitted face covering that is –
 - (A) designed to be disposed of after a single use; and
 - (B) is recognised by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, of the Commonwealth, as a medical device; and
 - (xi) **test for the disease** means a PCR test or a Rapid Antigen Test; and
- (g) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and
- (h) the direction, made by me on 7 January 2022 and entitled *Isolation – No. 6*, is revoked.

Dated: 14 April 2022

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16
(Management of Close Contacts – No. 1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing at 12.01am on 2 May 2022 –

- (a) a person who is a close contact in respect of the disease –
 - (i) before attending his or her workplace for the first time after becoming aware that he or she is a close contact, must notify each workplace that the person is a close contact in respect of the disease if the person intends to attend the workplace during the close contact period for the close contact; and
 - (ii) must undergo a test for the disease, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for the test –
 - (A) as soon as practicable after becoming aware that he or she is a close contact of a case; and
 - (B) on the 6th day after Day zero for the close contact; and
 - (iii) subject to paragraph (c), must not leave his or her primary residence on any day during the close contact period for the close contact if –
 - (A) he or she displays one or more clinical symptoms of the disease; or
 - (B) he or she has not received a negative result from a test for the disease that was performed, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for the test, in the immediately preceding 24-hour period; and
 - (iv) subject to paragraphs (d) and (f), must wear a fitted face covering at all times while he or she is in an indoor space, in a premises other than his or her primary residence, during the close contact period for the close contact; and

- (v) subject to paragraphs (h), (i) and (j), must not, during the close contact period for the close contact, enter or remain on the premises of –
 - (A) a high-risk facility; or
 - (B) a support school or a special school, if the close contact is present on those premises as part of his or her employment or engagement; and
- (vi) subject to paragraph (k), must not, during the close contact period for the close contact –
 - (A) provide in-home and community aged care services; or
 - (B) provide high intensity supports to an NDIS participant; and

- (b) unless otherwise directed by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, paragraph (a) does not apply to a person in respect of a case if –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) is already a close contact in respect of another case; and
 - (B) complies with paragraph (a) in respect of that other case; or
 - (ii) the person has been released from isolation, in respect of the disease, within the immediately preceding 12-week period; and

- (c) paragraph (a)(iii) does not apply to a person if –
 - (i) there is an emergency that requires the close contact to leave his or her primary residence to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the close contact immediately returns to his or her primary residence as soon as the emergency has passed; or
 - (ii) the close contact –
 - (A) requires urgent medical treatment that cannot be provided at his or her primary residence; and
 - (B) only attends another premises for the purposes of receiving that medical treatment; and
 - (C) immediately returns to his or her primary residence as soon as he or she has received that treatment; and

- (d) a person is not required to wear a fitted face covering under this direction if the person is –
 - (i) a child who has not attained the age of 12 years and it is not practicable, due to age or otherwise, for the child to wear a fitted face covering; or
 - (ii) a person who –
 - (A) holds a medical certificate, or other documentation by a medical practitioner, within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, that certifies that the person has a physical, or mental health, illness, condition or disability that makes the wearing of a fitted face covering unsuitable; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the medical certificate, or other documentation, if requested to do so by a person in authority; or
 - (iii) a person who –
 - (A) holds an exemption, from the requirement to wear a fitted face covering, that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
 - (B) produces a legible copy of the exemption if requested to do so by a person in authority; and
- (e) paragraph (d) does not apply to the requirement, under paragraph (1)(iii)(A), for a close contact to wear a surgical mask; and
- (f) a person is not required to wear a fitted face covering under this direction in the following circumstances, if the person wears a fitted face covering as soon as is practicable after the relevant circumstances end:
 - (i) the person removes the fitted face covering to communicate with a person who is deaf, or has impaired hearing, and visibility of the mouth is essential for the communication;
 - (ii) the wearing of the fitted face covering would create a risk to the health or safety of the person;

- (iii) the person removes the fitted face covering to enable clear enunciation, or visibility of the mouth, as part of his or her employment or training;
 - (iv) the person is orally consuming food, drink or medicine;
 - (v) the person is undergoing medical care, or treatment, that is unable to be provided while the person wears a fitted face covering;
 - (vi) the person is requested to remove the fitted face covering, by a person in authority, to ascertain or confirm the identity of the person;
 - (vii) the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove, the fitted face covering;
 - (viii) an emergency where it is not practicable or safe to wear the fitted face covering;
 - (ix) such other circumstances that are specified in an exemption, from the requirement to wear a fitted face covering, that is given by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (g) a person who is required to wear a fitted face covering under this direction, other than a person to whom paragraph (d) applies, must carry a fitted face covering while he or she is away from his or her primary residence; and
- (h) despite paragraph (a)(v), a close contact may enter, and remain, on the premises of a high-risk facility if –
- (i) the person is a permanent, or temporary, resident of the facility; or
 - (ii) the person is seeking or receiving medical treatment at the facility, if the facility is a reasonable place to provide the treatment; or
 - (iii) the person –
 - (A) has been notified by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, that the person may enter and remain on the premises of such a facility, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification; and
 - (B) complies with each relevant condition specified in the notification; and

- (i) despite paragraph (a)(v), a close contact may enter, and remain, on the premises of a support school or a special school, as part of his or her employment or engagement, if the person –
 - (i) has been notified by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, that the person may enter and remain on the premises of such a school, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification; and
 - (ii) complies with each relevant condition specified in the notification; and

- (j) despite paragraph (a)(v), a close contact may enter, and remain, on the premises of a high-risk facility, support school or special school if –
 - (i) the close contact is a worker at the high-risk facility or school; and
 - (ii) the operator of the high-risk facility or school has –
 - (A) lodged a form, as approved by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, that specifies the roles within the facility or school that, if those roles were not performed, would disrupt the delivery of essential services within the facility or school; and
 - (B) received written evidence from the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, that the roles specified in the approved form, lodged by the employer under sub-subparagraph (A), have been registered for the purposes of this direction; and
 - (iii) the close contact –
 - (A) is a critical worker who performs a role which has been registered, in respect of his or her employer, under subparagraph (ii)(B); and
 - (B) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (C) does not have one or more clinical symptoms of the disease; and
 - (D) in the case of the high-risk facility, only enters, or remains, on the premises of the facility for the purposes of his or her employment; and

- (k) despite paragraph (a)(vi), a close contact may provide the services or supports specified in that sub-paragraph if –
 - (i) the close contact is employed, or engaged, to provide the services or supports; and
 - (ii) the employer for the close contact has –
 - (A) lodged a form, as approved by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate, that specifies the roles performed as part of the services or supports that, if those roles were not performed, would disrupt the delivery of the services or supports; and
 - (B) received written evidence from the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, that the roles specified in the approved form, lodged by the employer under sub-subparagraph (A), have been registered for the purposes of this direction; and
 - (iii) the close contact –
 - (A) is a critical worker who performs a role which has been registered, in respect of his or her employer, under subparagraph (ii)(B); and
 - (B) is fully vaccinated in respect of the disease; and
 - (C) does not have one or more clinical symptoms of the disease; and

- (l) if a close contact is a critical worker who enters, or remains, on the premises of a high-risk facility or school in accordance with paragraphs (h), (i) or (j) or provides in-home and community aged care services or high intensity supports in accordance with paragraph (k), the worker –
 - (i) must undertake a test for the disease each day before attending his or her workplace; and
 - (ii) must not attend his or her workplace if –
 - (A) he or she has not received the results of the test of the disease, undertaken in accordance with subparagraph (i); or
 - (B) the test of the disease, undertaken in accordance with subparagraph (i), is positive; and
 - (iii) must do each of the following while the worker is on the premises of his or her workplace:

- (A) use a surgical mask when complying with paragraph (a)(iv);
 - (B) immediately return to his or her primary residence if he or she shows one or more clinical symptoms of the disease;
 - (C) comply with each relevant condition specified in the written evidence provided, under paragraph (j)(ii)(B) or paragraph (k)(ii)(B), to the operator of that workplace; and
- (m) a person to whom this direction applies must, while this direction applies to the person –
- (i) monitor his or her health for clinical symptoms of the disease; and
 - (ii) if he or she develops clinical symptoms of the disease, undergo a test for the disease as soon as practicable; and
 - (iii) undergo a test for the disease if required to do so by the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate; and
- (n) in this direction –
- (i) **case** means a person who is –
 - (A) a confirmed case, in respect of the disease, within the meaning of the *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units*; or
 - (B) a probable case, in respect of the disease, within the meaning of the *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units*; and
 - (ii) **clinical symptoms of the disease** means the following symptoms:
 - (A) a temperature of 37.5°C or more;
 - (B) night sweats;
 - (C) chills;
 - (D) coughing;
 - (E) shortness of breath;
 - (F) sore throat;
 - (G) loss of taste;
 - (H) loss of smell; and
 - (iii) **close contact**, in respect of the disease, means a person who –

- (A) ordinarily resides at the same primary residence as a case if the person and the case spent time at that primary residence within the 48-hour period immediately before the case was identified; or
- (B) has stayed overnight on the same premises as a case in the 48-hour period immediately before the case was identified; or
- (C) has spent more than 4 hours, in total, with a case –
 - (I) in the primary residence of the person, case or another person; and
 - (II) in the 48-hour period immediately before the case was identified; or
- (D) has been notified by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, that he or she is a close contact; and
- (iv) **close contact period**, for a close contact, includes –
 - (A) Day zero for the close contact; and
 - (B) the 7-day period that commences on the day immediately after that Day zero; and
- (v) **Commonwealth funded service provider** means one of the following providers:
 - (A) an approved provider within the meaning of the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth;
 - (B) a service provider within the meaning of the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth; and
- (vi) **Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units** means the national guidelines, published on 22 March 2022 by the Communicable Diseases Network Australia and endorsed by the Australian Health Protection Principle Committee, as amended or substituted from time to time; and
- (vii) **critical worker** means a person with particular skills who, as part of his or her employment, performs a role that –
 - (A) is unable to be performed at home; and

- (B) if that role was not performed, would disrupt the delivery of essential services at a high-risk facility; and
- (viii) **Day zero**, in relation to a close contact, means such part of the calendar day that remains of the day –
 - (A) the close contact last had contact with the case that has resulted in the person being a close contact; or
 - (B) if the close contact shares a residence with the case that has resulted in the person being a close contact, the case received a positive result from a test for the disease; or
 - (C) the close contact was notified by the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, that he or she is a close contact; and
- (ix) **evidence of the vaccination status**, in respect of a person, means –
 - (A) a vaccination certificate in respect of the disease issued to the person by the Australian Immunisation Register, operated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth; or
 - (B) an equivalent document from a jurisdiction outside of Australia that is issued to the person and is recognised by the Commonwealth or the Director of Public Health; and
- (x) **fitted face covering** means a covering, other than a shield, that fits securely around the face and is designed, or made, to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide protection against infection; and
- (xi) **flexible care subsidy** has the same meaning as in the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xii) **fully vaccinated**, in respect of the disease, means a person has received all of the doses of a vaccine for the disease that is necessary for the person to be issued with evidence of the vaccination status of the person; and
- (xiii) **high intensity support** means –
 - (A) one of the following supports that, if provided as part of the NDIS, requires certification under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme (Provider Registration and Practice Standards) Rules 2018*:

- (I) assistance with daily life tasks in a group or shared living arrangement;
 - (II) group and centre-based activities;
 - (III) specialised supported employment;
 - (IV) assistance with daily personal activities;
- (B) one of the following supports that, if provided as part of the NDIS, requires verification under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme (Provider Registration and Practice Standards) Rules 2018*:
 - (I) community nursing care;
 - (II) therapeutic supports; and
- (xiv) **high-risk facility** includes the following facilities:
 - (A) a public hospital, or private hospital, within the meaning of the *Health Services Establishment Act 2006*;
 - (B) a residential aged care facility;
 - (C) a residential facility operated by a disability services provider within the meaning of the *Disability Services Act 2011* or a registered provider of supports within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013*;
 - (D) a prison, correctional facility, detention centre or other place where persons are lawfully detained in custody; and
- (xv) **in-home and community aged care services** means the following care or services provided by, or on behalf of, a Commonwealth funded service provider:
 - (A) Commonwealth-funded aged care services, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* of the Commonwealth;
 - (B) flexible care, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth;
 - (C) home care, within the meaning of the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xvi) **NDIS** means the National Disability Insurance Scheme, established by the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth; and

- (xvii) **NDIS participant** means a participant within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xviii) **person in authority** includes –
 - (A) an authorised officer within the meaning of the Act; and
 - (B) an authorised officer within the meaning of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*; and
- (xix) **PCR test** means a nucleic acid detection test, for the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2, conducted by a laboratory with the relevant accreditation, for such a test, by the National Association of Testing Authorities; and
- (xx) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (xxi) **primary residence**, of a person, means –
 - (A) if the person is not a permanent resident in Tasmania, or resides in Tasmania for a fixed period, the location in Tasmania where the person intends to lawfully reside while in Tasmania; or
 - (B) in any other case, the location in Tasmania where the person intends to reside while this direction is in force; and
- (xxii) **Rapid Antigen Test** means a test, to detect the presence of viral protein from SARS Cov-2, that –
 - (A) is intended for use primarily outside a laboratory; and
 - (B) is not based on nucleic acid detection methods such as a polymerase chain reaction; and
 - (C) is approved by the Therapeutic Goods Administration for use in Australia; and
- (xxiii) **residential aged care facility** means a facility at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xxiv) **residential care subsidy** has the same meaning as in the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; and

- (xxv) **special school** has the same meaning as in the *Australian Education Act 2013* of the Commonwealth; and
- (xxvi) **support school** has the same meaning as in the *Education Act 2016*; and
- (xxvii) **surgical mask** means a fitted face covering that is –
- (A) designed to be disposed of after a single use; and
 - (B) is recognised by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, of the Commonwealth, as a medical device; and
- (xxviii) **test for the disease** means a PCR test or a Rapid Antigen Test; and
- (xxix) **workplace**, in respect of a critical worker, means the high-risk facility that is the workplace, within the meaning of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*, of the worker; and
- (o) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act; and
- (p) at 12.02 am on 2 May 2022, the direction, given by me on 14 April 2022 and entitled *Quarantine – No. 11*, is revoked.

Dated: 29 April 2022

Signed: Mark Ventel

Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of Events – No. 1)

I, JULIE GRAHAM, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that commencing at 12.01am on 21 May 2022 –

- (a) this direction applies to the following events:
 - (i) an event where there are more than 5 000 participants at the event, or expected at the event, at any one time;
 - (ii) a music event where there are more than 2 000 participants at the event, or expected at the event, at any one time; and

- (b) a person must not hold an event, to which this direction applies, except in accordance with this direction or the direction made under section 16 of the Act and entitled *Mass gatherings – No. 8*; and

- (c) before an event to which this direction applies occurs, the person organising the event must –
 - (i) develop and implement an event COVID-19 safety plan for the event; and
 - (ii) appoint a person as the person to be contacted in respect of the event; and
 - (iii) obtain the approval of the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, for the event; and

- (d) the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, may –
 - (i) approve an event if requested to do so by the person organising the event; and

- (ii) impose such conditions on the event, if any, that the Director of Public Health, or his or her delegate, considers appropriate to manage a threat, or likely threat, to public health at the event; and
- (e) if appropriate to manage a threat, or likely threat, to public health, the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate may, at any time –
 - (i) refuse to approve an event under paragraph (d)(i); or
 - (ii) rescind an approval given under paragraph (d)(i), or the direction given under section 16 of the Act and entitled *Mass gatherings – No. 8*, in respect of an event; or
 - (iii) impose, vary or revoke a condition, under paragraph (d)(ii), in respect of an event; and
- (f) the organiser of an event to which this direction applies must present the event COVID-19 safety plan for the event if requested to do so by a police officer, an authorised officer under the Act or an inspector under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*; and
- (g) in this direction –
 - (i) **event COVID-19 safety plan** means a safety plan, for an event, that is in the form approved by the Director of Public Health; and
 - (ii) **music event** means an event where –
 - (A) participants are primarily attending the event to –
 - (I) listen to one or more musical performers, or musical ensembles, at the event; or
 - (II) dance to music, whether live or pre-recorded, played at the event; and
 - (B) the listening to music performed, or the dancing by participants, at the event is the primary focus of the event; and
 - (C) participants at the event are not required, or expected, to be seated for the majority of the event; and
 - (D) performances at the event are held over a period of at least 4 continuous hours; and

- (iii) **organiser**, in relation to an event, means the person appointed under paragraph (c)(ii) as the contact person for the event; and
- (iv) **participant** means a person attending an event who is not one of the following persons:
 - (A) a person who is employed or engaged to work at the event and is at the event as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (B) a person who is employed or engaged by the person who operates the premises where the event occurs, and is at the event as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (C) a person providing a service, or to assist a person providing a service, for the purpose of the event, including persons performing or assisting in the provision of religious services or funeral services; and

(h) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to the interpretation of this direction as if it were regulations made under the Act.

Dated:.....20/05/2022.....

Signed:..... 

Deputy Director of Public Health

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16


(Management of premises – No. 1)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997*, in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing from 12 noon on 26 June 2020 –

- (a) in relation to a residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the sum of the persons who ordinarily reside at the premises plus 20 other persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted in the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
- (c) in relation to a premises not specified in paragraph (a) or (b), a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed, where practicable, the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (d) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and

- (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (e) this direction does not apply to premises if those premises are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (f) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (c) in respect of those premises; and
- (g) in this direction –
 - (i) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (ii) **maximum density**, in relation to an undivided space, means the lesser of the following:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the undivided space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the undivided space is an outdoor space, 500 persons;
 - (C) if the undivided space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
 - (iii) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
 - (iv) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (v) **undivided space** includes an indoor space, or an outdoor space, other than a lift, elevator or similar space; and

- (h) on 12.01 pm on 26 June 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 17 June 2020 and entitled *Gatherings – No. 12*, is revoked.

Dated: 26 June 2020 Time: 1140
Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a premises that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption at the premises must ensure that alcohol sold for consumption at the premises is only to patrons of the premises who are seated where the alcohol is to be consumed.
2. The operator of a premises that may lawfully sell food or drink, or both, at the premises must not provide, or enable the provision of, a service or activity for patrons at the premises unless the service or activity is undertaken while the patrons are seated at the premises.
3. The operator of a premises used for sports, recreation, physical activity or wellness must ensure that at least one person (who is employed, engaged or authorised by the operator of the premises to supervise the premises) is present on the premises at all times while the premises is open to patrons.
4. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

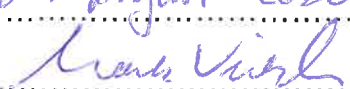
(Management of premises – No. 2)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 28 August 2020 –

- (a) in relation to a residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the sum of the persons who ordinarily reside at the premises plus 20 other persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1 while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted in the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to a premises to which paragraph (a) or (b) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed, where practicable, the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (d) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –

- (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (e) a person must not organise an event held on premises other than residential premises if the event is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises, where the event is held, does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) as they apply to the premises; and
- (f) this direction does not apply to premises if those premises are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (g) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (c) in respect of those premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
- (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption at the premises; and
 - (iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an undivided space, means the lesser of the following:

- (A) the number of persons calculated for the undivided space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the undivided space is an outdoor space, 500 persons;
 - (C) if the undivided space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
 - (v) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
 - (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (vii) **undivided space** includes an indoor space, or an outdoor space, other than a lift, elevator or similar space; and
- (i) on 28 August 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 26 June 2020 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 1*, is revoked.

Dated: 27 August 2020
 Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.

9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Commercial boats, or pontoons, when occupied solely by persons employed, or engaged, by the owner or operator of the boat or pontoon.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a licensed premises must ensure that alcohol consumed at the premises is only consumed by patrons of the premises who are seated in the area of the premises where the alcohol is to be consumed.

2. The operator of a premises must not operate an area of the premises for dancing –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the area operated for dancing is a separate undivided space on the premises; and
 - (ii) the dancing is a pre-arranged class, or activity, where contact information is kept for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (iii) food or alcohol are not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection to the dancing; or
 - (b) unless –
 - (i) the premises is being operated for the purposes of a wedding or a wedding reception; and
 - (ii) the only persons dancing in the area provided for dancing are the parties getting married at the wedding, the parents or guardians of those parties and the other members of the bridal party; or
 - (c) unless the area operated for dancing is solely used for dancing by persons who –

- (i) are employed, or engaged, by the operator of the premises to dance at the premises; and
 - (ii) are dancing at the premises in accordance with that employment or engagement.
3. The operator of a premises used for sports, recreation, physical activity or wellness must ensure that at least one person (who is employed, engaged or authorised by the operator of the premises to supervise the premises) is present on the premises at all times while the premises is open to patrons.
4. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 3)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Acting Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 17 September 2020 –

- (a) in relation to a residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the sum of the persons who ordinarily reside at the premises plus 20 other persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1 while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted in the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to a premises to which paragraph (a) or (b) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed, where practicable, the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (d) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –

- (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (e) a person must not organise an event held on premises other than residential premises if the event is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises, where the event is held, does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) as they apply to the premises; and
- (f) this direction does not apply to premises if those premises are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (g) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (c) in respect of those premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
- (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption at the premises; or

- (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
- (iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an undivided space, means the lesser of the following:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the undivided space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the undivided space is an outdoor space, 500 persons;
 - (C) if the undivided space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
- (v) **outdoor space** means a space that is not an indoor space; and
- (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (vii) **undivided space** includes an indoor space, or an outdoor space, other than a lift, elevator or similar space; and

- (i) on 17 September 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 27 August 2020 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 2*, is revoked.

Dated: 11/9/20

Signed: 

Acting Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.

7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Commercial boats, or pontoons, when occupied solely by persons employed, or engaged, by the owner or operator of the boat or pontoon.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a licensed premises must ensure that alcohol consumed at the premises is only consumed by patrons of the premises who are seated in the area of the premises where the alcohol is to be consumed.

2. The operator of a premises must not operate an area of the premises for dancing –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the area operated for dancing is a separate undivided space on the premises; and
 - (ii) the dancing is a pre-arranged class, or activity, where contact information is kept for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (iii) food or alcohol are not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection to the dancing; or
 - (b) unless –
 - (i) the premises is being operated for the purposes of a wedding or a wedding reception; and

- (ii) the only persons dancing in the area provided for dancing are the parties getting married at the wedding, the parents or guardians of those parties and the other members of the bridal party; or
 - (c) unless the area operated for dancing is solely used for dancing by persons who –
 - (i) are employed, or engaged, by the operator of the premises to dance at the premises; and
 - (ii) are dancing at the premises in accordance with that employment or engagement.
3. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16


(Management of premises – No. 4)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 25 September 2020 –

- (a) in relation to a residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the sum of the persons who ordinarily reside at the premises plus 20 other persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1 while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted in the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to a premises to which paragraph (a) or (b) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed, where practicable, the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (d) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –

- (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (e) a person must not organise an event held on premises other than residential premises if the event is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises, where the event is held, does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) as they apply to the premises; and
- (f) this direction does not apply to premises if those premises are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (g) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (c) in respect of those premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
- (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption at the premises; or

- (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
- (iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of a premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of a premises, 1 000 persons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
- (v) **outdoor space of a premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; and
- (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (i) on 25 September 2020, the direction given by the Acting Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 11 September 2020 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 3*, is revoked.

Dated: 23 September 2020
 Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability or aged care facilities.

4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Commercial boats, or pontoons, when occupied solely by persons employed, or engaged, by the owner or operator of the boat or pontoon.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a licensed premises must ensure that alcohol consumed at the premises is only consumed by patrons of the premises who are seated in the area of the premises where the alcohol is to be consumed.

2. The operator of a premises must not operate an area of the premises for dancing –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the area operated for dancing is a separate undivided space on the premises; and
 - (ii) the dancing is a pre-arranged class, or activity, where contact information is kept for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (iii) food or alcohol are not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection to the dancing; or

- (b) unless –
 - (i) the premises is being operated for the purposes of a wedding or a wedding reception; and
 - (ii) the only persons dancing in the area provided for dancing are the parties getting married at the wedding, the parents or guardians of those parties and the other members of the bridal party; or
 - (c) unless the area operated for dancing is solely used for dancing by persons who –
 - (i) are employed, or engaged, by the operator of the premises to dance at the premises; and
 - (ii) are dancing at the premises in accordance with that employment or engagement.
3. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 5)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) in relation to a residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the sum of the persons who ordinarily reside at the premises plus 20 other persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1 while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted in the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to a premises to which paragraph (a) or (b) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed, where practicable, the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (d) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and

- (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (e) a person must not organise an event held on premises other than residential premises if the event is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises, where the event is held, does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) as they apply to the premises; and
- (f) this direction does not apply to premises if those premises are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (g) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (c) in respect of those premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption at the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and

(iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of a premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:

(A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;

(B) if the space is the outdoor space of a premises, 1 000 persons;

(C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and

(v) **outdoor space of a premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –

(A) an indoor space; or

(B) a lift, elevator or similar space; and

(vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and

(i) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 23 September 2020 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 4*, is revoked.

Dated:..........

Signed:.....23 October 2020.....

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.

6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Commercial boats, or pontoons, when occupied solely by persons employed, or engaged, by the owner or operator of the boat or pontoon.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a licensed premises must ensure that alcohol consumed at the premises is only consumed by patrons of the premises who are seated in the area of the premises where the alcohol is to be consumed.
2. The operator of a premises must not operate an area of the premises for dancing –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the area operated for dancing is a separate undivided space on the premises; and
 - (ii) the dancing is a pre-arranged class, or activity, where contact information is kept for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (iii) food or alcohol are not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection to the dancing; or
 - (b) unless –
 - (i) the premises is being operated for the purposes of a wedding or a wedding reception; and

- (ii) the only persons dancing in the area provided for dancing are the parties getting married at the wedding, the parents or guardians of those parties and the other members of the bridal party; or
 - (c) unless the area operated for dancing is solely used for dancing by persons who –
 - (i) are employed, or engaged, by the operator of the premises to dance at the premises; and
 - (ii) are dancing at the premises in accordance with that employment or engagement; or
 - (d) unless –
 - (i) all, or part, of the premises is being operated for the purposes of an end of year function organised by a school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) the area operated for dancing is solely operated for dancing by students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the registered school, at the end of year function; and
 - (iii) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function.
3. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 6)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 13 November 2020 –

- (a) in relation to a residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the sum of the persons who ordinarily reside at the premises plus 40 other persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to a premises to which paragraph (a) or (b) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed, where practicable, the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (d) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –

- (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (e) a person must not organise an event held on premises other than residential premises if the event is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the event is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) as they apply to the premises; and
- (f) this direction does not apply to premises if those premises are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (g) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (c) in respect of those premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
- (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or

- (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
- (iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 1 000 persons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
- (v) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; and
- (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (vii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
 - (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and
 - (B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and

(i) on 13 November 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 23 October 2020 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 5*, is revoked.

Dated:..... 11 November 2020

Signed:..... 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Commercial boats, or pontoons, when occupied solely by persons employed, or engaged, by the owner or operator of the boat or pontoon.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a licensed premises must ensure that alcohol consumed at the premises is only consumed by patrons of the premises who are seated in the area of the premises, where the alcohol is to be consumed, except where –
 - (a) the area is an outdoor space of the licensed premises; and
 - (b) the licensed premises is authorised to sell alcohol, for consumption on the licensed premises, under a liquor licence within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*.

2. The operator of a premises must not operate an area of the premises for dancing –
- (a) unless –
 - (i) the area operated for dancing is a separate undivided space on the premises; and
 - (ii) the dancing is a pre-arranged class, or activity, where contact information is kept for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (iii) food or alcohol is not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection with the dancing; or
 - (b) unless –
 - (i) the premises is being operated for the purposes of a wedding or a wedding reception; and
 - (ii) the only persons dancing in the area provided for dancing are the parties getting married at the wedding, the parents or guardians of those parties and the other members of the bridal party; or
 - (c) unless the area operated for dancing is solely used for dancing by persons who –
 - (i) are employed, or engaged, by the operator of the premises to dance at the premises; and
 - (ii) are dancing at the premises in accordance with that employment or engagement; or
 - (d) unless –
 - (i) all, or part, of the premises is being operated for the purposes of an end-of-year function organised by a registered school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) the area operated for dancing is solely operated for dancing by students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the school, at the end-of-year function; and
 - (iii) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function.

3. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 7)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 1 December 2020 –

- (a) in relation to a residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the sum of the persons who ordinarily reside at the premises plus 40 other persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to a premises to which paragraph (a) or (b) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed, where practicable, the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (d) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –

- (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (e) a person must not organise an event held on premises other than residential premises if the event is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the event is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) as they apply to the premises; and
- (f) this direction does not apply to premises if those premises are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (g) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (c) in respect of those premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
- (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or

- (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
- (iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 1 000 persons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
- (v) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; and
- (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (vii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
 - (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and
 - (B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and

(i) on 1 December 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 11 November 2020 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 6*, is revoked.

Dated: 27 November 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –
 - (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
 - (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a licensed premises must ensure that alcohol consumed at the premises is only consumed by patrons of the premises who are seated in the area of the premises, where the alcohol is to be consumed, except where –
 - (a) the area is an outdoor space of the licensed premises; and
 - (b) the licensed premises is authorised to sell alcohol, for consumption on the licensed premises, under a liquor licence or a liquor permit within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (c) the total number of persons in the outdoor space of the premises does not exceed the lesser of 250 patrons or the maximum density for the space.

2. The operator of a premises must not operate an area of the premises for dancing –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the area operated for dancing is a separate undivided space on the premises; and
 - (ii) the dancing is a pre-arranged class, or activity, where contact information is kept for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (iii) food or alcohol is not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection with the dancing; or
 - (b) unless –
 - (i) the premises is being operated for the purposes of a wedding or a wedding reception; and
 - (ii) the only persons dancing in the area provided for dancing are the parties getting married at the wedding, the parents or guardians of those parties and the other members of the bridal party; or
 - (c) unless the area operated for dancing is solely used for dancing by persons who –
 - (i) are employed, or engaged, by the operator of the premises to dance at the premises; and
 - (ii) are dancing at the premises in accordance with that employment or engagement; or
 - (d) unless –

- (i) all, or part, of the premises is being operated for the purposes of an end-of-year function organised by a registered school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
- (ii) the area operated for dancing is solely operated for dancing by students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the school, at the end-of-year function; and
- (iii) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function.

3. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 8)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) in relation to a residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed the sum of the persons who ordinarily reside at the premises plus 40 other persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to a premises to which paragraph (a) or (b) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed, where practicable, the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (d) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and

- (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (e) a person must not organise an event held on premises other than residential premises if the event is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the event is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) as they apply to the premises; and
- (f) this direction does not apply to premises if those premises are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (g) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (c) in respect of those premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and

- (iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 1 000 persons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
 - (v) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (vi) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
 - (vii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
 - (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and
 - (B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and
- (i) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 27 November 2020 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 7*, is revoked.

Dated: 3 December 2020

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –
 - (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
 - (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a licensed premises must ensure that alcohol consumed at the premises is only consumed by patrons of the premises who are seated in the area of the premises, where the alcohol is to be consumed, except where –
 - (a) the area is an outdoor space of the licensed premises; and
 - (b) the licensed premises is authorised to sell alcohol, for consumption on the licensed premises, under a liquor licence or a liquor permit within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (c) the total number of persons standing in the outdoor space of the premises, at any one time, does not exceed the lesser of 250 patrons or the maximum density for the space.

2. The operator of a premises must not operate an area of the premises for dancing –
 - (a) unless –
 - (i) the area operated for dancing is a separate undivided space on the premises; and
 - (ii) the dancing is a pre-arranged class, or activity, where contact information is kept for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (iii) food or alcohol is not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection with the dancing; or
 - (b) unless –
 - (i) the premises is being operated for the purposes of a wedding or a wedding reception; and
 - (ii) the only persons dancing in the area provided for dancing are the parties getting married at the wedding, the parents or guardians of those parties and the other members of the bridal party; or
 - (c) unless the area operated for dancing is solely used for dancing by persons who –
 - (i) are employed, or engaged, by the operator of the premises to dance at the premises; and

- (ii) are dancing at the premises in accordance with that employment or engagement; or
 - (d) unless –
 - (i) all, or part, of the premises is being operated for the purposes of an end-of-year function organised by a registered school, within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) the area operated for dancing is solely operated for dancing by students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the school, at the end-of-year function; and
 - (iii) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function.
3. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 9)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing from 5 pm on 11 December 2020 –

- (a) in relation to a residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises does not exceed 100 persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to a premises to which paragraph (a) or (b) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (d) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and

- (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (e) a person must not organise a gathering held on premises other than residential premises if the gathering is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the gathering is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) as they apply to the premises; and
- (f) this direction does not apply to premises if those premises are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (g) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (c) in respect of those premises; and
- (h) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **high risk activity**, in relation to a premises, includes –
 - (A) dancing; and
 - (B) consuming alcohol; and
 - (iii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iv) **licensed premises** means a premises –

- (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
- (v) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 1 000 persons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
- (vi) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; or
 - (C) if the premises is a licensed premises, a space of the premises that is not open to patrons of the licensed premises; and
- (vii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (viii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
 - (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and
 - (B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and

- (i) at 5.01 pm on 11 December 2020, the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 3 December 2020 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 8*, is revoked.

Dated:..... 11 December 2020 Time: 1609 hrs

Signed:..... 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –

- (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
- (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a premises must ensure that, at any one time –
 - (a) except as provided in paragraph (b) and (c), the total number of persons standing while participating in a high risk activity on the premises does not exceed –
 - (i) in the indoor spaces of the premises, in aggregate, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 100 persons;
 - (B) the sum of the maximum density for each indoor space of the premises; and
 - (ii) in the outdoor space of the premises, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 250 persons;
 - (B) the maximum density for the outdoor space of the premises; or
 - (b) the total number of persons standing, while participating in dancing at the premises, does not exceed the maximum density for the premises if, at the time the dancing occurs –
 - (i) the premises is in use by a business, or organisation, that is primarily for the teaching of dance; and
 - (ii) the dancing is part of the normal day-to-day operations of the business or organisation; and

- (iii) the dancing is undertaken by employees, or contractors or students, of the business or organisation; and
 - (iv) the dancing is pre-arranged by the business or organisation; and
 - (v) contact information has been kept, by the business or organisation, for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (vi) food or alcohol is not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection with the dancing; or
- (c) the total number of persons standing in an space of the premises, while participating in dancing, does not exceed the maximum density for the space if –
- (i) the space is being used for the purposes of an end-of-year function organised by a registered school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) the dancing is occurring as part of the end-of-year function; and
 - (iii) the persons participating in the dancing are students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the school; and
 - (iv) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function; and
 - (v) any other high risk activity, occurring on the premises at the time of the dancing, complies with paragraph (a).

2. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16
(Management of premises – No. 10)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing from 5 p.m. on 18 December 2020 –

- (a) in relation to residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises is not more than 100 persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to premises that are cinemas, concert venues or theatres, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each indoor space, on the premises, that is undivided, the total number of persons (other than persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises) who are present in that space –

- (i) before 12.01 am on 21 December 2020 does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
 - (ii) after 12.01 am on 21 December 2020, does not exceed 75% of the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons; and
- (d) in relation to indoor premises that are churches, places of worship, or premises at which religious activities are being carried out, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each indoor space, on the premises, that is undivided –
- (i) the total number of persons who are, before 12.01 am on 28 December 2020, present in that space, other than the following persons:
 - (A) persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises;
 - (B) members of the clergy, church attendants or members of a choir;
 - (C) persons who are, other than only by being worshipers, assisting in the provision of religious services at the premises –does not exceed 75% of the seating capacity of the indoor space; and
 - (ii) the total number of persons who are present in that space after 12.01 am on 28 December 2020 does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (e) in relation to indoor spaces in premises to which paragraph (d) applies, during a gathering, of more than 250 persons, before 12.01 am on 28 December 2020, the direction, entitled *Mass gatherings – No.1*, given on 27 November 2020 does not apply; and

- (f) in relation to premises to which paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (g) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (h) a person must not organise a gathering held on premises other than residential premises if the gathering is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the gathering is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (g) as they apply to the premises; and
- (i) this direction does not apply to premises that are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and

- (j) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (f) in respect of those premises; and
- (k) in this direction –
- (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **high risk activity**, in relation to a premises, includes –
 - (A) dancing; and
 - (B) consuming alcohol; and
 - (iii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iv) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
 - (v) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 1 000 persons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
 - (vi) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; or

(C) if the premises is a licensed premises, a space of the premises that is not open to patrons of the licensed premises; and

(vii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and

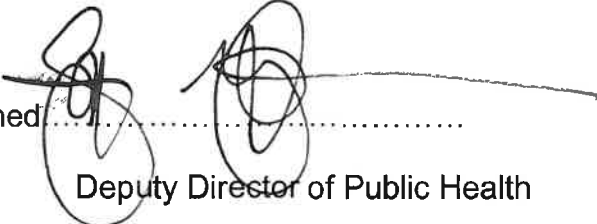
(viii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –

(A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and

(B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and

(l) the direction given by the Director of Public Health, given under section 16 of the Act on 11 December 2020 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 9*, is revoked.

Dated: 18 December Time: 4:42 pm

Signed: 
Deputy Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.

7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –
 - (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
 - (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a premises must ensure that, at any one time –
 - (a) except as provided in paragraph (b) and (c), the total number of persons standing while participating in a high risk activity on the premises does not exceed –
 - (i) in the indoor spaces of the premises, in aggregate, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 100 persons;
 - (B) the sum of the maximum density for each indoor space of the premises; and
 - (ii) in the outdoor space of the premises, the lesser of the following:

- (A) 250 persons;
 - (B) the maximum density for the outdoor space of the premises; or
- (b) the total number of persons standing, while participating in dancing at the premises, does not exceed the maximum density for the premises if, at the time the dancing occurs –
- (i) the premises is in use by a business, or organisation, that is primarily for the teaching of dance; and
 - (ii) the dancing is part of the normal day-to-day operations of the business or organisation; and
 - (iii) the dancing is undertaken by employees, or contractors or students, of the business or organisation; and
 - (iv) the dancing is pre-arranged by the business or organisation; and
 - (v) contact information has been kept, by the business or organisation, for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (vi) food or alcohol is not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection with the dancing; or
- (c) the total number of persons standing in an space of the premises, while participating in dancing, does not exceed the maximum density for the space if –
- (i) the space is being used for the purposes of an end-of-year function organised by a registered school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) the dancing is occurring as part of the end-of-year function; and
 - (iii) the persons participating in the dancing are students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the school; and
 - (iv) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function; and
 - (v) any other high risk activity, occurring on the premises at the time of the dancing, complies with paragraph (a).

2. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 11)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) in relation to residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises is not more than 100 persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to premises that are cinemas, concert venues or theatres, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each indoor space, on the premises, that is undivided, the total number of persons (other than persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises) who are present in that space does not exceed 75% of the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons; and

- (d) in relation to indoor premises that are churches, places of worship, premises at which a funeral is being carried out or other premises at which religious activities are being carried out, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure the total number of persons, other than the following persons, who are present in each indoor space on the premises that is undivided does not exceed 75% of the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number:
- (i) persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises;
 - (ii) members of the clergy, church attendants or members of a choir;
 - (iii) in the case of a funeral, persons who are performing the funeral service;
 - (iv) persons who are, other than only by being worshipers, assisting in the provision of religious services, or the funeral, at the premises;
- and
- (e) in relation to premises to which paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (f) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
- (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or

- (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (g) a person must not organise a gathering held on premises other than residential premises if the gathering is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the gathering is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (f) as they apply to the premises; and
- (h) this direction does not apply to premises that are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (i) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (e) in respect of those premises; and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **high risk activity**, in relation to a premises, includes –
 - (A) dancing; and
 - (B) consuming alcohol; and
 - (iii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iv) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
 - (v) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:

- (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 1 000 persons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
- (vi) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
- (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; or
 - (C) if the premises is a licensed premises, a space of the premises that is not open to patrons of the licensed premises; and
- (vii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (viii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
- (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and
 - (B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and

(k) the direction, entitled *Management of premises – No. 10*, given by the Deputy Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act on 18 December 2020 is revoked.

Dated: 22 March 2021

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –
 - (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
 - (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a premises must ensure that, at any one time –

- (a) except as provided in paragraph (b) and (c), the total number of persons standing while participating in a high risk activity on the premises does not exceed –
 - (i) in the indoor spaces of the premises, in aggregate, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 100 persons;
 - (B) the sum of the maximum density for each indoor space of the premises; and
 - (ii) in the outdoor space of the premises, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 250 persons;
 - (B) the maximum density for the outdoor space of the premises; or

- (b) the total number of persons standing, while participating in dancing at the premises, does not exceed the maximum density for the premises if, at the time the dancing occurs –
 - (i) the premises is in use by a business, or organisation, that is primarily for the teaching of dance; and
 - (ii) the dancing is part of the normal day-to-day operations of the business or organisation; and
 - (iii) the dancing is undertaken by employees, or contractors or students, of the business or organisation; and
 - (iv) the dancing is pre-arranged by the business or organisation; and
 - (v) contact information has been kept, by the business or organisation, for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (vi) food or alcohol is not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection with the dancing; or

- (c) the total number of persons standing in an space of the premises, while participating in dancing, does not exceed the maximum density for the space if –

- (i) the space is being used for the purposes of an end-of-year function organised by a registered school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
- (ii) the dancing is occurring as part of the end-of-year function; and
- (iii) the persons participating in the dancing are students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the school; and
- (iv) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function; and
- (v) any other high risk activity, occurring on the premises at the time of the dancing, complies with paragraph (a).

2. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16
(Management of premises – No. 12)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 1 May 2021 –

- (a) in relation to residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises is not more than 100 persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to premises that are cinemas, concert venues or theatres, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each indoor space, on the premises, that is undivided, the total number of persons (other than persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises) who are present in that space does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons; and

- (d) in relation to indoor premises that are churches, places of worship, premises at which a funeral is being carried out or other premises at which religious activities are being carried out, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure the total number of persons, other than the following persons, who are present in each indoor space on the premises that is undivided does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons:
- (i) persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises;
 - (ii) members of the clergy, church attendants or members of a choir;
 - (iii) in the case of a funeral, persons who are performing the funeral service;
 - (iv) persons who are, other than only by being worshipers, assisting in the provision of religious services, or the funeral, at the premises;
- and
- (e) in relation to premises to which paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (f) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
- (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –

- (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (g) a person must not organise a gathering held on premises other than residential premises if the gathering is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the gathering is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (f) as they apply to the premises; and
- (h) this direction does not apply to premises that are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (i) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (e) in respect of those premises; and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **high risk activity**, in relation to a premises, includes –
 - (A) dancing; and
 - (B) consuming alcohol; and
 - (iii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iv) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and

(v) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:

(A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;

(B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 1 000 persons;

(C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and

(vi) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –

(A) an indoor space; or

(B) a lift, elevator or similar space; or

(C) if the premises is a licensed premises, a space of the premises that is not open to patrons of the licensed premises; and

(vii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and


(viii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –

(A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and

(B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and

(k) on 1 May 2021, the direction, entitled *Management of premises – No. 11* and given by me under section 16 of the Act on 22 March 2021, is revoked.

Dated: 29 April 2021

Signed: 

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –
 - (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
 - (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not

wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a premises must ensure that, at any one time –
 - (a) except as provided in paragraph (b) and (c), the total number of persons standing while participating in a high risk activity on the premises does not exceed –
 - (i) in the indoor spaces of the premises, in aggregate, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 100 persons;
 - (B) the sum of the maximum density for each indoor space of the premises; and
 - (ii) in the outdoor space of the premises, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 250 persons;
 - (B) the maximum density for the outdoor space of the premises; or
 - (b) the total number of persons standing, while participating in dancing at the premises, does not exceed the maximum density for the premises if, at the time the dancing occurs –
 - (i) the premises is in use by a business, or organisation, that is primarily for the teaching of dance; and
 - (ii) the dancing is part of the normal day-to-day operations of the business or organisation; and
 - (iii) the dancing is undertaken by employees, or contractors or students, of the business or organisation; and
 - (iv) the dancing is pre-arranged by the business or organisation; and
 - (v) contact information has been kept, by the business or organisation, for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (vi) food or alcohol is not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection with the dancing; or

- (c) the total number of persons standing in an space of the premises, while participating in dancing, does not exceed the maximum density for the space if –
 - (i) the space is being used for the purposes of an end-of-year function organised by a registered school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) the dancing is occurring as part of the end-of-year function; and
 - (iii) the persons participating in the dancing are students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the school; and
 - (iv) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function; and
 - (v) any other high risk activity, occurring on the premises at the time of the dancing, complies with paragraph (a).
2. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16
(Management of premises – No. 13)

I, SCOTT McKEOWN, the Deputy Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that –

- (a) in relation to residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises is not more than 100 persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to premises that are stadiums, arenas, cinemas, concert venues or theatres, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each indoor space, on the premises, that is undivided, the total number of persons (other than persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises) who are present in that space does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor

space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons;
and

- (d) in relation to indoor premises that are churches, places of worship, premises at which a funeral is being carried out or other premises at which religious activities are being carried out, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure the total number of persons, other than the following persons, who are present in each indoor space on the premises that is undivided does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons:
 - (i) persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises;
 - (ii) members of the clergy, church attendants or members of a choir;
 - (iii) in the case of a funeral, persons who are performing the funeral service;
 - (iv) persons who are, other than only by being worshipers, assisting in the provision of religious services, or the funeral, at the premises;and

- (e) in relation to premises to which paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and


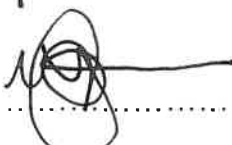
- (f) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and

- (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
- (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (g) a person must not organise a gathering held on premises other than residential premises if the gathering is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the gathering is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (f) as they apply to the premises; and
- (h) this direction does not apply to premises that are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (i) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (e) in respect of those premises; and
- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **high risk activity**, in relation to a premises, includes –
 - (A) dancing; and
 - (B) consuming alcohol; and
 - (iii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iv) **licensed premises** means a premises –

- (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
- (v) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 1 000 persons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 persons; and
- (vi) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; or
 - (C) if the premises is a licensed premises, a space of the premises that is not open to patrons of the licensed premises; and
- (vii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (viii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
 - (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and
 - (B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and
- (ix) **stadium** or **arena** means a premises that is primarily intended for use for sporting and other similar recreational activities; and

- (k) the direction, entitled *Management of premises – No. 12* and given by the Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act on 29 April 2021, is revoked.

Dated: 14/5/21

Signed:  

Deputy Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.

13. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –
- (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
 - (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a premises must ensure that, at any one time –
- (a) except as provided in paragraph (b) and (c), the total number of persons standing while participating in a high risk activity on the premises does not exceed –
 - (i) in the indoor spaces of the premises, in aggregate, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 100 persons;
 - (B) the sum of the maximum density for each indoor space of the premises; and
 - (ii) in the outdoor space of the premises, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 250 persons;
 - (B) the maximum density for the outdoor space of the premises; or
 - (b) the total number of persons standing, while participating in dancing at the premises, does not exceed the maximum density for the premises if, at the time the dancing occurs –
 - (i) the premises is in use by a business, or organisation, that is primarily for the teaching of dance; and
 - (ii) the dancing is part of the normal day-to-day operations of the business or organisation; and

- (iii) the dancing is undertaken by employees, or contractors or students, of the business or organisation; and
 - (iv) the dancing is pre-arranged by the business or organisation; and
 - (v) contact information has been kept, by the business or organisation, for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (vi) food or alcohol is not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection with the dancing; or
- (c) the total number of persons standing in an space of the premises, while participating in dancing, does not exceed the maximum density for the space if –
- (i) the space is being used for the purposes of an end-of-year function organised by a registered school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) the dancing is occurring as part of the end-of-year function; and
 - (iii) the persons participating in the dancing are students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the school; and
 - (iv) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function; and
 - (v) any other high risk activity, occurring on the premises at the time of the dancing, complies with paragraph (a).

2. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 14)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on –

- (a) in relation to residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises is not more than 100 persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to premises that are stadiums, arenas, cinemas, concert venues or theatres, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each indoor space, on the premises, that is undivided, the total number of persons (other than persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises) who are present in that space does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor

space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons;
and

(d) in relation to indoor premises that are churches, places of worship, premises at which a funeral is being carried out or other premises at which religious activities are being carried out, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure the total number of persons, other than the following persons, who are present in each indoor space on the premises that is undivided does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons:

- (i) persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises;
 - (ii) members of the clergy, church attendants or members of a choir;
 - (iii) in the case of a funeral, persons who are performing the funeral service;
 - (iv) persons who are, other than only by being worshipers, assisting in the provision of religious services, or the funeral, at the premises;
- and

(e) in relation to premises to which paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and

(f) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –

- (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
- (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and

- (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and

- (g) a person must not organise a gathering held on premises other than residential premises if the gathering is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the gathering is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (f) as they apply to the premises; and

- (h) this direction does not apply to premises that are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and

- (i) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (e) in respect of those premises; and

- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **high risk activity**, in relation to a premises, includes –
 - (A) dancing; and
 - (B) consuming alcohol; and
 - (iii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iv) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and

- (v) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 500 patrons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 patrons; and
- (vi) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; or
 - (C) if the premises is a licensed premises, a space of the premises that is not open to patrons of the licensed premises; and
- (vii) **patron**, in relation to a premises, means a person present at the premises who is not one of the following persons:
 - (A) a person who is employed or engaged to work at the premises and is at the premises as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (B) a person who is employed or engaged by the person who operates the premises, and is at the event as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (C) a person providing a service, or to assist a person providing a service, at the premises, including persons performing or assisting in the provision of religious services or funeral services at the premises; and
- (viii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (ix) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
 - (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and

(B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and

(x) **stadium** or **arena** means a premises that is primarily intended for use for sporting and other similar recreational activities; and

- (k) the direction, entitled *Management of premises – No. 13*, given by the Deputy Director of Public Health under section 16 of the Act on 14 May 2021, is revoked.

Dated:..... 20 October 2021

Signed:..... 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.

13. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –
- (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
 - (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a premises must ensure that, at any one time –
- (a) except as provided in paragraph (b) and (c), the total number of persons standing while participating in a high risk activity on the premises does not exceed –
 - (i) in the indoor spaces of the premises, in aggregate, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 100 persons;
 - (B) the sum of the maximum density for each indoor space of the premises; and
 - (ii) in the outdoor space of the premises, the lesser of the following:
 - (A) 250 persons;
 - (B) the maximum density for the outdoor space of the premises; or
 - (b) the total number of persons standing, while participating in dancing at the premises, does not exceed the maximum density for the premises if, at the time the dancing occurs –
 - (i) the premises is in use by a business, or organisation, that is primarily for the teaching of dance; and
 - (ii) the dancing is part of the normal day-to-day operations of the business or organisation; and

- (iii) the dancing is undertaken by employees, or contractors or students, of the business or organisation; and
 - (iv) the dancing is pre-arranged by the business or organisation; and
 - (v) contact information has been kept, by the business or organisation, for each person who participates in the dancing or who is otherwise in the area while the dancing occurs; and
 - (vi) food or alcohol is not consumed in the area while the dancing occurs or in connection with the dancing; or
- (c) the total number of persons standing in an space of the premises, while participating in dancing, does not exceed the maximum density for the space if –
- (i) the space is being used for the purposes of an end-of-year function organised by a registered school within the meaning of the *Education Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) the dancing is occurring as part of the end-of-year function; and
 - (iii) the persons participating in the dancing are students and teachers, who ordinarily attend the school; and
 - (iv) alcohol is not consumed, or offered for consumption, as part of the function or in connection with the function; and
 - (v) any other high risk activity, occurring on the premises at the time of the dancing, complies with paragraph (a).

2. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 15)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 6 December 2021 –

- (a) in relation to residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises is not more than 100 persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to premises that are stadiums, arenas, cinemas, concert venues or theatres, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each indoor space, on the premises, that is undivided, the total number of persons (other than persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises) who are present in that space does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor

space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons;
and

- (d) in relation to indoor premises that are churches, places of worship, premises at which a funeral is being carried out or other premises at which religious activities are being carried out, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure the total number of persons, other than the following persons, who are present in each indoor space on the premises that is undivided does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons:
 - (i) persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises;
 - (ii) members of the clergy, church attendants or members of a choir;
 - (iii) in the case of a funeral, persons who are performing the funeral service;
 - (iv) persons who are, other than only by being worshipers, assisting in the provision of religious services, or the funeral, at the premises;and
- (e) in relation to premises to which paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and
- (f) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and

- (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and

- (g) a person must not organise a gathering held on premises other than residential premises if the gathering is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the gathering is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (f) as they apply to the premises; and

- (h) this direction does not apply to premises that are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and

- (i) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (e) in respect of those premises; and

- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
 - (iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:

- (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 500 patrons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 patrons; and
- (v) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
- (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; or
 - (C) if the premises is a licensed premises, a space of the premises that is not open to patrons of the licensed premises; and
- (vi) **patron**, in relation to a premises, means a person present at the premises who is not one of the following persons:
- (A) a person who is employed or engaged to work at the premises and is at the premises as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (B) a person who is employed or engaged by the person who operates the premises, and is at the event as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (C) a person providing a service, or to assist a person providing a service, at the premises, including persons performing or assisting in the provision of religious services or funeral services at the premises; and
- (vii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (viii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
- (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and
 - (B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and

(ix) **stadium or arena** means a premises that is primarily intended for use for sporting and other similar recreational activities; and

(k) the direction, given by me on 20 October 2021 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 14*, is revoked.

Dated:..... 1 December 2021

Signed:..... 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.

12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –
 - (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
 - (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 16)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing on 6 December 2021 –

- (a) in relation to residential premises, the occupier of the premises must ensure that the total number of persons present on the premises is not more than 100 persons; and
- (b) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and
- (c) in relation to premises that are stadiums, arenas, cinemas, concert venues or theatres, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each indoor space, on the premises, that is undivided, the total number of persons (other than persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises) who are present in that space does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor

space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons;
and

- (d) in relation to indoor premises that are churches, places of worship, premises at which a funeral is being carried out or other premises at which religious activities are being carried out, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure the total number of persons, other than the following persons, who are present in each indoor space on the premises that is undivided does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons:
 - (i) persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises;
 - (ii) members of the clergy, church attendants or members of a choir;
 - (iii) in the case of a funeral, persons who are performing the funeral service;
 - (iv) persons who are, other than only by being worshipers, assisting in the provision of religious services, or the funeral, at the premises;and

- (e) in relation to premises to which paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and

- (f) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and

- (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or
 - (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and

- (g) a person must not organise a gathering held on premises other than residential premises if the gathering is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the gathering is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (f) as they apply to the premises; and

- (h) this direction does not apply to premises that are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and

- (i) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (e) in respect of those premises; and

- (j) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
 - (iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:

- (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;
 - (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 500 patrons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 patrons; and
- (v) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
- (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; or
 - (C) if the premises is a licensed premises, a space of the premises that is not open to patrons of the licensed premises; and
- (vi) **patron**, in relation to a premises, means a person present at the premises who is not one of the following persons:
- (A) a person who is employed or engaged to work at the premises and is at the premises as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (B) a person who is employed or engaged by the person who operates the premises, and is at the event as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (C) a person providing a service, or to assist a person providing a service, at the premises, including persons performing or assisting in the provision of religious services or funeral services at the premises; and
- (vii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (viii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
- (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and
 - (B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and

(ix) **stadium** or **arena** means a premises that is primarily intended for use for sporting and other similar recreational activities; and

(k) the direction, given by me on 1 December 2021 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 15*, is revoked.

Dated:..... 9 December 2021

Signed:..... 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.

12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Premises where goods and services are for sale or displayed for sale.
14. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –
 - (a) all the occupants on the boat or pontoon are employed or engaged by the owner or operator of the boat, or pontoon, and are on the boat or pontoon for the purposes of that employment or engagement; or
 - (b) the boat or pontoon is being used to provide a commercial tour or cruise and, for the majority of the tour or cruise, the patrons of the tour or cruise remain on such part of the boat or pontoon that is not wholly, or predominantly, enclosed by walls or other permanent, or temporary, items as sides.

Schedule 2

1. The operator of a premises used for sporting or fitness activities must ensure that the sporting or fitness activities undertaken on the premises are a Level C activity as specified within the *Framework for Rebooting Sport in a COVID-19 Environment*, as published by the Australian Institute of Sport and in force on 15 May 2020.

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

(Management of premises – No. 17)

I, MARK VEITCH, the Director of Public Health, in pursuance of section 16 of the *Public Health Act 1997* ("the Act"), in order to manage the threat to public health posed by the notifiable disease known as COVID-19 ("the disease"), direct that, commencing at 12.01am on 2 May 2022 –

- (a) in relation to premises specified in Schedule 1, while the premises is used for its normal day-to-day operations, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) if the premises is not a boat or pontoon, the number of persons on the premises does not exceed the total number of persons lawfully permitted on the premises under the occupancy permit, or temporary occupancy permit, in force for the premises under the *Building Act 2016*; and
 - (ii) if the premises is a boat or pontoon, the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, does not exceed the maximum capacity for the boat, or pontoon, as permitted by law; and

- (b) in relation to premises that are stadiums, arenas, cinemas, concert venues or theatres, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each indoor space, on the premises, that is undivided, the total number of persons (other than persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises) who are present in that space does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons; and

- (c) in relation to indoor premises that are churches, places of worship, premises at which a funeral is being carried out or other premises at which religious activities are being carried out, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure the total number of persons, other than the following persons, who are present in each indoor space on the premises that is undivided does not exceed the seating capacity of the indoor space or 250 persons, whichever is the lesser number of such persons:
 - (i) persons who are employed or engaged by the person who owns or operates the premises;
 - (ii) members of the clergy, church attendants or members of a choir;
 - (iii) in the case of a funeral, persons who are performing the funeral service;
 - (iv) persons who are, other than only by being worshipers, assisting in the provision of religious services, or the funeral, at the premises; and

- (d) in relation to premises to which paragraph (a), (b), or (c) does not apply, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that, in each undivided space on the premises, the total number of persons present in that space does not exceed the number of persons equal to maximum density calculated for that space; and

- (e) in relation to all premises other than residential premises, a person who owns or operates the premises must ensure that –
 - (i) each condition specified in Schedule 2 that is relevant to the premises is complied with; and
 - (ii) where practicable, each person on the premises maintains a distance of not less than 1.5 metres between the person and any other person; and
 - (iii) where practicable, persons on the premises are sufficiently separated from other persons –
 - (A) when entering or exiting the premises; or

- (B) while in the foyer, lobby or another area of the premises designed for waiting; and
- (f) a person must not organise a gathering held on premises other than residential premises if the gathering is organised, or conducted, in such a manner as to mean that the premises where the gathering is held does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (e) as they apply to the premises; and
- (g) this direction does not apply to premises that are private vehicles, private vessels or private aircraft; and
- (h) the Director of Public Health, or the Deputy Director of Public Health, may issue a premises, or a class of premises, with a written exemption from the operation of paragraph (d) in respect of those premises; and
- (i) in this direction –
 - (i) **alcohol** means liquor within the meaning of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*; and
 - (ii) **indoor space** means an area, room or premises that –
 - (A) is, or are, substantially enclosed by a roof and walls, regardless of whether the roof or walls, or any part of the roof or walls, are permanent or temporary, or open or closed; and
 - (B) is not a lift, elevator or similar space; and
 - (iii) **licensed premises** means a premises –
 - (A) that may lawfully sell alcohol for consumption on the premises; or
 - (B) other than residential premises, where alcohol is consumed or is intended to be consumed; and
 - (iv) **maximum density**, in relation to an indoor space or the outdoor space of the premises, means the lesser of the following in respect of the space:
 - (A) the number of persons calculated for the space by dividing the total number of square metres of the floor area of the space by 2;

- (B) if the space is the outdoor space of the premises, 500 patrons;
 - (C) if the space is an indoor space, 250 patrons; and
- (v) **outdoor space of the premises** means the total space of a premises that is not –
 - (A) an indoor space; or
 - (B) a lift, elevator or similar space; or
 - (C) if the premises is a licensed premises, a space of the premises that is not open to patrons of the licensed premises; and
- (vi) **patron**, in relation to a premises, means a person present at the premises who is not one of the following persons:
 - (A) a person who is employed or engaged to work at the premises and is at the premises as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (B) a person who is employed or engaged by the person who operates the premises, and is at the event as part of his or her employment or engagement;
 - (C) a person providing a service, or to assist a person providing a service, at the premises, including persons performing or assisting in the provision of religious services or funeral services at the premises; and
- (vii) **premises** has the same meaning as in the Act; and
- (viii) **residential premises** does not include such part of a premises, where people ordinarily reside, if that part of the premises –
 - (A) is primarily used for the sale of goods or the provision of services; and
 - (B) is, while those goods are being sold or those services are being provided, being operated in accordance with its normal operations for the sale of those goods or the provision of those services; and
- (ix) **stadium** or **arena** means a premises that is primarily intended for use for sporting and other similar recreational activities; and

- (j) at 12.02am on 2 May 2022 the direction, given by me on 9 December 2021 and entitled *Management of premises – No. 16*, is revoked.

Dated: 29 April 2022

Signed: 

Director of Public Health

Schedule 1

1. Airports and other premises used for the purposes of, or related to, public or commercial transportation.
2. Medical or health facilities.
3. Disability facilities or aged care facilities.
4. Prisons, correctional facilities, youth justice centres or other places where persons are lawfully held in custody.
5. Courts or tribunals.
6. Parliament.
7. Premises being used for the purposes of, and in relation to, emergency services.
8. Veterinary establishments within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*.
9. Schools, universities, educational institutions or childcare facilities.
10. Child and family centres operated by the government or a not-for-profit organisation.
11. Indoor spaces, or outdoor spaces of premises, that are primarily being used for the purpose of transiting through the space.
12. Premises being used to provide essential voluntary, or public, services and support such as food banks or homelessness services.
13. Premises where goods and services are for sale or displayed for sale.
14. Boats or pontoons used for commercial purposes if –