Covid 19 State Directives

Advocate Me | Human Rights Advocates Australia

**Volume 1**

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**ACT**

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| **Vaccine Mandates:**  The Australian Capital Territory Government has issued a public health direction mandating COVID-19 vaccination for certain **residential aged care** facility workers from **17 September 2021.**  **Public Health Directions:**  [Public Health (Aged Care Workers COVID-19 Vaccination) Emergency Direction 2021](https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/View/ni/2021-501/current/PDF/2021-501.PDF) |
| **Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:**  Face masks are mandatory in the ACT. If you’re aged **12 years or older**, you must wear a face mask at all times once you leave your home — including at workplaces.  **Exemptions Include:**   * if you have a physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, which makes wearing a face mask detrimental to your condition * if you’re consuming food, drink or medicine * if you’re communicating with someone who’s deaf or hard of hearing and visibility of the mouth is essential for communication * you can’t wear a mask because of the nature of your essential work * if you’re exercising vigorously outdoors * because of an emergency   **Children under 12** do not need to wear a mask. Toddlers under the age of 2 and babies must not wear masks, since they are a choking and suffocation risk.  Face masks must fit securely around your face and cover your nose and mouth. This provides you and others with protection against infection.  Use either single-use masks or reusable cloth masks. Scarves, bandannas, and face shields are not adequate substitutes for masks.  **From 12am, Friday 15 October 2021**, the ACT will no longer be in lockdown.  If you are aged 12 years or over, you’ll still need to wear a face mask at all times once you leave your home, including in workplaces.  [Face mask requirements - COVID-19 (act.gov.au)](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/act-status-and-response/face-masks)  People who cannot wear masks do not require an exemption from ACT Health. Businesses should not discriminate against people who are unable to wear a mask for the above reasons.  People may wish to ask their health practitioner or disability care provider to issue a letter confirming that they are unable to wear a mask.  **PENALTIES** Section 120 (4) of the Public Health Act 1997 provides: A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a direction under this section. Maximum Penalty: In the case of a natural person, $8,000 (50 penalty units).  The [*Magistrates Court Act 1930*](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1930-21), part 3.8 applies to an offence against the [*Public Health Act 1997*](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1997-69), section 120 (4), but only if—  (a) the offence is in relation to a direction given in relation to a declaration made because of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2; and  (b) the offence is committed by—  (i) for an offence for failing to comply with a face mask direction—a person who is 16 years old or older; or  (ii) in any other case—a person who is 18 years old or older.  **8 Infringement notice penalties**  (1) The penalty payable for an offence against the [*Public Health Act 1997*](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1997-69), section 120 (4), under an infringement notice for an offence, is—  (a) for an offence for failing to comply with a face mask direction—  (i) for an individual—$200; and  (ii) for a corporation—$1 000; or  (b) in any other case—  (i) for an individual—$1 000; and  (ii) for a corporation—$5 000.  (2) The cost of serving a reminder notice for an infringement notice offence against the [*Public Health Act 1997*](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/1997-69) is $34.  **Public Health Directions *FOR MASKS:***  [Public Health (Mandatory Face Masks – Canberra Airport and Domestic Flights) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 2) (austlii.edu.au)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/covid-19_dir/phfmcaadfed20212791/)  [Public Health (COVID-19 Affected Areas) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 10) (austlii.edu.au)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/covid-19_dir/ph19aaed202110435/)  [Public Health (Lockdown Restrictions) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 10) (austlii.edu.au)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/covid-19_dir/phred202110552/) |
| **Quarantine International Arrivals:**  [Public Health (Returned Travellers) Emergency Direction 2021 | HTML view (act.gov.au)](https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/View/ni/2021-339/current/html/2021-339.html) **PART 1 - QUARANTINE FOLLOWING OVERSEAS TRAVEL***Direction*  1. A person (other than **diplomatic visa-holder**) who enters the Australian Capital Territory following a flight that originated from a place outside Australia is:  * for a person who is a member of an **international flight crew** or a member of an air ambulance or medevac crew – subject to self‑quarantine under Part 2; * for a child who has travelled **unaccompanied** – subject to supervised home quarantine under Part 3; or * for any other person – subject to mandatory quarantine under Part 4.  **PART 2 – SELF‑QUARANTINE OF INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT CREW, AIR AMBULANCE AND MEDEVAC CREW***Direction*  * A person who is a member of an **international flight crew** or a member of an air ambulance or medevac crew must: * from the point at which the person arrives into the Australian Capital Territory, travel immediately to **designated premises**and reside in the premises: * for the **standard quarantine duration**; or * until their next flight departing the Australian Capital Territory if that period is shorter than the **standard quarantine duration**; and * not leave the premises, except: * for the purposes of obtaining medical care or medical supplies; or * in any other emergency situation; and * not permit any other person to enter the premises unless: * the other person usually resides at the premises; or * the other person is also complying with Part 2 of this Direction for the same **standard quarantine duration**; or * for medical, law enforcement or emergency purposes.  **PART 4 – MANDATORY QUARANTINE FOLLOWING OVERSEAS TRAVEL***Direction* A person referred to in Part 1, paragraph 1(c) must:   * + - travel immediately to **designated premises** to undertake quarantine for at least the **standard quarantine duration;** and     - not leave the **designated premises**, other than in an emergency; and     - not permit any other person to enter the **designated premises** unless:     - the other person is also complying with Part 4 of this Direction; or     - the other person has been given a written direction by the Chief Health Officer permitting them to join the person in quarantine; or     - for medical, law enforcement or emergency purposes; and     - comply with any request by an **authorised person** to produce proof of identification.  1. At the end of the **standard quarantine duration**a person required to quarantine under this Part must remain in quarantine for an additional period (not longer than the **supplementary quarantine period**) unless: 2. the person is tested for COVID‑19 when requested by an **authorised person** and returns a negative test result; and 3. the person is given clearance from quarantine by an **authorised medical officer.** |
| **PCR Testing UNKNOWN IN ACT FOR 14 DAY HOTEL QUARANTINE FOR INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS** |
| **PENALTIES**  Section 120 (4) of the *Public Health Act 1997* provides:  A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a direction under this section.  **Maximum Penalty:**  In the case of a natural person, $8,000 (50 penalty units).  **Interstate Border:** |
| [Public Health (COVID-19 Affected Areas) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 10) | HTML view (act.gov.au)](https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/View/ni/2021-424/current/html/2021-424.html)  [COVID-19-Areas-of-Concern-notice\_14-October-2021-No-334.pdf (act.gov.au)](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1748417/COVID-19-Areas-of-Concern-notice_14-October-2021-No-334.pdf)  [Can I travel to and around the ACT? | healthdirect](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker/domestic-travel/act)  If you're allowed to enter the ACT, you may need to quarantine after arriving from certain regions or abide by the public health orders of the state or territory you just left.  ACT residents should reconsider interstate travel at this time. Canberrans shouldn’t be travelling to any areas subject to quarantine or stay-at-home requirements.  For more information about travel in the ACT, visit [covid19.act.gov.au/community/travel](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/community/travel). You can also call the COVID-19 helpline for Canberrans on **(02) 6207 7244**, between 8am and 8pm daily.  **From 12am, Friday 15 October 2021**, travel from NSW to the ACT must comply with NSW public health orders. If you’re allowed to travel, you can only enter the ACT for limited reasons. For detail, visit [covid19.act.gov.au](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/) and click on ‘ACT’s pathway forward’. **NSW/ACT border residents** If you live outside the ACT in an approved postcode, you can enter the ACT for an approved essential reason if you follow the lockdown rules. However, you must carry identification with you at all times to prove your residency.  **From 12am, Friday 15 October 2021**, approved border postcodes will be expanded to allow travel from a larger area of the surrounding NSW region.  For more information, including a list of approved postcodes, visit [covid19.act.gov.au/travel/nswact-border-residents](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/travel/nswact-border-residents). **Coming from COVID-19 affected areas** The ACT Government has designated all of **NSW** and **Victoria** as **COVID-19 affected areas**.  **ACT residents** who wish to travel from a COVID-19 affected area need to complete the [online exemption form](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/travel/entering-the-act/travel-directions-in-the-act/online-travel-forms) no more than 72 hours prior to arrival in the ACT and self-quarantine for 14 days.  ACT Health will grant ACT residents an exemption once it has verified their identity and ACT residency.  **Non-ACT residents** can't travel to the ACT unless they have an approved exemption from ACT Health. If the ACT Government approves their exemption, they must enter quarantine for 14 days.  **Close Contacts:**  [Public Health (Diagnosed People and Close Contacts) Emergency Direction 2021 (No 3)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/covid-19_dir/phpacced20213590/) **How do I know if I am a close contact?** There are several ways you could find out that you are a close contact.  These include:   * direct contact from ACT Health (contact tracing team) by phone or text message * notification via your Check In CBR app * by checking the exposure locations list on the website  **What to do if you have been to a close contact exposure location in the ACT** To determine an exposure location, ACT Health conduct a risk assessment to determine the date and time that the risk was present and what the classification should be.  You do not need to do anything if you have been to a close contact location **outside** the times and dates listed on the website.  If you **have** been to any of the close contact exposure locations **at the dates and times listed**, you are classified as a close contact and you must:   * **immediately**[**quarantine**](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/stay-safe-and-healthy/quarantine-and-isolation/quarantine/quarantine-for-close-contacts) – if you are away from your residence when you become aware of your close contact status, please go directly home and do not move around the community * **complete the**[**ACT Contact Declaration Form**](https://actredcap.act.gov.au/redcap/surveys/?s=ENA34MC3TR) * **get**[**tested for COVID-19**](https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/stay-safe-and-healthy/symptoms-and-getting-tested/where-to-get-tested-in-the-act) – as a close contact you will likely need more than one test – please read the testing timeframes below * **quarantine for 14 days** - you must quarantine for the full 14 days after you were exposed regardless of your test results. This is because symptoms can appear anywhere from day 1 to day 14 after your exposure. * **follow the advice from ACT Health** – you will receive regular text messages with updates and a link to complete a symptom survey. This survey may include questions on any COVID symptoms you may have as well as general mental health and wellbeing questions so ACT Health can provide the support you need. * **remain in quarantine until advised further by ACT Health** – as a close contact you must remain in quarantine until advised by ACT Health that you can leave quarantine - even if you get a negative test result.  **Testing requirements for Close Contacts** For close contacts, you will need to begin quarantine immediately and get tested as soon as possible. You will need further tests at certain times during your 14 day quarantine.  **When counting your 14 days, you must include Day zero.**Thisis the last day of your potential exposure to COVID-19 (or the day you visited an exposure site). If you attended a venue that had more than one exposure time or date, and you attended during these times, you should count the most recent date of when you attended as day zero (not the first day it was listed).  You will need to get tested at the following times:  **Entry test**: This is your first test   * This test should be done as soon as you become aware that you are a close contact * If you become aware that you are a close contact at night and the testing centres are closed, please go to a testing facility the next morning   **Day 5-7**: This is your second test   * + This test should be done between day 5 and 7   + This means 5-7 days since your last day of potential exposure   + Regardless of your result, you must continue to quarantine   **Exit test on day 12 or 13:** This is your third test   * This test needs to be on day 12 or 13 of your quarantine period * After you receive a negative test result, you must wait to receive confirmation from ACT Health that you are able to leave quarantine. |
| **NSW**  **Vaccine Mandates:**  The New South Wales (NSW) Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:   * workers specified in the NSW Airport and Quarantine Vaccination Program, including quarantine, transportation and airport workers * certain authorised workers leaving an area of concern for work * construction workers who live in an area of concern * certain early education and care facility workers and disability support workers who live or work in an area of concern * residential aged care facility workers * disability services * certain health care workers * education and care workers, including teachers, education providers (from 8 November 2021).   For detailed information about these requirements, including when they apply, go to [Public Health Orders and restrictions (NSW)](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/public-health-orders.aspx) .  **Public Health Orders**:  [Public Health (COVID-19 Air Transportation Quarantine) Order (No 3) 2021](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20(COVID-19%20Air%20Transportation%20Quarantine)%20Order%20(No%203)%202021.pdf)  [Public Health (COVID-19 Care Services) Order 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20(COVID-19%20Care%20Services)%20Order%202021_211014_3.50pm.pdf)  [Public Health (COVID-19 Vaccination of Health Care Workers) Order 2021](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20(COVID-19%20Vaccination%20of%20Health%20Care%20Workers)%20Order%202021_210929_2.44pm.pdf)  [Public Health (COVID-19 Vaccination of Education and Care Workers) Order 2021](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20%28COVID-19%20Vaccination%20of%20Education%20and%20Care%20Workers%29%20Order%202021.pdf)  **Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:**  All people **over the age of 12** must wear a face mask, unless an [exemption applies](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/face-mask-rules), in the following settings:   * indoor areas — for example while shopping and when at a library * indoor areas of common property of apartment buildings * public transport waiting areas * on public transport * working at a hospitality venue and dealing directly with members of the public * on an aircraft when the aircraft is flying above NSW and in the airport * You are no longer required to carry a face mask with you.   **You can remove your face mask if you are:**   * eating or drinking * communicating with another person who is deaf or hard of hearing * at work, and: * the nature of the work makes the wearing of a fitted face covering a risk to yours, or another persons' health and safety * where clear enunciation or visibility of your mouth is essential * where the work is in an indoor area and no other person is in the area * asked to remove your mask for identity purposes * in an emergency situation * providing goods and services and you need to remove your mask to provide those goods or services properly * doing exercise except in an indoor area as part of a gym class * at a correctional centre, place of custody or hospital * a resident at an aged care facility * a guest in a hotel/motel room and in your room * in the process of getting married * working alone in an office   You need to wear your face mask again when the reason for taking it off has ended.  For information on mask requirements for school students and staff when at school, go to ‘[Education and Childcare – New South Wales](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker/education-and-childcare/nsw)’ in the Restriction Checker. **Exceptions to wearing masks:** **Children aged 2 to 12 years** don’t have to wear a mask but are encouraged to wear one where practicable.  **Children under 2 years** must not wear masks — since they’re a choking and suffocation risk.  If you can’t wear a face mask because of a disability, illness, or mental or physical health condition, you must carry either:   * a medical certificate or letter signed by a registered health practitioner — such as a doctor — or a registered NDIS provider; or * a statutory declaration   **PENALTIES**  [Public Health Amendment (COVID-19 Mandatory Face Coverings) Regulation (No 4) 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/pdf/asmade/sl-2021-432)  Amendment of Public Health Regulation 2012 Schedule 4 Penalty notice offences Omit the matter relating to “Section 10, for an offence of failing to comply with a direction to wear or carry a face covering given by the Minister in an order made under the Act, section 7” under the heading “Part 1 Offences under the Act”. Insert instead— Section 10, for an offence committed by an individual who is 18 years of age or older of failing to comply with a direction to wear or carry a face covering given by the Minister in an order made under the Act, section 7 $500 Section 10, for an offence committed by an individual who is 16 or 17 years of age of failing to comply with a direction to wear or carry a face covering given by the Minister in an order made under the Act, section 7 $80 Section 10, for an offence committed by an individual who is 15 years of age or younger of failing to comply with a direction to wear or carry a face covering given by the Minister in an order made under the Act, section 7 $40 Section 10.  **Public Health Directions:**  [Public Health (COVID-19 General) Order 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20(COVID-19%20General)%20Order%202021.pdf)  [Public Health (COVID-19 Air Transportation Quarantine) Order (No 3) 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20(COVID-19%20Air%20Transportation%20Quarantine)%20Order%20(No%203)%202021.pdf)  **Quarantine International Arrivals:**  [Public Health (COVID-19 Air Transportation Quarantine) Order (No 3) 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20(COVID-19%20Air%20Transportation%20Quarantine)%20Order%20(No%203)%202021.pdf)  **International travellers** arriving in Australia must quarantine for 14 days in designated accommodation at their own expense.  In NSW you’ll need to have a **COVID-19 test** on days 2 and 10, and any time you have COVID-19 symptoms. If your test results are negative and you don’t have any symptoms, you can leave after 14 days. *If you refuse to take a test, you'll need to quarantine for a further 10 days.*  **Interstate Border:**  [Public Health (COVID-19 Interstate Travellers) Order (No 3) 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20(COVID-19%20Interstate%20Travellers)%20Order%20(No%203)%202021.pdf)  [Public Health (COVID-19 General) Order 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20(COVID-19%20General)%20Order%202021.pdf) **Rules for fully vaccinated people** Restrictions across NSW have eased for people who are **fully vaccinated or have a medical exemption.**  **You don’t need to register your travel. You're allowed to carpool.**  **However, you must:**   * carry evidence of your **name and address** * carry evidence that you have been **fully vaccinated** * produce that evidence to a police officer or authorised officer on request   **If you live in Greater Sydney**, you can travel for a holiday or recreation (including a day trip) to anywhere in the Greater Sydney area, including the Blue Mountains, Wollongong, Central Coast and Shellharbour. You can’t enter rural or regional NSW for a holiday or recreation.  **If you live in regional NSW,** you can travel for a holiday or recreation (including a day trip) anywhere within regional NSW. You can’t enter Greater Sydney for a holiday or recreation. **Rules for unvaccinated people** You don’t need to register your travel.  **If you live in Greater Sydney**, you can’t travel beyond Greater Sydney for a holiday or recreation, including a day trip.  **If you live in regional NSW**, you can’t enter Greater Sydney for a holiday or recreation, including a day trip.  If you're not fully vaccinated, you can only **carpool with members of your household**. You’re only allowed to share a car with someone you don’t live with:   * in an emergency * for a compassionate reason * to provide care or assistance to a vulnerable person * if a car is used as a taxi or rideshare * to use a vehicle for your work * to provide a public transport service   Children under 16 years who aren’t fully vaccinated can travel in a vehicle with someone they don’t live with. They don’t have to carry or produce evidence of their name and address. **Further reopening at 80% fully vaccinated** From the Monday after NSW reaches 80% full vaccination of people aged 16 and over, people who are **fully vaccinated** and those with **medical exemptions** across NSW will be subject to the following eased restrictions:   * No **distance limits** for travel. * Travel for **holidays** will be permitted across NSW. Travel for holidays will **not** be permitted for people who are not fully vaccinated. This includes between Greater Sydney and regional LGAs. * **Carpooling will be permitted**. Restrictions will remain for people who are not fully vaccinated. * **Caravan parks** and **camping grounds** will remain open, including for people who are not fully vaccinated.  **Further reopening from 1 December 2021** From **Wednesday 1 December 2021**, restrictions are expected to ease further. Changes will include the following:   * **Travel** between Greater Sydney and Regional NSW will be permitted. * **Carpooling** will be permitted for all. * **Caravan parks** and **camping grounds** remain open, including for people who are not fully vaccinated.  **Mandatory face masks** To learn about which face-mask rules apply to you, see ‘[Face masks — New South Wales](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker/face-masks/nsw)' in the Restriction Checker. **Proof of vaccination** You must carry evidence that you have been fully vaccinated and produce it for inspection at a venue or event — or to a police or other authorised officer — if required. **Entering NSW from interstate** Follow the rules for wearing a face mask in NSW, at airports and on commercial flights. **Affected areas, areas of concern and high concern** The NSW government classifies some interstate areas as either an ‘affected area’, ‘area of concern’ or ‘place of high concern’. Find an up-to-date list of these areas at [nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/interstate-hotspots](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/interstate-hotspots).  The NSW Government has declared the following states and territories as an **affected area** and or **area of concern**:   * **Australian Capital Territory** — affected area and area of concern * **Queensland** — affected area * **Victoria** — affected area and area of concern  **Residents returning to NSW and anyone already in NSW** If you’ve been to an **affected area** in the past 14 days, you must **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW.  If you’ve been to an **area of concern** in the past 14 days, you must **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW.  Get the declaration form at [service.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travellers-entering-nsw](https://www.service.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travellers-entering-nsw).  After you’ve entered NSW, you must:   * travel to your home or accommodation immediately * stay there unless you have a reasonable excuse to leave — such as getting food, going to school or childcare, or exercising outdoors * stay there for 14 days since you were in the area of concern   However, if you **entered the ACT for work or medical reasons** — including to accompany someone receiving medical care — you no longer have to fill out a declaration or abide by stay-at-home orders upon your return to NSW.  Everyone else entering NSW after being in the ACT needs to complete a declaration and follow the stay-at-home rules.  If you’ve been to a **place of high concern** in the past 14 days, check the NSW [COVID-19 concerns notice](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Documents/interstate-concerns-notice.pdf) to find out if you’re considered a **casual contact or a close contact**.  If you’re a **close contact**, you must:   * **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW * **self-isolate at home** or your accommodation for 14 days since you were in the place of high concern   If you’re a **casual contact**, you must:   * **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW * **get tested** immediately * **self-isolate** until you get a negative test result  **Non-residents planning to enter NSW** If you’ve been to an **affected area** in the past 14 days, **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW.  If you’ve been to an **area of concern** in the past 14 days, **complete a travel declaration** within the 24 hours before you enter NSW.  **After you’ve entered NSW**, you must:   * immediately travel to your home or accommodation * stay there unless you have a reasonable excuse to leave — such as getting food, going to school or childcare, or exercising outdoors * stay there for 14 days since you were in the area of concern   Get the **declaration form** at [service.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travellers-entering-nsw](https://www.service.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/travellers-entering-nsw).  If you’ve been to a **place of high concern** in the past 14 days, check the NSW COVID-19 concerns notice to find out if you’re considered a **casual contact or a close contact**.  If you’re a **close contact**, you can’t enter NSW. Follow the rules of the state or territory that you are currently in.  If you’re a **casual contact**, you may enter NSW if you’ve been tested and your test returns a negative result. You must:   * complete a travel declaration within the 24 hours before you enter NSW * keep a copy of your test result to show authorities if needed   If you’re planning to enter NSW or you’ve already arrived, follow the rules for the states or territories that you’ve been to in the past 14 days. **Border communities** **NSW-Victoria** border-region residents **don’t need** to complete a declaration form to enter NSW if they stay within the border region after entering NSW.  For a map of the border region go to [service.nsw.gov.au/border-zone-address-check](https://www.service.nsw.gov.au/border-zone-address-check).  If you‘re a border-region resident and you have travelled outside the border region, the stay-at-home rules may apply.  **NSW-Queensland** border zone residents are able to cross the Queensland border for essential work and other essential reasons.  See ‘[Travel - Queensland](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker/domestic-travel/qld)’ in the healthdirect Restriction Checker for details. **Travelling from NSW to other states and territories** People leaving NSW must follow the restrictions of the state or territory they enter. For the travel restrictions in other states and territories, use the healthdirect [Restriction Checker](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker). **Transiting through NSW** You can transit through NSW to another location. **Travelling to Norfolk Island** Visitors and residents of Norfolk Island must apply for a **Norfolk Island Entry Pass** before travelling to the island. You may be told to have a COVID-19 test on arrival by the Norfolk Island Hospital and Residential Age Care Service (NIHRACS).  To apply for an Entry Pass, visit [norfolkisland.gov.nf](http://www.norfolkisland.gov.nf/norfolk-island-entry-pass) and search ‘Norfolk Entry Pass’.  You may need to self-isolate on arrival — depending on whether you’ve been in a hotspot in the past 14 days. For the latest information, please visit [norfolkisland.gov.nf](http://www.norfolkisland.gov.nf/covid-19-advice-norfolk-island) and click on ‘COVID update’.  You’ll be contacted by NSW Health 2 days after you leave hotel quarantine to check on your health. You’ll be asked to get another COVID-19 test.  If you arrive from overseas and are exempt from hotel quarantine, you must quarantine at home for 14 days. **Transiting through NSW to an international location** International transit passengers arriving into Australia can depart on another international flight if your transit time is less than 8 hours and you can stay 'airside' — in the transit zone.  This is possible only if your bags are checked through to your next destination. You don't need to apply for an exemption and can continue your journey to another country.  If you go through Immigration, you’ll require an exemption.  If your departure flight is between 8 to 72 hours after the arrival flight, you'll be taken to a quarantine hotel until your departing flight. You’ll require an exemption. **Transiting through NSW to another location in Australia** International arrivals must go into quarantine for 14 days before continuing to another state or territory.  Australian states and territories have their own quarantine rules. Some require approval to travel across borders from NSW or a second 14-day quarantine upon arrival.  Check the government website of the state or territory you wish to enter.  **Close Contacts:**  [Public Health (COVID-19 Self-Isolation) Order (No 3) 2021 (nsw.gov.au)](https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/file/Public%20Health%20(COVID-19%20Self-Isolation)%20Order%20(No%203)%202021_211008.pdf)\  You must self-isolate if you;   * have been tested for COVID-19 and haven’t yet received your result * have been diagnosed with COVID-19 * are suspected of having COVID-19 * had [close contact](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/self-isolation#close-contacts) with a confirmed case of COVID-19, including visiting a [case location](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/case-locations) * are a household member of, or have been in close physical proximity to (for example a close friend or work colleague), a close contact who has yet to receive their initial negative test result * have returned from overseas and are [exempt from hotel quarantine](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/quarantine-exemptions.aspx).   If you have been directed to self-isolate, you must follow the instructions of NSW Health designated health practitioners and authorised contact tracers.  For a list of locations where a confirmed COVID-19 case has been identified, see the [latest COVID-19 exposure locations](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/case-locations/exposure-sites). **Contact tracing** When a person is diagnosed with COVID-19 infection, NSW Health commences contact tracing to identify   * the places the person has visited and * people they have been with, in either [close contact](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/self-isolation#close-contacts) or [casual contact](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/self-isolation#casual-contacts).   The team of authorised contact tracers at NSW Health investigate COVID-19 to identify and follow up people who have had contact with someone with COVID-19.  Learn more about [NSW Health contact tracing plan](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/surveillance-plan.aspx). People confirmed to have COVID-19 infection If you have tested positive for COVID-19, you will be contacted by SMS (text message). In the text, there is a link to a survey with four short questions. Please answer these questions. What do I need to do?  * Self-isolate in your home immediately. * Tell everyone you live with that they must immediately get tested and self-isolate too. * Tell your work manager and people you have been in contact with in the 2 days before you got sick (or if you feel well, 2 days before your test ) that you have tested positive for COVID-19 and ask them to immediately get tested and self-isolate.   Someone from NSW Health will contact you to discuss your health needs and connect you to community health services. Public Health may also contact you for additional information. The Police may also visit your house to check that you are OK and to collect information about any people living with you.  Do not hesitate to contact your doctor, call Healthdirect (1800 022 222) or, in an emergency call 000.  If you have been to hospital for assessment and are discharged before your isolation period is complete, you must immediately go to your residence or the place determined by the designated health practitioner to complete your isolation period.  If you have been confirmed to have COVID-19 infection, follow [NSW Health self-isolation guidelines](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/advice-for-confirmed.aspx).  Read the NSW Health guidelines on being [released from isolation and recovering from COVID-19](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/recovery.aspx). **Visitors to NSW** For visitors to NSW, the designated health practitioner will evaluate whether you may return to your home state or territory for isolation and determine a suitable location for your isolation period. This could be your residence, a hospital or other suitable place in your home state or territory. **Contact tracing** When asked by an authorised medical practitioner, you must provide details of the places you’ve been and people you have been in contact with over the past 28 days, together with names and contact details, if known.  **Follow the guidance**  **If you are required to self-isolate, you must**   * comply with the relevant [NSW Health COVID-19 self-isolation guidelines and information](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/isolation-guidelines.aspx) during your self-isolation * remain in self-isolation for the number of days determined by the designated health practitioner (usually 14 days) * stay at home or the place determined by the designated health practitioner except * to obtain medical care, medical supplies or get a COVID-19 test * in an emergency situation * not permit anyone to enter your home or place where you are in isolation except if: * it is their usual place of residence * they are also complying with a self-isolation order * they are providing medical or emergency support.   A person can enter a place that is not a resident, to deliver food or essential items to you.  At all times, follow the guidance for:   * wearing a [face mask](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/protecting/face-masks) * [practising good hygiene](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/protecting/maintain-good-hygiene) * [physical distancing](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/rules/physical-distancing).  **Penalties for not self-isolating as directed** The self-isolation rules are enforceable under the [Public Health (COVID-19 Self-Isolation) Order](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/information/covid19-legislation). Not following the rules is a criminal offence and attracts heavy penalties.  For individuals, the maximum penalty is $11,000, 6 months in prison, or both with a further $5,500 fine for each day the offence continues.  **The NSW Police may also issue on-the-spot fines to individuals of:**   * $5000 for failure to comply with obligations to self-isolate if you are diagnosed with COVID-19, including staying at home or in hospital, as determined by a doctor, nurse or paramedic;  providing details of contact with other persons and places you have visited; and complying with NSW Health guidelines * $5000 for failure to comply with obligations to self-isolate if you are a close contact of a person diagnosed with COVID-19, including staying at home up to 14 days, as determined by a doctor, nurse or paramedic; submitting to testing for COVID-19; and complying with NSW Health guidelines. * For corporations on-the-spot fines of $10,000 apply for failure to comply with obligations relating to self-isolation.   **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (LGA) DIRECTIVES WERE REPEALED ON 11.10.2021** | | |
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**QUEENSLAND**

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| **Vaccine Mandates:**  The Queensland Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:   * health service employees * Queensland Ambulance Service employees * hospital and health service contractors * residential aged care facility workers * workers in quarantine facilities * certain workers with permission to cross into Queensland from New South Wales * freight or logistic workers entering Queensland from another state or territory (from 15 October 2021).   **Public Health Directions:**  [Designated COVID-19 Hospital Network Direction (No. 3)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/designated-covid-19-hospital-network-direction)  (more guidance can be found at [Designated COVID-19 Hospital Network](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/designated-covid-19-hospital-network))  [Residential Aged Care Direction (No. 8)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/aged-care)  (more guidance can be found at [Protecting residential aged care residents](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/aged-care))  [Requirements for Quarantine Facility Workers Direction (No. 4)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/quarantine-facility-workers-direction)  (more guidance can be found at [Requirements for quarantine facility workers](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/covid-19-testing-for-quarantine-facility-workers) )  [Border Restrictions Direction (No. 49)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/border-restrictions)  (more guidance can be found at [Travelling to Queensland](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/travelling-to-queensland)  and [Operational protocol for freight movements entering Queensland from 5 October)](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/border-restrictions/freight-services-protocol-5-october-2021).  **Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:** **Brisbane, Moreton Bay, Gold Coast, Logan, Townsville and Palm Island** Additional face mask rules are in place in Brisbane City, Moreton Bay, Gold Coast, Logan, Townsville and Palm Island LGAs: **Outdoors** You must **wear a face mask outdoors** when unable to stay 1.5 metres from people who aren’t from your household. This includes at public transport waiting areas or taxi ranks and in outdoor workplaces.  However, you can remove your mask if it’s unsafe to wear one or you:   * are alone or with the members of your household — including in a car * are eating or drinking * are participating in strenuous exercise  **Indoors** You must **wear a face mask** at all times **when indoors** — including workplaces — unless:   * you can stay 1.5m away from others in your workplace * you’re in your home alone or with only the people you live with * you’re eating or drinking * it’s unsafe to wear a mask   In **schools and childcare centres** masks must be worn by teachers and staff — plus all high school students regardless of their age.  These rules also apply to people who’ve been in Brisbane, Moreton Bay or the Gold Coast since **1am Sunday 19 September 2021**.  Masks don’t need to be worn in some circumstances — see ‘Exceptions’, below. **Rest of Queensland** You must **wear a mask** when at **stadiums**, at an **airport** or on a **domestic** or **international flight** departing or arriving in Queensland. Air crew must also wear masks on flights and in airports.  You don't need to wear a mask in other settings, but you’re encouraged to:   * carry a mask with you at all times when you leave home * wear a mask when travelling on public transport, in a taxi or rideshare * wear a mask in any indoor or outdoor space when physical distancing is not possible, such as in shopping centres  **Exceptions** There are some exceptions to wearing a face mask, including:   * children under 12 — those under the age of 2 must not wear masks as they are a choking and suffocation risk * a person eating, drinking or taking medicine * when exercising vigorously — unless you can’t physically distance * where visibility of the mouth is essential * where a mask needs to be removed to clearly communicate * a person with a particular medical condition or disability * a person undergoing medical treatment * if a person is asked to remove a face mask for identity purposes * if wearing a mask creates a risk to a person’s health and safety * for emergencies or when allowed by law * in any circumstances when it’s not safe to wear a mask * if you’re alone in a closed office * *You do not need a medical certificate to prove you have a*[*lawful reason for not wearing a face mask*](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/mandatory-masks#exceptions)*.* * [*Mandatory face masks | Health and wellbeing | Queensland Government (www.qld.gov.au)*](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/mandatory-masks) | |
| **PENALTIES**  A person to whom the direction applies commits an offence if the person fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the direction.  Section 362D of the Public Health Act 2005 provides:  Failure to comply with public health directions   * A person to whom a public health direction applies must comply with the direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse. * Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.   **Public Health Directions:**  [Restrictions for Impacted Areas (No. 19) Direction | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/restrictions-impacted-areas)  [Border Restrictions Direction (No. 49) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/border-restrictions)  [Residential Aged Care Direction (No. 9) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/aged-care)  [Interstate Places of Concern (Stay at Home in Queensland) Direction (No. 5) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/places-of-concern)  [Quarantine for International Arrivals Direction (No. 12) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/quarantine-for-international-arrivals-direction)  [Management of Secondary Contacts Direction (No. 2) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-secondary-contacts-direction)  [Interstate Exposure Venues Direction (No. 3) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/interstate-exposure-venues-direction)  [Management of Close Contacts Direction (No.3) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-close-contacts-direction)  [Disability Accommodation Services Direction (No. 24) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/disability-accommodation-services)  [Hospital Entry Direction (No. 5) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/hospital-entry-direction)  [Seasonal Workers International Quarantine Plans and Checklist Direction | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/seasonal-workers)  [Designated COVID-19 Hospital Network Direction (No. 3) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/designated-covid-19-hospital-network-direction)  [Requirements for Quarantine Facility Workers Direction (No. 4) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/quarantine-facility-workers-direction)  [Quarantine and COVID-19 Testing for Air Crew Direction (No. 2) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/air-crew-direction)  [Mandatory Face Masks Direction (No. 2) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/mandatory-masks)  **Quarantine International Arrivals:**  [Quarantine for International Arrivals Direction (No. 12) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/quarantine-for-international-arrivals-direction) | |
| Travellers returning from overseas need to **quarantine for 14 days at their own expense in government-arranged accommodation**.  Any travel to or from quarantine must be in an ambulance or by a transport provider endorsed by the Department of Transport and Main Roads with a transport plan.  If you have been overseas in the last 14 days prior to arriving in Queensland, you must complete a [Queensland International Arrivals Registration](https://www.qld.gov.au/internationalarrivalstoqld).  You don’t have to complete a registration if you arrived in Australia on a quarantine free flight from a Queensland safe travel zone country.  International passengers can transit through Queensland without quarantining or completing the [Queensland International Arrivals Registration](https://www.qld.gov.au/internationalarrivalstoqld) if you remain at the airport until your next international flight to leave Australia and your next flight is within 8 hours of your arrival in Queensland.  If you are an international transit passenger who has between 8 and 72 hours from your arrival in Queensland and your next international flight, you will be required to quarantine at government arranged accommodation until your next flight and complete the Queensland International Arrivals Registration. **Unaccompanied minors**  * Unaccompanied minors (under the age of 18) who have been overseas (excluding Queensland safe travel zone countries) in the 14 days prior to arriving in Queensland must quarantine in government arranged accommodation with a parent, guardian or other responsible adult. * An unaccompanied minor who arrives in Queensland from overseas can travel from Queensland to another State or Territory to quarantine, if allowed by the other state or territory.  **Testing in quarantine** Anyone who has been overseas in the last 14 days will be asked to take a [COVID-19 test](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/stay-informed/testing-and-fever-clinics) on:   * arrival to their quarantine room; and * on day 5; and * on day 12 or 13 of their 14 days quarantine in government arranged accommodation * on day 16 or 17 since the start of their quarantine or 2 or 3 days after they leave quarantine. This includes domestic arrivals into hotel quarantine and those who have quarantined in another state or territory and are in Queensland on day 16 or 17.   The majority of recent COVID-19 cases in Queensland have been acquired by overseas travellers.  Getting tested before and after you leave quarantine will help us find as many cases as possible and limit the possibility of the cases entering our community. This will ensure we are doing everything we can to manage Queensland’s response to the pandemic.  ***Those who do not agree to take a COVID-19 test at any point when requested will have their stay in quarantine extended by an additional 14 days.***  There are no testing requirements for people who arrive on quarantine free flights from a Queensland safe travel zone country. However, if you arrive on a quarantine free flight from a safe travel zone country with COVID-19 symptoms, you should get tested for COVID-19 and isolate until you receive a negative test result. **Safe travel zone countries** Currently there are no safe travel zone countries for Queensland. **Maritime crew** Maritime crew entering Queensland to join a vessel or sign off a vessel need to comply with the [Protocol for Maritime Crew](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/quarantine-for-international-arrivals-direction/protocol-for-maritime-crew).  **PENALTIES**  A person to whom the direction applies commits an offence if the person fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the direction.  Section 362D of the *Public Health Act 2005* provides:  Failure to comply with public health directions   * A person to whom a public health direction applies must comply with the direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse. * Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.   **Interstate Border:**  [Border Restrictions Direction (No. 49) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/border-restrictions)  [COVID-19 Hotspots and Border Zone Declaration | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/declared-hotspots-direction)  [Queensland Travel Declaration Direction (No. 5) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/travel-declaration-direction) **Queensland restrictions** Queenslanders can travel anywhere within the state, or to destinations outside of Queensland that are not a declared hotspot.  People leaving Queensland are subject to the border restrictions of any state or territory they plan to enter. For more information about travel restrictions in your state or territory, use the [healthdirect Restriction Checker](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker). **Travelling from interstate** Anyone entering Queensland — including residents — needs to apply for a border pass online at [qld.gov.au/border-pass](https://www.qld.gov.au/border-pass). You must complete the right declaration for your situation.  Queensland has 3 types of border pass:   * **Queensland entry pass** — which incorporates the **Queensland Travel Declaration** and **Queensland Border Declaration Pass**. Everyone entering Queensland who's been interstate — excluding freight and logistics workers — must complete this declaration before entering Qld. If you've been to a COVID-19 hotspot in the last 14 days you can't enter unless you have a right of entry. * **Border Zone Travel (X/XR Pass)** — complete the X Pass if you're a New South Wales border-zone resident entering Queensland for an essential purpose or a Qld resident who entered the NSW border zone for an essential purpose and is re-entering Queensland. This includes passenger transport operators but excludes freight and logistics operators. * **Freight and Logistics Pass (F Pass)** — complete the F Pass if you're a freight and logistics operator entering Queensland from any other Australian state or territory. This excludes passenger transport operators.   Border passes issued prior to **Sunday 5 September 2021** are now voided. If you had one issued before this date, you'll need to reapply for your travel declaration.  The following people are **exempt from border passes**:   * an emergency health or other emergency service worker, national defence, state security or police worker responding to an emergency in Queensland * a passenger of an ambulance or aeromedical service * a person who's entering Queensland in an emergency situation * a member of allowed maritime crew under the Maritime Protocol * a person who's assisting with or participating in a State or Commonwealth law enforcement investigation or other action at the request or direction of a State or Commonwealth department or law enforcement agency * a disaster management worker were allowed under the Operational protocol for disaster management workers  **New South Wales border-zone residents** Queensland residents and residents in the NSW border zone from **non-restricted LGAs** can cross the border to:   * get food or other essential goods and services * access medical care or other health care services, including getting a COVID-19 vaccination * attend court, or comply with a court order * donate blood * work or volunteer, which can't be done at home * attend school, childcare or tertiary education * provide support or assistance to family member or vulnerable person, or to visit a terminally ill relative * fulfil shared parenting and visitations * get help in an emergency or for safety reasons (like escaping harm or injury, including domestic violence)   Border-zone residents must complete the **Border Zone Travel (X/XR) Pass** — see above.  You can't cross the border if you have been to an LGA of concern in the last 14 days. For an up-to-date list of**restricted and non-restricted border zone LGAs**, go to [covid19.qld.gov.au](https://www.covid19.qld.gov.au/). Click on 'Latest border restrictions'. Then click on ['find out about changes to border zone requirements'](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/travelling-to-queensland). **Interstate hotspots** The Queensland Government has declared the **Australian Capital Territory, the Jervis Bay Territory, New South Wales**and**Victoria** as COVID-19 hotspots.  Anyone who's been in a hotspot in the last 14 days won't be allowed to enter Qld, except for a limited range of people who can enter for essential purposes.  Queensland residents — or those wishing to relocate to Queensland — who are coming from a declared COVID-19 hotspot including the NSW border zone are only allowed to enter Queensland if they:   * fulfil all requirements stated in their border pass including evidence of residency in the approved form; and * have been provided with an allocated entry date and designated entry airport to enter Qld — which is confirmed by a government authority when you receive your border pass; and * enter on the allocated date and via air at the designated entry airport given  **Freight and logistics workers** Any freight or logistics worker travelling to Queensland from interstate will need to:   * have a valid F Pass — see above * provide a negative COVID-19 test result received within the 7 days prior to entering Qld * maintain a rolling 7-day testing cycle with negative results while travelling in and out of Qld * by **1am on Friday 15 October 2021** receive at least 1 dose of COVID-19 vaccine * by **Monday 15 November 2021** receive the second dose of COVID-19 vaccine or provide evidence of a booking to do so  **New Zealand** New Zealand has been removed as a safe travel zone country. This means that anyone who has been in New Zealand in the 14 days before arriving in Queensland must quarantine at government arranged accommodation for 14 days. ***Home quarantine trial*** From **11 October 2021**, 1,000 returning Queenslanders will be given an opportunity to return to the state and trial the new home quarantine model. Currently, the trial is only available to Queensland residents returning from a COVID-19 hotspot who have already applied to the trial. Participants will need to have nominated their quarantine address in one of the following LGAs:   * Brisbane (excluding Moreton Island) * Gold Coast * Ipswich * Logan * Moreton Bay * Noosa * Redland (excluding the islands of the Redland LGA) * Sunshine Coast   These areas have been chosen because they are within safe driving distance of Brisbane Airport.  Those taking part in the trial must:   * be a returning Queensland resident * be fully vaccinated against COVID-19, and have proof of vaccination * have returned a negative COVID-19 PCR test no more than 72 hours prior to entry into Queensland * have a Queensland Border Declaration Pass * arrive into Queensland by air, via Brisbane Airport * use the home compliance check-in service * quarantine at a private residence, that is freestanding and has no shared common access areas * get a COVID-19 PCR test at a drive-through clinic, using a private vehicle, on days 1, 5 and 12   Queenslanders who have already applied to return to Queensland will be contacted by Queensland Health to determine their eligibility to participate.  **Close Contacts:**  [Management of Close Contacts Direction (No.3) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-close-contacts-direction)  [Management of Secondary Contacts Direction (No. 2) | Queensland Health](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-secondary-contacts-direction) **What’s changed since 4 September 2021?** Anyone who lives the same household, or has been living in the same household as an identified [**close contact**](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-close-contacts-direction) may be declared a [**secondary contact**](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/current-status/public-health-directions/management-of-secondary-contacts) and be directed to quarantine in their home, unless you can make alternative accommodation arrangements. **Overview** If you have been told you are a close contact of someone who has COVID-19, you must quarantine for 14 days from the day you last had contact with that person unless you are directed otherwise by a public health officer or an exception applies. You must also quarantine for 14 days if you are told by another State, Territory or safe travel zone country authority that you are a casual contact of someone with COVID-19.  You must also tell the people who you usually live with that you have been identified as a close contact, as they may now be classified as secondary contacts and will also need to quarantine, unless they find other living arrangements. **Quarantine at home** Once you have been told you are a close contact, you must:   * immediately travel by private transport, taxi or by transport arranged by a government authority directly to your home or suitable accommodation to quarantine * provide the address of where you will quarantine and your contact details (phone number, email address and date of birth) to a public health officer - contact Queensland Health by calling 134 COVID ([134 268](tel:134268)) * only travel by private transport, taxi, ambulance, emergency services vehicle or transport arranged by a government authority if allowed to leave quarantine * tell the people who you usually live with that you have been identified as a close contact, as they may now be classified as secondary contacts and will also be required to quarantine, unless they find other living arrangements.  **Quarantine in government arranged accommodation** If you have been directed to quarantine in government arranged accommodation, you must:   * immediately travel by private transport or by transport arranged by a government authority directly to your government arranged accommodation * only travel by ambulance, an emergency services vehicle or transport arranged by a government authority if allowed to leave quarantine.  **Quarantine requirements** You must not leave quarantine except:   * to get a COVID-19 test (if permitted by an emergency officer) * to avoid injury or illness or to escape a risk of harm * in an emergency * as allowed by an emergency officer.   You must not allow anyone to enter where you are quarantining, unless they:   * usually live there or are quarantining with you * are required to enter in an emergency * are allowed to enter by an emergency officer.   You must wear a face mask at all times (including when leaving quarantine) unless it is not practicable for safety reasons. Anyone transporting a close contact must wear a face mask at all times. **Testing** ***While in quarantine, if you refuse a COVID-19 test you must stay in quarantine for an additional 14 days from the end of your quarantine period.*** **Air crew** Queensland-based, Australian Defence Force or international air crew who are identified as a close contact are allowed to leave Queensland before completing their quarantine if they:   * have no COVID-19 symptoms; and * leave Queensland on a crew-only flight to travel overseas and all crew on board the flight wear a face mask; and * travel directly to embark the crew-only flight using private transport or transport arranged by an airline operator.   For full details, read the [*Management of Close Contacts Direction (No. 3).*](https://www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/legislation/cho-public-health-directions-under-expanded-public-health-act-powers/management-of-close-contacts-direction/)  **Will I be charged for quarantine if I am a close contact?**  Anyone who is already in Queensland and is identified as a close contact of a confirmed case of COVID-19, will be directed to quarantine either at home or in government arranged accommodation. Close contacts directed to quarantine in a government arranged hotel will not have to pay the fee. | |
| |  | | --- | | **SA**  **Vaccine Mandates:**  The South Australian (SA) Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:   * workers within the SA quarantine system, including in airports, medi-hotels, health-care settings and transportation * workers in residential aged care facilities * some ‘essential travellers’ arriving into SA (from 11 October 2021, or from 7 October 2021 for commercial transport and freight workers arriving by road) * workers on certain commercial vessels arriving into SA (from 11 October 2021) * workers in health care settings (from 1 November 2021)   **Public Health Directions:**  [Emergency Management (Supervised Quarantine No 11) (COVID-19) Direction 2021](https://legislation.sa.gov.au/web/information/CV19/EMA/Emergency%20Management%20(Supervised%20Quarantine%20No%2011)(COVID-19)%20Direction%202021_17.09.2021.pdf)  [Emergency Management (Residential Aged Care Facilities No 41) (COVID-19) Direction 2021](https://legislation.sa.gov.au/web/information/CV19/EMA/Emergency%20Management%20(Residential%20Aged%20Care%20Facilities%20No%2041)(COVID-19)%20Direction%202021_20.08.2021.pdf)  [Emergency Management (Cross Border Travel—General No 2) (COVID-19) Direction](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0014/413006/Cross-Border-Travel-General-No-2-09-07-2021.pdf)  [Emergency Management (Cross Border Travel—Associated Direction No 56) (COVID-19) Direction](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/479716/Emergency-Management-Cross-Border-Travel-Associated-Direction-No-56COVID-19-Direction-2021.pdf)  [Emergency Management (Healthcare Setting Workers Vaccination) (COVID-19) Direction 2021](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/documents/emergency-directions-covid-19/healthcare-setting-workers-vaccination/Healthcare-Setting-Workers-Vaccination-Direction-07102021.pdf)  **Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:** | | Masks must be worn in these settings:   * high-risk settings * healthcare services — but not if a mask gets in the way of the service * aged-care facilities * personal-care services — but not if a mask gets in the way of the service * public transport * indoor public places — except bridal parties during ceremonies * indoor fitness venues — except when exercising * airports and airplanes   **Exceptions:**   * you’re a child under the age of 12. Kids aged 2 years and younger must *not* wear a face mask or covering because they’re a choking and suffocation risk * you have a relevant medical condition, including problems with your breathing, a serious condition of the face, a disability or mental health condition * in circumstances where the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication, such as to enable communication by or with any patron who is deaf or hard of hearing * when you’re eating or drinking * **NO MENTION OF REQUIRING A MEDICAL CERTIFICATE FOR A EXEMPTION**   **Penalties**  ***FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTION OR AN ASSOCIATED DIRECTION IS AN OFFENCE*.**  **Public Health Directions:**  [Current activity restrictions | SA.GOV.AU: COVID-19](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/activities-and-gatherings/current-activity-restrictions)  [Public-Activities-Table-6-October-2021.pdf (covid-19.sa.gov.au)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/437232/Public-Activities-Table-6-October-2021.pdf)  [Cross-Border-Travel-General-No-2-09-07-2021.pdf (covid-19.sa.gov.au)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0014/413006/Cross-Border-Travel-General-No-2-09-07-2021.pdf)  [Entry-into-SA-Requirements-Table-29-September-2021.pdf (covid-19.sa.gov.au)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/444312/Entry-into-SA-Requirements-Table-29-September-2021.pdf)  [Essential-traveller-Table-NSW-24-Sept-2021.pdf (covid-19.sa.gov.au)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/453246/Essential-traveller-Table-NSW-24-Sept-2021.pdf)  [Victoria-Essential-Traveller-Table-08102021.pdf (covid-19.sa.gov.au)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/453167/Victoria-Essential-Traveller-Table-08102021.pdf)  [RACF-No-41-20-08-2021.pdf (covid-19.sa.gov.au)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/447495/RACF-No-41-20-08-2021.pdf)  [Supervised-Quarantine-No-11-Direction-17092021.pdf (covid-19.sa.gov.au)](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/471605/Supervised-Quarantine-No-11-Direction-17092021.pdf)  [Emergency Management (Activities—General No 3) (COVID-19) Direction 2021](https://legislation.sa.gov.au/web/information/CV19/EMA/Emergency%20Management%20(Activities-General%20No%203)(COVID-19)%20Direction%202021_21.07.2021.pdf)  **Quarantine International Arrivals:** | | [Emergency Management (Supervised Quarantine No 11)(COVID-19) Direction 2021\_17.09.2021.pdf (legislation.sa.gov.au)](https://legislation.sa.gov.au/web/information/CV19/EMA/Emergency%20Management%20(Supervised%20Quarantine%20No%2011)(COVID-19)%20Direction%202021_17.09.2021.pdf)  [Emergency Management (Cross Border Travel-Associated Direction No 57)(COVID-19) Direction 2021\_8.10.2021.pdf (legislation.sa.gov.au)](https://legislation.sa.gov.au/web/information/CV19/EMA/Emergency%20Management%20(Cross%20Border%20Travel-Associated%20Direction%20No%2057)(COVID-19)%20Direction%202021_8.10.2021.pdf)  [Emergency Management (Cross Border Travel-General No 2)(COVID-19) Direction 2021\_09.07.2021.pdf (legislation.sa.gov.au)](https://legislation.sa.gov.au/web/information/CV19/EMA/Emergency%20Management%20(Cross%20Border%20Travel-General%20No%202)(COVID-19)%20Direction%202021_09.07.2021.pdf)  Anyone arriving to SA from overseas — including **New Zealand** — must complete mandatory supervised quarantine for 14 days in a medi-hotel approved by SA Health at their own expense. Travellers must be tested for COVID-19 within the first 24 hours after they arrive, on day 5, day, day 9, day 13 and again on day 17.  For more information, visit [covid-19.sa.gov.au](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/) and click on ‘Travel restrictions’.  For more information on restrictions in South Australia, visit [covid-19.sa.gov.au](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/). South Australians can also contact the **SA COVID-19 Information Line** on **1800 253 787**, 9am to 5pm daily.  Penalty A person required to submit to a COVID-19 test under this direction or an associated direction must not refuse or fail to comply with a reasonable requirement or direction of a person in relation to the conduct of the COVID-19 test.   * If a person required to remain quarantined under this direction or an associated direction (whether at a place determined by an authorised officer or self-quarantined in accordance with [clause 10](#id90d8ef06_18ff_4e32_bc4d_5a896271eda0_b)) refuses to submit to a COVID-19 test— * the person; and * any other person required to remain quarantined together with that person at the place (whether or not the other person or persons have submitted to testing), * ***must reside and remain at that place, quarantined and segregated from other persons, for an additional 10 day period commencing on the conclusion of the quarantine period that applied to the person on their arrival in South Australia.*** * If a requirement to submit to COVID-19 testing, or to self-quarantine or not enter a high risk setting until they get a negative COVID-19 test result, applies to a person to whom [Schedule 3 clause 3](#idaa8da741_830c_4665_a523_f1bdfc2042d8_6), [5](#idd26e2edd_de55_48f5_bde2_337e321cf4c2_0) or [8](#ideaf1bdf3_94ae_436e_9a4a_8b0c8e060bc6_1) applies, the requirement may be satisfied by the person producing to an authorised officer (on request) evidence of a COVID-19 test, or a negative COVID-19 test result, relating to a test undertaken by the person within the preceding 7 days. * A requirement to submit to COVID-19 testing, or to self-quarantine or not enter a high risk setting until they get a negative COVID-19 test result, does not apply to— * an emergency services worker to whom [Schedule 3 clause 2](#idcbee7b27_309c_4370_816a_69d7b057ba38_8) applies; or * a child under 12 years of age to whom [Schedule 3 clause 5](#idd26e2edd_de55_48f5_bde2_337e321cf4c2_0) applies.   **Interstate Border:**  [Cross-border travel | SA.GOV.AU: COVID-19](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations/cross-border-travel)  When in South Australia, you must wear a mask when indoors in public places and other settings. For more on this, see ['SA — Face masks'](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker/face-masks/sa).  You must complete a **Cross Border Travel Registration** at least 7 days before you enter South Australia from any state or territory. Visit [police.sa.gov.au](https://police.sa.gov.au/) and select ‘Complete cross border form’.  Current directions, frequently asked questions and other information can be found at [covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations).  For further assistance, call the SA Information Line on **1800 253 787**, 9:00am to 5:00pm, 7 days. **Transit** You may transit through an **airport** in **the ACT, NSW and Victoria**, if you don’t leave the airport — except Sydney Airport. If you transit through Sydney Airport, you must **self-quarantine for 14 days** once you arrive in South Australia. You must also get a COVID-19 test on day 1, 5 and 13.  **Commercial Transport and Freight** travellers who have been in ACT, Victoria or New South Wales and arrive in SA by air, road or rail must provide evidence of a COVID-19 test within 72 hrs prior to their arrival. If you arrive by other means (for example, by sea) and cannot get a COVID-19 test in the 72 hours before your arrival, you must get tested on days 1, 5 and 13 while you’re in SA. **Travelling from the NT, Queensland, Tasmania and WA** Anyone travelling from the **Northern Territory, Queensland (except for certain areas), Tasmania** or **Western Australia** can enter South Australia, providing they have not been in a restricted area for the last 14 days. Travellers must complete a Cross Border Travel Registration before entering SA.  Anyone arriving in SA who has been in **City of Brisbane**, **City of Gold Coast**, **Moreton Bay Regional Council or Logan City Council** in the last 14 days (but not before 17 September) must:   * get a COVID-19 test as soon as possible and quarantine until a negative result is received * get tested again on day 5 and day 13 after arrival * not attend a [**COVID Management Plan**](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/business-and-work/approved-covid-management-plan-events)event for 14 days after arrival * not enter a high risk setting for 14 days after arrival, unless they meet requirements to be permitted   For more information, see [**covid-19.sa.gov.au**](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/)**.** Click on ‘Restrictions and responsibilities. Then click on ‘Travel restrictions’. **Travelling from the ACT, NSW and Victoria** Entry to South Australia is currently not allowed for travellers arriving from the **Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales** and **Victoria**.  **Entry from these areas is only allowed** for returning residents, people relocating to South Australia, Commonwealth MPs (and staff) and people fleeing domestic violence, however, on arrival they must:   * quarantine for 14 days, or as directed — this may be in a medi-hotel * get a COVID-19 test as soon as possible * get tested on day 5 and day 13 of quarantine * wear a face mask — covering mouth and nose — when you come into contact with the public for 14-day quarantine period, for example, when you get a COVID-19 test   **Essential travellers** are also allowed to enter SA. They must follow the requirements outlined in the Cross Border Travel Direction found at [covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations/cross-border-travel](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/emergency-declarations/cross-border-travel).  Essential travellers (**excluding** Victorian Cross Border Community Members and Emergency Services workers) must have evidence of a **COVID-19 test** **within 72 hours** of entering South Australia.  People who arrive by air and have not had a COVID-19 test in the past 72 hours, will be turned around or escorted to a medi-hotel which will be at their own cost.  **From 12:01am Monday 11 October 2021**, essential travellers aged 18 and over (excluding Victorian Cross Border Community Members and commercial transport and freight workers arriving by means other than by road) must show evidence that they’ve received at least 1 dose of a TGA-approved **COVID-19 vaccine** to enter South Australia.  All **commercial transport and freight workers** arriving by road from the ACT, NSW and Victoria must show evidence that they’ve received at least 1 TGA-approved **COVID-19 vaccine** to enter South Australia.  This requirement doesn’t apply if the person has a medical exemption from receiving the COVID-19 vaccine or is pregnant.  Some travellers who wish to enter SA from interstate and overseas will need written approval from SA Health before they submit a Cross Border Travel Registration to SA Police. To learn more, go to [covid-19.sa.gov.au/health-advice/travel-exemption](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/health-advice/travel-exemption). **Cross-border corridor residents — NSW and Victoria**  * **NSW cross-border members are not allowed to enter SA.** * The **Victorian cross-border corridor** is the area 70 kilometres into South Australia and 70 kilometres into Victoria, excluding any part of the city of Portland.   The **Victorian cross-border corridor** reasons for travel include:   * employment or education * providing care and support to, or receiving care and support from another person * obtaining food, petrol or other fuel or medical care or supplies * obtaining a COVID-19 vaccination.   From **12.01am 18 October 2021**, cross border community members who are ordinarily resident in the Victorian cross border corridor must be able to produce evidence of having received at least 1 dose of a TGA approved COVID-19 vaccination, unless they have a medical certificate stating they are exempt.  For more information, go to [covid-19.sa.gov.au](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/). Click on ‘Testing and tracing’. Then select ‘Interstate contact tracing and exposure locations’. **Travel within South Australia** You can travel within most of South Australia.  Some Aboriginal communities, such as the APY Lands, have applied specific border restrictions. Go to [covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities) and select ‘Restrictions on movement into Aboriginal communities’ for more information. **Leaving South Australia** Check the relevant state or territory’s travel restrictions to find out if you can travel there from SA. You must complete a Cross Border Travel Registration before you return to SA.  **Close Contacts:**  [Emergency Management (COVID-19) (Isolation Following Diagnosis or Close Contact) Direction 2020](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/145690/Emergency-Management-COVID-19Isolation-Following-Diagnosis-or-Close-Contact-Direction-2020_FINAL.pdf)  This direction means that if any person is diagnosed with COVID-19 or has come in close contact with someone who currently has COVID-19 then that person must follow the direction to isolate and segregate themselves from other people.  During this process the person may be contacted by a member of the Communicable Diseases Control Branch of the Department of Health and Wellbeing. They will be given information and instructions to help them through this process. For their safety and the safety of their family, friends and the community it is critical that they follow the advice and directions provided by health professionals. | | **TAS** | | **Vaccine Mandates:** | | The Tasmanian Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to workers:   * entering a residential aged care facility * entering a Tasmanian quarantine site * providing quarantine transport services * entering a medical or health facility (from 31 October 2021) * providing health and medical services or treatments (from 31 October 2021).   **Public Health Directions:**  [Tasmanian Government - Mandatory Vaccination of Certain Workers – No. 7](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/185913/Mandatory-Vaccination-of-Certain-Workers-No.-7-7-October-2021.pdf) .  **Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:**  You must wear a **face mask** when travelling on **domestic flights** and in airports — except when you’re eating or drinking. Air crew must wear masks on flights and in airports.  From **Saturday 18 September 2021**, face masks will be mandatory at public events with more than 1,000 people. This requirement will be applied regardless of whether the event is seated or unseated, indoors, or outdoors. **Spirit of Tasmania** You must wear a face mask when travelling on the Spirit of Tasmania in the following areas:   * indoor areas of the Spirit of Tasmania terminal * vehicles at the terminal, on board and through biosecurity and other check points * communal areas on board * if you are told by staff  **Other mask requirements** You may be required to wear a mask at certain **events** and **gatherings** where physical distancing may be difficult. Check with event organisers before attending.  If you have recently travelled to Tasmania from an area that has since been declared a **high-risk area**, you may be required to wear a mask. Check the '[Travel alert](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert)' page on [coronavirus.tas.gov.au](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/) for more information.  Children under 12 and those with exemptions do not need to wear a mask. Toddlers under the age of 2 and babies must not wear masks since they are a choking and suffocation risk.  If you have a medical reason for not wearing a mask, you will need a certificate or documentation from a medical professional.  **Mask Exceptions**  Permitted reason for the purposes of Direction 28, Schedules 2 & 3 - paragraph (j), and Schedule 4 - paragraph (a), is: a. the person is undergoing medical care or treatment that is unable to be provided while the person wears a face mask; b. the person has left their quarantine location due to an emergency and it is not practicable in the circumstances for the person to obtain or wear the face mask; c. wearing the face mask would create a risk to the health or safety of the person; d. the person may lawfully remove, or is lawfully required to remove the face mask; e. the person holds a medical certificate, or other documentation from a 'medical practitioner' as defined in 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 face mask unsuitable; f. the person is in a vehicle: i. alone, or ii. only with a person or person with whom they ordinarily reside; g. the person has the written approval of the Deputy State Controller to not wear a face mask  **Penalties** If a person does not follow the emergency orders, they may be issued a summons to go to Court. If convicted for breaching emergency orders, they can be fined up to $16,800 or be sentenced to prison for up to six months, or both.  A police officer can give a person an infringement notice if they reasonably suspect that person has not followed the emergency orders. If you receive an infringement notice you will have 28 days to pay, unless you choose to contest the infringement notice in court. An infringement notice cannot be given to person under 18 years of age  **Public Health Directions:**  [Direction under section 16 - Airports and aircrafts (coronavirus.tas.gov.au)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0038/139979/Airports-and-aircrafts-No.-3-24-May-2021.pdf)  [PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997 DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16 (Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 10)](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/590030/22125_-_Gazette_29_September_2021.pdf)  PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997 DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16 (Mass gatherings – No. 4)  [PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997 DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16 (Passenger Vessels – No. 1)](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/579590/22092_-_Gazette_16_June_2021.pdf)  [Public Health Act 1997 - Direction Under Section 16 – (Quarantine – No. 5)](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/editions/2021/september_2021/22119_-_Gazette_8_September_2021.pdf) | | [PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1997 DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16 (Masks at Hospitals – No. 4)](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/editions/2021/september_2021/22119_-_Gazette_8_September_2021.pdf)  Mask-wearing-at-events-No.-3-16-September-2021.pdf  [DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16 (Mandatory Vaccination of Certain Workers - No. 7)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0038/185897/Mask-wearing-at-events-No.-3-16-September-2021.pdf)  [Emergency Management Act 2006 DIRECTIONS IN RELATION TO PERSONS ARRIVING IN TASMANIA](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/590030/22125_-_Gazette_29_September_2021.pdf)  **Quarantine International Arrivals:**  **DIRECTIONS IN RELATION TO PERSONS ARRIVING IN TASMANIA**  [KM\_C654e-20210920114643 (coronavirus.tas.gov.au)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/187362/Arrival-requirements-for-certain-travellers-into-Tasmania-No.-10-20-September-2021.pdf) | | Travellers who've spent time in a high-risk overseas area or on a cruise ship in the 28 days before arriving in Tasmania must complete 14 days' quarantine in government-designated accommodation, unless they provide evidence of:   * having completed 14 days in government-designated quarantine in another jurisdiction * having had a negative COVID-19 test on or after day 5 and 12 of arriving in Australia * having directly transited to an airport or seaport in that area and travelling directly to Tasmania when exiting quarantine in a medium or high-risk domestic area   **Penalties**  ***If you are required to have two tests, and have not been tested, you may be directed to quarantine for a further 10 days or until you undertake a COVID-19 test.***  **Interstate Border:**  [Travel alert | Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert)  [DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16 (Arrival requirements for certain travellers into Tasmania – No. 10)](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/590030/22125_-_Gazette_29_September_2021.pdf)  **Interstate travel to Tasmania**  Entry to Tasmania and quarantine requirements depend on where you've been in the 14 days before you travelled to Tasmania. Areas are declared as either **low, medium** or **high risk** based on the number of COVID-19 cases or level of community transmission in those areas — subject to public health advice. **Low-risk areas** Travellers who've visited a **low-risk area** in the past 14 days don't need to quarantine on arrival.  **Current low-risk areas** include the following:   * **Northern Territory** * **Queensland,** except for certain high-risk premises * **South Australia,** except for certain high-risk premises * **Western Australia**, except for certain high-risk premises   For more information, visit [coronavirus.tas.gov.au](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/). Click on '[Important community updates](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/facts/important-community-updates)'.  Travellers must register their travel and contact details via the Tas e-Travel system no more than 1 day before arriving.  **People can travel directly from a low-risk area through medium- or high-risk areas if they:**   * transit directly from the low-risk area to an airport or seaport by vehicle, only stopping for fuel * travel directly into an airport on a flight and don't leave except to board another flight * stay overnight in an approved airport hotel, transiting directly from the airport terminal and only leaving the airport hotel to return to the airport terminal   For more information, visit [coronavirus.tas.gov.au](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/) and click on 'Coming to Tasmania'. **Medium-risk areas** Travellers who've spent time in a medium-risk area in the 14 days before their arrival in Tasmania must quarantine in either suitable premises or government-arrange accommodation — fees may apply.  If you need to quarantine upon arrival but don't have suitable premises, contact Tasmania's public health hotline on **1800 671 738** to arrange accommodation.  Travellers from medium-risk areas must apply for an electronic **G2G** or **'Good to go' PASS** from [g2gpass.com.au](https://www.g2gpass.com.au/). They need a QR code to enter the state under the new system.  **Tasmanian fly-in fly-out, or FIFO,** workers who work interstate in medium-risk areas can apply for essential-traveller status. If you're successful, you won't need to quarantine but you'll need to comply with public health rules. **High-risk areas** If you're currently in Tasmania and have spent time at a high-risk location on the specified dates and times, you must self-isolate immediately and call the Public Health Hotline on 1800 671 738 for further advice.  **Current high-risk areas** include the following:   * **Australian Capital Territory** (level 2) and certain premises (level 1) in **the ACT** * **New Zealand**(level 2) and certain premises (level 1) in **NZ** * **New South Wales** (level 1), and certain premises (level 1) in **NSW**; (travellers from low or medium-risk areas **transiting through NSW** to Tasmania will be subject to quarantine requirements according to the high-risk (level 1) rating) * **Queensland** — only certain premises (level 1) * **South Australia** — only certain premises (level 1) * **Victoria** (level 2) and certain premises and LGAs (level 1) in **Victoria** * **Western Australia** — only certain premises (level 1) * **overseas** * **cruise ships**   **The following Victorian LGAs are high-risk (level 1):**   * Banyule, Brimbank, City of Latrobe, Cardinia, Casey, Darebin, Greater Dandenong, Hobsons Bay, Hume, Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Melton, Mitchell, Moonee Valley, Moreland, Port Phillip, Whittlesea, Wyndham and Yarra.   Travellers who've visited a high-risk area in the 14 days before arriving in Tasmania can't enter Tasmania, unless approved as an essential traveller. Currently, essential traveller status **will not be granted** to anyone who has spent time in the **Hume LGA**. This includes Tasmanian residents.  If you're approved to enter Tasmania, you must undertake quarantine in either:   * a government-arranged facility, if you’ve been to a **level 1** high-risk area or premises (fees can apply) or * a suitable premises, if you’ve been to a **level 2** high-risk area or premises   Travellers can apply for essential traveller status using the [G2G PASS](https://www.g2gpass.com.au/) system at [coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors).  Travellers must also provide evidence of having undertaken a **COVID-19 test** and received a negative result in the **72 hours** before they're due to arrive in Tasmania.  People coming from low- or medium-risk areas who travel through NSW by road or rail — even if they only stopped for fuel — will be considered to have spent time in a high-risk (level 1) area. They must seek approval as an essential traveller and quarantine in a government-arrange facility if approved.  Based on current public health advice, travellers from low-risk areas are allowed to **transit directly through medium or high-risk areas** (other than NSW) without being subject to quarantine requirements when arriving in Tasmania, if they comply with certain conditions.  **Essential travellers who've been to a medium-risk or high-risk location** may not need to quarantine. However, they'll need to comply with public health rules that include getting a COVID-19 test on arrival and monitoring their health. **Returned travellers from regional NSW** Residents returning to Tasmania or people moving to Tasmania from certain areas of **regional NSW** might be eligible to quarantine at home under the following conditions:   * home quarantine for 14 days * must not have visited an excluded area for the last 14 days * you must have had 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine * you must return a negative COVID-19 test * you must have a suitable premises to quarantine and no other occupants at that premises * you must have private transport when you arrive in Tasmania and no one apart from the returned travellers can be in the car * signage must be displayed to notify visitors you are currently under quarantine   Travellers with existing G2G applications will be contacted directly about their eligibility for the trial.  For more information, visit [coronavirus.tas.gov.au](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/) and click on 'Coming to Tasmania'.  **UPDATE TRAVEL FROM NSW TO TASMANIA** **Upcoming change to restrictions;** Public Health Services have announced that due to the high-levels of community transmission the Local Government Area (LGA) of Burke in NSW will be declared high-risk (level 1) from 12:01am tomorrow (Thursday 14 October 2021).  From this time anyone who has spent time in the LGA of Bourke in the 14 days before arriving in Tasmania will not be able to enter Tasmania at this time.  Anyone who has spent time in NSW, and not in the LGA of Bourke or high-risk (level 1) premises, in the 14 days before arriving in Tasmania will not be able to enter Tasmania unless approved as an [Essential Traveller.](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/essential-travellers) If approved, [quarantine](https://coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/quarantine) is required and must be undertaken in government-managed quarantine facility at their own cost.  A home quarantine option is available for eligible Tasmanian residents returning as [Essential Travellers under category 8](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/essential-travellers/essential-traveller-criteria). If approved residents will be able to home quarantine for 14 days in a suitable premises. For details and criteria see [Tasmanian residents home quarantine option](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/quarantine-isolation-and-stay-at-home-directions/tasmanian-residents-home-quarantine-option).  [Quarantine and other conditions](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/quarantine-isolation-and-stay-at-home-directions) are in place for all Essential Travellers. Travellers can apply for Essential Traveller status via the [G2G PASS](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/g2g-pass) system.  A large number of premises in NSW also remain high-risk (level 1). See the list on the [Travel Alert page](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert).  Essential Traveller status will not be granted to anyone who has spent time in the LGA of Bourke or a [high-risk (Level 1) premises](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert#nsw-premises) at the specified dates and times. This includes Tasmanian residents.  Travellers from low-risk areas are permitted to **transit directly through medium or high-risk areas** without being subject to quarantine requirements when arriving in Tasmania if they comply with certain conditions. Read more about [transit rules](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/low-risk-areas). **Current restrictions****Travel to Tasmania from New South Wales is currently heavily restricted.** All of NSW is a [high-risk](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/high-risk-areas) ([Level 1](https://coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/high-risk-areas#level)) area. [High-risk (Level 1) premises](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert/high-risk-premises-new-south-wales) and [Local Government Areas](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert#lga)are also in place. If you have been at any of the high-risk premises at the dates or times identified or specific Local Government Areas in the 14 days before your travel you cannot travel to Tasmania at this time.  People who have spent time in other areas of NSW in the 14 days before their travel cannot enter Tasmania unless approved, including Tasmanian residents.  If approved, those flying into the State must arrive at Hobart Airport and [quarantine](https://coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/quarantine) must be undertaken in government-managed quarantine facility in Hobart at their own cost. Arrivals on the Spirit of Tasmania ferry will quarantine at a government-managed hotel in Devonport. You will be required to quarantine even if you transit through NSW by road or rail. Read more about [transit rules](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/low-risk-areas#newtransit).  Travellers must provide evidence of having undertaken a COVID-19 test and received a negative result in the 72 hours before they are due to arrive in Tasmania.  Read more about the [application and approval process when travelling from a high-risk (level one) area](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/essential-travellers/high-risk-level-one-process)  Do not assume you will be approved to enter Tasmania. Approval is only being provided for exceptional circumstances (including end of life visits) and where there is capacity in hotel quarantine. Currently hotel quarantine accommodation is limited so you may be required to reapply if you cannot be immediately accommodated in hotel quarantine.  It is recommended that you do not make travel bookings until you are approved to enter Tasmania.  Processing of applications – which are made via the [G2G PASS](https://www.g2gpass.com.au/) system – is being prioritised based on arrival date.  It is an offence – and you will be fined – if you arrive in Tasmania from a high-risk area without prior approval from the State Controller (or Delegate).  Read more about [quarantine](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/quarantine-isolation-and-stay-at-home-directions) and [how to prepare for travel to Tasmania](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/ready-to-travel). **New South Wales - border restrictions**  * [NSW high-risk area](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert#table77374) (level 1) * The [Local Government Areas](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert#table71216) high-risk (Level 1) listed below * [High-risk (Level 1) premises](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania/travel-alert/high-risk-premises-new-south-wales) as listed.   **Close Contacts:**  [22117\_-\_Gazette\_1\_September\_2021.pdf](https://www.gazette.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/586980/22117_-_Gazette_1_September_2021.pdf) **What is a close contact?** A close contact is someone who has been near enough to a person with COVID-19 that there is a reasonable chance they may have been infected with the virus.  It includes someone who has been near a person with COVID-19 in the 72 hours before they got symptoms, or at any time while the person with COVID-19 is able to spread the disease.  Close contacts do not include healthcare workers and other people who use infection control precautions, including personal protective equipment, while caring for someone with COVID-19.  There are two levels of close contact: [primary close contact](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/keeping-yourself-safe/close-contacts#primary) and [secondary close contact](https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/keeping-yourself-safe/close-contacts#secondary). **Primary close contact** A primary close contact is generally someone who might have been exposed to the virus through:   * face-to-face contact (for any amount of time) with someone with COVID-19 while they were able to spread the virus, including in the 72 hours before they got symptoms * sharing a closed space (for example, a room or office) with a someone with COVID-19 for at least an hour (or less if there is higher risk than normal, for example if there is poor air flow or people in the closed space were shouting or singing) * being in a place that has a lot of COVID-19, for example a country where the virus is spreading in the community * being in a place where there is higher risk of COVID-19 spreading, at that time of higher risk.   Public Health will tell you if you are a primary close contact. You will be required to quarantine away from other people for 14 days after the potential exposure, and be tested. **Secondary close contact** A secondary close contact (also known as a close contact of a close contact) is generally a person who has been face-to-face with a primary close contact at least 24 hours after the primary contact might have been exposed to the virus  Public Health will tell you if you are a secondary close contact. If that happens, you will need to quarantine away from other people. Public Health will tell you what to do. **What is a casual contact?** A casual contact is someone who may have been near a person with COVID-19 while they were able to spread the virus, but who is at lower risk of being infected than a close contact.  You might find out you are a casual contact by text message from Public Health, or when you realise you have been at a place that Public Health announces has increased risk.  Depending on the level of risk assessed by Public Health, causal contacts may be asked to:   * isolate in quarantine, get tested and watch for symptoms (you will need to stay in quarantine until you have a negative test result and Public Health advises you can leave quarantine); OR * watch for symptoms carefully for 14 days after being near the person with COVID-19 and get tested if even mild symptoms occur. | |  | | **VIC** | | **Vaccine Mandates:**  The Victorian (VIC) Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:   * residential aged care facility workers * workers at a construction site * healthcare workers * education workers * certain commercial freight and healthcare workers entering Victoria * other authorised workers leaving home for work.   **Public Health Directions for Vaccines:**  [COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Specified Facilities) Directions (No 6)](https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/202110/covid-19-mandatory-vaccination-%28specified-facilities%29-directions-%28no-6%29.pdf)  [COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Workers) Directions](https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/202110/covid-19-mandatory-vaccination-%28workers%29-directions.pdf)  [COVID-19 Vaccinated Activities Directions (No 3)](https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/202110/covid-19-vaccinated-activities-directions-no-3.pdf)  **Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:**  You must wear a face mask whenever you leave your home — or bubble buddy or intimate partner’s home — in both indoor and outdoor settings. You must carry a mask at all times.  You can remove your mask in a public place when consuming food, drinks or medicine. You can’t remove your mask to eat or drink in retail settings such as a shopping centre or supermarket.  Children younger than 12 years of age don’t need to wear a face mask. However, it’s strongly recommended by the Victorian Government primary school aged children wear a mask when they’re not at home.  Children aged 2 years or younger must not wear a face mask, because they’re a choking and suffocation risk.   * Face shields, bandanas and scarves are not sufficient. * If you’re stopped by police in a setting where masks are mandatory, they’ll ask you to confirm the lawful reason you’re not wearing a face mask.   In regional Victoria — except Mitchell Shire and Mildura Rural City Council — where beauty and hair services can operate, you can remove your mask if it’s necessary for the treatment to continue.  **Lawful exceptions** for not wearing a face mask  A face mask is not required to be worn in some circumstances including for:   * Infants and children under the age of 12 years. * Students at primary school or after school hours care at a primary school. * Persons who have a physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, which makes wearing a face covering unsuitable, including persons with obstructed breathing, a serious skin condition of the face, an intellectual disability, a mental health condition or persons who have experienced trauma. * The person is at a premises that is their ordinary place of residence or their temporary place of residence. * The person is visiting a person with whom they are in an intimate personal relationship with. * Persons communicating with those who are deaf or hard of hearing and visibility of the mouth is essential for communication. * Persons for whom the nature of their work or education means that wearing a face mask creates a risk to health and safety. * Persons for whom the nature of their work or education means that clear enunciation or visibility of their mouth is essential. This includes teaching, lecturing or broadcasting. * The person is working by themselves in an enclosed indoor space such as an office unless and until another person enters that space. * The person is working by themselves in an outdoor space, provided no other person is also in the outdoor space (except a person who ordinarily resides at the same premises with them). * When asked to remove the face mask to ascertain identity. For instance, where asked by police, security, bank or post office staff to remove a face mask to ascertain identity. * The person is one of two persons being married while in the process of being married. * The person is a professional sportsperson when training or competing. * Persons who are engaged in any strenuous physical exercise such as running, jogging, swimming or cycling. * The person is riding a bicycle or motorcycle. * The person is undergoing dental or medical care or treatment to the extent that such care or treatment requires no face mask be worn. * The person is smoking or vaping (including e-cigarettes) while stationary. * The person is consuming food, non-alcoholic drink or medicine. * Persons receiving or providing a service from a facility which is permitted to operate under the Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria), to the extent that it is not reasonably practicable to receive or provide that service while wearing a face mask (for example, beard trimmings) * If required or authorised by law. * The person is travelling in a vehicle by themselves or with members of their household. * The person is a prisoner in a prison, subject to any policies of that prison. * The person is detained in a remand centre, youth residential centre or youth justice centre, subject to any policies of that centre. * The person is escaping harm or the risk of harm, including harm relating to family violence or violence of another person. * For emergency purposes. * Where not doing so is not safe in all the circumstances.   People with lawful excuses for not wearing a face mask should still keep at least 1.5 metres apart from others, practice regular hand hygiene by washing or sanitising hands frequently, continue to comply with the Directions currently in force, and get tested if unwell (even with mild symptoms).  You do not need a medical certificate stating that you have a lawful reason for not wearing a face mask. If you have a lawful reason for not wearing a face mask, you do not need to apply for an exemption or permit.  If you are stopped by police in a setting where face masks are mandatory, they will ask you to confirm the lawful reason you are not wearing a face mask.  PENALTIES Section 203 of the PHW Act provides: Compliance with direction or other requirement (1) A person must not refuse or fail to comply with a direction given to the person, or a requirement made of the person, in the exercise of a power under an authorisation given under section 199. Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 120 penalty units; In the case of a body corporate, 600 penalty units. (2) A person is not guilty of an offence against subsection (1) if the person had a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to comply with the direction or requirement. Note: section 209 of the PHW Act provides for infringement notices to be served on any person who has refused or failed to comply with a direction given to the person, or a requirement made of the person, in the exercise of a power under an authorisation given under section 199. The amount payable pursuant to the infringement notice varies depending on the nature of the failure or refusal and the age of the person.  **Public Health Directions: (MASK)** [COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Specified Facilities) Directions (No. 6)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/covid-19_dir/c19mvfd6533/) [Workplace (Additional Industry Obligations) Directions (No. 50)](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/covid-19_dir/wiod50541/)  <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/restricted-activity-directions-regional-victoria-no-14-pdf> <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/stay-home-directions-restricted-areas-no-28-pdf>  <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/stay-safe-directions-regional-victoria-no-13-pdf><https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/victorian-border-crossing-permit-directions-no-33-pdf> <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/workplace-directions-no-51-pdf> | | **Quarantine International Arrivals:**  <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/202003/detention-notice-signed-2020-03-28.pdf>  [Hotel quarantine for returned overseas travellers | Coronavirus Victoria](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/hotel-quarantine-returned-overseas-travellers)  Travellers coming from overseas will need to quarantine for 14 days on arrival at their own expense.  Overseas travellers with confirmed onward flights to Melbourne should complete the online [Victorian Quarantine Arrival Form](https://mqservices.justice.vic.gov.au/) before departing for Australia.  For more information, visit [coronavirus.vic.gov.au/information-overseas-travellers](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/information-overseas-travellers).  You will be routinely tested for COVID-19 during your 14-day hotel quarantine: within 24 hours of arrival in Victoria (Day 0), Day 4, Day 8, Day 12 and Day 14 of your quarantine period.  In addition to these routine tests - within 24 hours of arrival in Victoria (Day 0), Day 4, Day 8, Day 12 and Day 14, you will also be tested if you develop COVID‑19 symptoms during your quarantine period.  If you test positive for COVID-19 you will be required to stay in quarantine accommodation for the remainder of your quarantine period but, will be moved to a health hotel.  **PENALTIES**  You will be detained for a further period of 10 days from the end of the detention period specified in clause 2 below if you refuse to be tested for COVID-19 on the request of an Authorised Officer. This detention will be required because, having regard to the medical advice, this further detention is reasonably necessary for the purpose of eliminating or reducing a serious risk to public health, in accordance with section 200(1)(a) of the Act.   * It is an offence under section 203 of the Act if you refuse or fail to comply with the directions and requirements set out in this Notice, unless you have a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to comply. * The current penalty for an individual is $19,826.40.   **Interstate Border:**  <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/202109/victoria-border-crossing-permit-directions-no-33.pdf> **Lockdown areas** You can only travel within **15km of your home**, except to:   * return home * access necessary goods and services where those goods and services can’t be accessed closer than 10km from home * receive healthcare or attend medical appointments * visit an intimate partner * visit a person in your “singles bubble” * travel for authorised work or permitted education * work at an interstate location – where permitted by another state * receive or give compassionate care  **Regional Victoria** The following rules apply in Regional Victoria, excluding areas in lockdown.   * There is no stay-at-home requirement. * There is no 5km limit on travel. * You will be able to travel freely across regional Victoria, except into lockdown areas — see below.   Residents of areas that are not in lockdown must not travel to areas that are in lockdown, except for these reasons:   * to shop for essential goods and services * to visit an intimate partner * for care or compassionate reasons * for authorised work and education * other reasons such as moving home   Regional Victorians, except from lockdown areas, can visit regional **Victorian Alpine Resorts** if they’ve had a negative COVID test within the previous 72 hours. They must be able to show evidence of a negative test to enter a ski field. Workers are highly recommended to take a COVID test before they arrive at the resorts. Children under 12 years are not included in this requirement.  Travel to lockdown areas is permitted to get a COVID-19 vaccine, as long as the appointment is in an adjacent LGA. **Coming to Victoria — the 'traffic-light' permit system** To enter Victoria from anywhere in Australia or **New Zealand**, you'll need to **apply for a permit** at [service.vic.gov.au](http://www.service.vic.gov.au/).  The type of permit you need depends on where you've been in the past 2 weeks or if you're a certain type of worker.  Victoria classifies regions of Australia as **green, orange,** **red or extreme risk**, based on the region's COVID-19 risk.  Regardless of the zone you have been in, you cannot get a permit to enter Victoria if:   * you have COVID-19 or have any COVID-19 symptoms * have been to an exposure site listed on the website of the state or territory that’s experiencing an outbreak * if you’ve been deemed a close contact of a confirmed COVID-19 case by any health authority   For more information, visit [coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travel-updates](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travel-updates). **Green zone** The following areas are green zones:   * **Tasmania** * **Queensland** * **Western Australia** * **South Australia** * **Northern Territory**   If you notice any symptoms once you arrive in Victoria from a green zone, you should immediately get tested for COVID-19. **Orange zone** The following areas are orange zones:   * **Certain LGAs in New South Wales including the LGAs in the New South Wales and Victoria border zone** except the City of Albury (which is a red zone) — after 11:59pm 6 October 2021.   An orange zone is a location in a state, territory or green-zone country assessed as medium risk for COVID-19 transmission.  You must self-quarantine on arrival and get a COVID-19 test within 72 hours of arrival. Self-quarantine until you receive a negative test result. **Red zone** A red zone is a location in a state, territory or green-zone country assessed as high risk for COVID-19 transmission.  The following areas are red zones:   * **New Zealand** after 8:00pm 18 August 2021 * **certain LGAs in New South Wales,** including the **City of Albury,** after 11:59pm 6 October 2021 — for a complete list of these areas, go to [coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travel-updates](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travel-updates) * **Australian Capital Territory**after 11:59pm 6 October 2021   **Victorian residents** who have been in a red zone after the relevant commencement time — but not in an extreme risk zone — in the last 14 days can apply for a red zone permit. When re-entering Victoria they must:   * self-quarantine for 14 days — you can't self-quarantine at an alpine resort * get tested for COVID-19 within 3 days of arrival * get tested for COVID-19 again 13 days after arrival * follow current restrictions in Victoria   **Non-Victorian residents** who have been in a red zone at any time since the zone started over the last 14 days can only enter Victoria with an exemption, exception or another valid permit such as a specified worker permit or transit permit. **Extreme risk zone** There are **no areas** currently classified as an extreme risk zone.  An extreme risk zone means a location assessed as extreme risk for COVID-19 transmission.  If you were in an extreme risk zone after the commencement time in the last 14 days, you may only enter Victoria with an exception, specified worker or transit permit, exemption or green permit due to being in an extreme risk zone only for hotel quarantine or immediate transit.  This applies to **Victorian residents** and **non-Victorian residents**.  Victorians in an extreme risk zone will be eligible to re-enter Victoria if they are fully vaccinated.  They must **test negative** for COVID-19 72 hours before their departure, **quarantine** at home for **14 days** upon arrival, and get tested again at the start and the end of their quarantine period.  The current Extreme Risk Zone rules will remain for Victorians who aren’t fully vaccinated. **Specified workers permit** There are additional **requirements** for workers permitted to enter Victoria with a **specified worker permit**, including freight workers, who have been in an extreme risk zone, red zone or an orange zone after the relevant zone commencement time and within the last 14 days. For information, go to [coronavirus.vic.gov.au](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/). Click on 'Victorian Travel Permit System'. Then, click on '[Travellers eligible to apply for a Specified Worker Permit](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/travellers-eligible-to-apply-for-specified-worker-permit)'. **Transiting** If you are undertaking direct and short-term transit through Victoria, for a period of less than 24 hours, you can apply for a transit permit to enter and travel through Victoria at Service Victoria.  Permit holders must minimise contact with others, wear a mask in all public places, keep detailed records of each stop and stay in their vehicle at all times except to access fuel, food, accommodation, airports, seaports and railway stations as part of their transit. **Departing hotel quarantine permit** If you wish to enter Victoria after completing 14 days of hotel quarantine in another state or country, you must apply for a departing hotel quarantine permit.  If you completed hotel quarantine in another state or territory in Australia, you must get a COVID-19 test on day 3, 4 or 5 after you left hotel quarantine. If you completed hotel quarantine overseas, you must get a COVID-19 test on day 17, 18 or 19 after the date you entered hotel quarantine.  For detail, go to [coronavirus.vic.gov.au/victorian-travel-permit-system](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/victorian-travel-permit-system) and click on ‘Departing hotel quarantine permit’. **Border-zone communities** For a list of LGAs included in the Victorian, NSW and SA cross-border communities, go to [coronavirus.vic.gov.au/information-cross-border-communities](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/information-cross-border-communities) and click on ‘Local Government Areas in the cross-border community’. **NSW-Victoria cross-border residents** All NSW **LGAs in the cross-border community** (except City of Albury) are **red zones**.  If you live in the cross-border community — and you haven’t left the cross-border area or you haven’t been in an extreme risk zone any time in the previous 14 days — you can cross the border and enter Victoria without a permit for any reason.  People who have been in an extreme risk zone in the previous 14 days are still required to obtain a Cross-Border Community – Extreme Risk Zone.  **You can apply for this permit from the Service Victoria website and app, if:**   * you’re travelling for one of the permitted reasons * you haven’t been in an extreme risk zone or red zone outside of the cross-border area at any time since it came into effect over the last 14 days * you’ve been in an orange zone outside of the cross-border area at any time since it came into effect over the last 14 days, you have been tested for COVID-19 and received a negative result since leaving the orange zone * you haven’t been to an exposure site * you don’t have COVID-19 or have any symptoms, and you’re not a close contact of a confirmed COVID-19 case * you carry proof of address   If these conditions aren’t met, you can’t enter Victoria unless you receive an exemption, exception or are eligible for a Specified Worker Permit or Transit Permit.  People under the age of 18 travelling independently don’t need a permit but must comply with all other conditions — including only travelling for a permitted reason.  The **permitted reasons to travel** are:   * to get necessary goods and services, including medical care and getting a COVID-19 test or vaccination * care and compassionate reasons * paid or voluntary work * education, including childcare and early childhood services * sport and exercise at a sporting club or at a sport or physical recreation facility, excluding alpine resorts * visiting an intimate partner * moving house, inspecting a property or attending an auction * driving someone who cannot drive themselves for one of the above reasons * travelling between places in Victoria where it is easier to travel through NSW   People crossing the border to enter Victoria for one of the permitted reasons must also not travel further than reasonably necessary to undertake essential activities.  These rules also apply to Victorian cross border community area residents who plan to enter New South Wales and return to Victoria.  For more information on cross border communities, go to [coronavirus.vic.gov.au/information-cross-border-communities](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/information-cross-border-communities).  **Close Contacts:**  <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/202109/diagnosed-persons-and-close-contacts-directions-no-28.pdf>  https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/case-alerts-public-exposure-sites  What does a close contact mean? There is a high chance that people who have been close to someone with coronavirus (COVID-19) will have the virus and can spread it to other people. The best way to protect yourself, your family and the community is to stay at home and stay away from other people as much as possible. How do we define close contacts? We sort close contacts into two groups. Close contacts are either a primary close contact or a secondary close contact  **Primary close contact**  A primary close contact is usually someone who has had face-to-face contact for 15 minutes or who has spent over two hours over the course of a week in an indoor or enclosed space with someone who has coronavirus (COVID-19) and is considered to be infectious when the contact occurred. This might have happened through living in the same home, at a workplace or being indoors with someone who has coronavirus (COVID-19). The Department of Health and Human Services will tell someone if they are a primary close contact. The Victorian Chief Health Officer or Deputy Chief Health Officer may also decide someone is a primary close contact as part of a risk assessment of an outbreak or complex setting. If you are a primary close contact, you must not leave your home or accommodation for any reason other than medical care, to get tested for coronavirus (COVID-19) or an emergency, like fire or family violence. Because there is a high chance of spreading the virus if you leave home, you may be fined up to $4,957 if you go out. Primary close contacts must get tested for coronavirus (COVID-19) on or after day 11 of your quarantine (stay at home) period. You can leave your home or accommodation for this reason. Thank you for your help in keeping everyone safe by staying home and keeping physical distance from those you live with.  **Secondary close contact**  A secondary close contact is usually someone who has had face-to-face contact for 15 minutes with a primary close contact. They could also have shared an enclosed space with a primary close contact for more than two hours. In both cases, they have spent time with the primary close contact within a couple of days of them being exposed to coronavirus (COVID-19). The Department of Health and Human Services will tell someone if they are a secondary close contact. The Victorian Chief Health Officer or Deputy Chief Health Officer may also decide someone is a secondary close contact as part of a risk assessment of an outbreak or complex setting. If you are a secondary close contact, you must not leave your home or accommodation for any reason other than medical care, to get tested for coronavirus (COVID-19) or an emergency, like fire or family violence. Because there is a high chance of spreading the virus if you leave home, you may be fined up to $4,957 if you go out.  Secondary close contacts must get tested for coronavirus (COVID-19) if you develop any symptoms. You can leave your home or accommodation for this reason. Thank you for your help in keeping everyone safe by staying home and keeping physical distance from those you live with. You need to quarantine at home or other suitable accommodation if you are a primary or secondary close contact You must immediately go to the place where you will spend your quarantine (stay at home) period. You must not make any stops along the way. For most people, this is usually your own home, but if you cannot stay at home, accommodation will be arranged for you. The coronavirus (COVID-19) hotline on 1800 675 398 (24 hours, 7 days a week) can help organise food or medicine if you need it during quarantine.  **Who do I need to tell?**  Once you have been told that you are a close contact, you should tell your employer. Your employer cannot disclose your identity to anyone without your permission, but they may need to inform other workers there is a case of coronavirus in the workplace. You should also tell the people you live with that you are a close contact. This is to help keep them safe too, by being informed. Support packages are available A one-off $1,500 payment is available to support eligible Victorian workers who have been diagnosed with coronavirus (COVID-19) or are a close contact of a confirmed case. To apply for the payment or find out more, see Pandemic Leave Disaster Payment . If you need assistance due to your age, disability or a chronic health condition then a service provider, carer, family member or friend can help. You should tell them that you are in quarantine before they visit so they can prepare for a safe visit. Emergency relief packages with food and personal items are also available if you cannot get help from friends or family. For information on support and emergency relief packages or help getting groceries, visit DHHS.vic. – Quarantine and isolation or call the coronavirus (COVID-19) hotline on 1800 675 398 (24 hours, 7 days a week). | | **WA**  **Vaccine Mandates:**  The Western Australian (WA) Government has introduced COVID-19 vaccination requirements for certain workers. The requirements apply to:   * quarantine centre workers * residential aged care facility workers * health care facility workers (from 1 October 2021 for some facilities) * certain port workers in WA who board or work with exposed vessels (from 15 October 2021) * certain transport, freight and logistics workers entering WA (from 24 October 2021).   **Public Health Directions for Vaccines:**  [WA Government – Access to Quarantine Centres Directions](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/access-quarantine-centres-directions)  [WA Government – Residential Aged Care Facility Worker Access Directions (No 3)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/Residential-Aged-Care-Facility-Worker-Access-Directions-No3.pdf)  [WA Government – Health Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions (No 3)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/Health-Worker-Restrictions-on-Access-Directions-No3.pdf)  [WA Government – Exposed Port Worker (Restrictions on Access) Directions (No 2)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/Exposed-Port-Worker-Restrictions-on-Access-Directions-No2.pdf)  [WA Government – Transport, Freight and Logistics Directions (No 5)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/20210923-Transport-Freight-and-Logistics-Directions-No-5.pdf)  **Masking/Exceptions/Penalty:**  With limited exceptions, everyone in WA in the following settings must wear a mask:   * at an airport. * on an aircraft that is in WA or flying in the airspace over Western Australia; * travelling in a vehicle with a person who you know or ought reasonably to know is subject to a quarantine direction (this includes in a personal vehicle, private car, hired car, ride-share vehicle or taxi).   **Exceptions:**  Children under the age of 12 years do not need to wear a face mask. | |  | |  | | People who have a physical or mental illness, condition or disability which makes wearing a face mask unsuitable are also exempt from the requirement. You may wish to ask your registered health practitioner or disability care provider to issue a letter confirming this.  PENALTIES It may be an offence to fail to comply with any of these directions, punishable by a fine of up to $50,000 for individuals and $250,000 for bodies corporate.  **Public Health Directions for Masking:**  [140121-Aircraft-Travel-Face-Mask-Directions .pdf (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-01/140121-Aircraft-Travel-Face-Mask-Directions%20.pdf)  [20210903-Transiting-Aircraft-Passengers-Directions-No-3.pdf (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/20210903-Transiting-Aircraft-Passengers-Directions-No-3.pdf)  [20210903 Quarantine Undiagnosed Directions.pdf (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/20210903%20Quarantine%20Undiagnosed%20Directions.pdf) | | **Quarantine International Arrivals:**  [Information of travellers in hotel quarantine (health.wa.gov.au)](https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/-/media/Corp/Documents/Health-for/Infectious-disease/COVID19/COVID-19-Information-for-hotel-guests.pdf)  If you're an Australian citizen or permanent resident **returning from overseas**, you’ll be placed in mandatory 14-day quarantine wherever you arrive in Australia. Arrivals from **New Zealand** are currently exempt from quarantine.  If you arrive in WA from overseas, you must:   * quarantine in a hotel for 14 days at your own expense   You will be subject to mandatory COVID-19 tests:   * On the day following your arrival in WA * On day 5 of quarantine * On day 13 of quarantine * On day 17 (after you have left quarantine) * On day 21 (after you have left quarantine).   You will not be permitted to travel domestically or continue on any domestic connections until you have completed your 14-day mandatory quarantine period.  If you travel on any domestic connections after you have completed your 14-day mandatory quarantine period, you must present for day 17 and day 21 testing in the jurisdiction you have travelled to.  If you’re required to quarantine in a state-designated hotel, you’ll need to pay a fee for the room, meals and cleaning. Children under 6 are not charged for the meal component of the fee. Hardship and payment plans are available.  The fees are:   * 1 adult — $2,520 * 2 adults — $3,360 * family of 4 (e.g. 2 adults, 2 children) — $5,040  **G2G registration requirement** All travellers to WA must complete a mandatory **G2G PASS** registration and declaration before they enter.  Visit [g2gpass.com.au](https://www.g2gpass.com.au/) or download the G2G PASS app to apply for approval to enter WA and receive proof of your exemption before you travel. You must not enter WA until WA Police approve your travel via the G2G PASS app or by email.  In your application, you must declare:   * where you’ve been in the 14 days before you plan to enter WA * whether you have any COVID-19 symptoms * whether you’ve knowingly had contact with people from ‘low-risk’ or ‘medium-risk’ jurisdictions.   **Interstate Border:**  [20210928-Unofficial-consolidation-CBD.pdf (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-09/20210928-Unofficial-consolidation-CBD.pdf)  <https://www.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-10/20211013-Transport-Freight-and-Logistics-Directions-No6.pdf> **WA border restrictions** Western Australia has a **controlled interstate border arrangement**.  The WA Government classifies areas as either **very-low, low-, medium-, high-** or **extreme-risk jurisdictions** — depending on the risk of COVID-19 in those areas.  People can enter WA depending on where they’ve been and who they’ve had contact with in the 14 days before they travel to WA. **Very low-risk jurisdictions** The following are very low-risk jurisdictions:   * **Northern Territory** * **South Australia** * **Tasmania**   A ‘low-risk jurisdiction’ can move to a ‘very low-risk’ designation after 14 days of no community transmission of COVID-19.  You can enter WA if you’ve been in a very low-risk jurisdiction in the 14 days before you intend to arrive in WA, but you need to:   * complete a mandatory G2G PASS registration and declaration before travelling to WA * complete a health screening on arrival at Perth Airport * scan your G2G PASS to exit the airport  **Low-risk jurisdictions** The following are low-risk jurisdictions:   * **Queensland**   You can enter WA if you’ve been in a low-risk jurisdiction in the 14 days before you intend to arrive in WA, but you need to:   * complete a G2G PASS registration and declaration before travelling to WA * self-quarantine for 14 days in a suitable premises — If you don’t have suitable accommodation you’ll be directed to enter a government-approved quarantine facility at your own expense for 14 days * get a COVID-19 test within 48 hours of your arrival and on day 12 of quarantine, if still in WA — you must wear a mask to and from a COVID-19 testing clinic * undergo a health screening and temperature test at the border if required   Even if you travel through a low-risk jurisdiction — including via a **connecting flight** — you must still self-quarantine on arrival. **Medium-risk jurisdictions** The following are medium-risk jurisdictions:   * **Australian Capital Territory** * **New Zealand**   Approved travellers from **the ACT** aged 12 and older are required to undertake a **pre-travel COVID-19 test** 72 hours prior to departure from this date.  If you've been in a medium-risk jurisdiction in the 14 days before you intend to arrive in WA:   * you can’t enter WA unless you meet exemption requirements — use the GTG Pass to seek approval * if permitted entry, you must self-quarantine for 14 days in a suitable premises, or a government-approved quarantine facility at your own expense * you must get a COVID-19 test within 48 hours of arrival and on day 12, or at any point you develop symptoms — you must wear a mask to and from a COVID-19 testing clinic * you must wear a mask from when you enter WA until you arrive at suitable self-quarantine premises or government-arranged quarantine facilities. Further, if travelling by air, you must also wear a mask on the flight, and while inside the airport — with some exceptions, for example, children under the age of 12 are not required to wear a mask   Even if you only transited through a medium-risk area airport in the 14 days before travelling to Western Australia, you must still follow the rules applying to a medium-risk area.  Those exempt from the ban on entering WA include:   * certain senior government officials * certain active military personnel * Commonwealth parliament members * people fulfilling duties under Commonwealth law * people carrying out specialist responsibilities for time critical maintenance where the skills are not available in WA — excludes FIFO * people coming to WA at the chief health officer’s request * people responsible for transport freight or logistics * people approved by the state emergency coordinator or an authorised officer — this category includes compassionate reasons, such as WA residents who recently travelled to Victoria and need to return home  **High-risk jurisdictions** If you've been in a high-risk jurisdiction in the 14 days before you intend to arrive in WA, you are subject to the following rules:   * You can’t enter without WA Government approval — use the GTG Pass to seek approval. * If you’re allowed to enter, you must:   + - self-quarantine at a suitable premises for 14 days. If a suitable premises is not available, you must quarantine at a government-arranged quarantine facility at your own expense   + show evidence of a negative COVID-19 PCR test in the 72 hours before departure   + show proof that you’ve received at least 1 dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, where eligible   + use the G2G Now app on arrival in WA   + receive a COVID-19 test on day 2 and 12   + wear a mask from when you enter WA until you arrive at suitable self-quarantine premises or government-arranged quarantine facilities. Further, if travelling by air, you must also wear a mask on the flight, and while inside the airport — with some exceptions, for example, children under the age of 12 are not required to wear a mask  **Extreme-risk jurisdictions** The following are extreme-risk jurisdictions:   * **New South Wales** * **Victoria**   People who’ve been in an extreme-risk jurisdiction in the 14 days before they intend to arrive in WA are subject to the following rules:  You can’t enter without WA Government approval — use the GTG Pass to seek approval.  **If you’re allowed to enter, you must:**   * + quarantine for 14 days at a government-approved hotel quarantine facility at your own expense   + show proof of a negative COVID-19 PCR test in the 72 hours before departure   + show proof that you’ve received at least 1 dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, if eligible   + use the G2G Now app on arrival in WA   + get a COVID-19 test on day 1, 5 and 12   + wear a mask from when you enter WA until you arrive at a government-arranged hotel quarantine facility. Further, if travelling by air, you must also wear a mask on the flight, and while inside the airport — with some exceptions, for example, children under the age of 12 are not required to wear a mask   The WA Government will only grant Commonwealth and state officials, members of parliament, diplomats and people in a specialist or extraordinary circumstance with an exemption to enter WA. **Transport, freight and logistics workers** From **12:01am 24 October 2021**, transport, freight and logistics workers from ‘high’ or ‘extreme’ risk jurisdictions must have had at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine to enter WA. This means they must be fully vaccinated by 12:01am 24 December 2021.  Go to [wa.gov.au/government/covid-19-coronavirus](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/covid-19-coronavirus) and click on ’[Latest updates](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/announcements/new-mandatory-vaccination-requirements-risk-transport-freight-and-logistics-drivers-coming-wa)’ for more information. **Regional travel** Regional travel throughout most of Western Australia is allowed. The **Kimberley, Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku** and parts of the **East Pilbara** have reopened to tourists and travellers.  However, there are travel restrictions to remote **Aboriginal communities** to protect the health and wellbeing of residents. Breaches of restrictions could result in a fine of up to $50,000.  You can only enter a remote community if you are:   * a resident * entering for family or cultural purposes * providing essential services or supplies * entering in an emergency * otherwise exempt to enter   The above exemptions only apply if the person entering the remote community:   * is not displaying symptoms or awaiting a COVID-19 test result * has not been in close contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case * has not been exposed to COVID-19 or been in an environment where they could be exposed — such as hospitals or aged care facilities — 14 days before entry.   **Close Contacts:**  [COVID-19 Coronavirus: locations visited by confirmed cases (www.wa.gov.au)](https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/covid-communications/covid-19-coronavirus-locations-visited-confirmed-cases)   * **The information provided on this page should not replace advice given directly to an individual by the Department of Health’s contact tracing team.** * The Department of Health is contacting all confirmed cases to identify and inform close contacts. * As part of the contact tracing process, contact tracers speak to positive cases and determine where they have been in the days they are possibly infectious. * When close and casual contacts in a location can be comprehensively traced such as a workplace, family’s house, or friend’s house there is no need to publicly release the location, as all contacts are tracked and contacted as a priority. * However, when the positive case has visited publicly accessible locations and close and casual contacts are not as readily identifiable, the location is released to assist with the public health response. * Find out [where to get tested](https://www.healthywa.wa.gov.au/Articles/A_E/Coronavirus/COVID-clinics).  Visited a site during the time(s) listed? Anyone who has visited a site during the times listed should urgently get tested immediately and isolate until you receive a negative result, unless directly advised otherwise by the Department of Health.  If you have or develop symptoms, please isolate and phone **13 COVID (13 26843)**. | | |
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**International Arrivals**

[Biosecurity (Human Biosecurity Emergency) (Human Coronavirus with Pandemic Potential) (Emergency Requirements—Incoming International Flights) Determination 2021](https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2021L00061/Html/Text)

**Penalty**

### BIOSECURITY ACT 2015 - SECT 479

**Person must comply with emergency requirements and directions**

             (1)  A person must comply with a requirement determined under [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection) 477(1) that applies to the person.

             (2)  A person must comply with a direction given under [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection) 478(1) that applies to the person.

Fault-based offences

             (3)  A person commits an offence if:

                     (a)  a requirement determined under [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection) 477(1) applies to the person; and

                     (b)  the person engages in conduct; and

                     (c)  the conduct contravenes the requirement.

[Penalty](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s521.html" \l "penalty):  Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 [penalty](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s521.html#penalty) units, or both.

             (4)  A person commits an offence if:

                     (a)  a direction given under [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection) 478(1) applies to the person; and

                     (b)  the person engages in conduct; and

                     (c)  the conduct contravenes the direction.

[Penalty](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s521.html" \l "penalty) for contravention of this [subsection](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s530.html#subsection):        Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 [penalty](http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/ba2015156/s521.html#penalty) units, or both.

**I have just come back from overseas. What do I need to do?**

Everyone arriving in Australia — including Australian citizens — must [quarantine](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus-covid-19-self-isolation-faqs) for 14 days from the date of their arrival, unless you travel from New Zealand on a quarantine-free flight.

All eligible travellers must also complete the **Australia Travel Declaration** at least 72 hours before they leave for Australia. Visit [covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/before-i-travel](https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/before-i-travel) for more information.

When you arrive in Australia, you will be quarantined in a state or territory-designated facility, such as a hotel. Travellers will be transported directly to the designated facility after clearing immigration, customs and health checks. The facility will be in the city where you enter Australia, so you won't be able to catch any connecting domestic flight straight away.

If you are completing mandatory quarantine in a state or territory where you don’t normally live — or that’s not your end destination — you'll be required to organise and pay for your own domestic travel arrangements.

While you are in quarantine, seek medical help if you experience any flu-like symptoms, such as:

* fever or chills
* cough
* sneezing or runny nose
* headaches
* shortness of breath
* sore throat
* fatigue
* muscle pain (myalgia)
* loss of sense of smell (anosmia)
* distortion of your sense of taste (dysgeusia)
* nausea and vomiting
* diarrhoea
* joint pain
* loss of appetite

If you have quarantined for 14 days, and don't show any signs of illness, you can return home.

***Most states and territories require returned traveller in quarantine to take at least one COVID-19 test during your quarantine. If the test is negative, you'll be allowed to leave once the 14 days of quarantine is completed.***

***If you refuse the test, you may be quarantined for longer.***

If your home is not in the state or territory where you were quarantined, you will still be allowed to travel home. You may need to self-isolate for a further 14 days depending on the border restrictions that are in place in your state or territory.

**Will I have to pay for the cost of quarantine?**

States and territories are passing on the cost of mandatory quarantine to returned international travellers.

* [Northern Territory](https://coronavirus.nt.gov.au/stay-safe/quarantine/quarantine-fee)
* [New South Wales](https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/what-you-can-and-cant-do-under-rules/quarantine)
* [Queensland](https://www.qld.gov.au/health/conditions/health-alerts/coronavirus-covid-19/protect-yourself-others/quarantine)
* [South Australia](https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/international-arrivals)
* [Tasmania](https://coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/quarantine)
* [Victoria](https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/hotel-quarantine-contribution-fee)
* [Western Australia](https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/paying-hotel-quarantine-wa-frequently-asked-questions)

**Can foreign travellers still visit Australia?**

Travellers who are not Australian citizens, residents or close family members of a citizen or resident are not allowed to enter Australia. Those who are allowed to enter the country, such as those approved for compassionate reasons, must quarantine for 14 days in a state or territory-designated facility, such as a hotel.

Travellers from New Zealand

**New Zealand has paused all quarantine-free flights from Australia until 11.59pm (NZT) Tuesday 29 June 2021**.

The Australian Government has established a Safe Travel Zone with New Zealand.

You can travel from New Zealand to NSW, ACT, Northern Territory, Queensland and Victoria without needing to quarantine.

You don't need to be a New Zealand citizen to travel to Australia, but you need to have:

* a valid visa to enter Australia
* been in New Zealand for 14 days before travelling to Australia
* not been to a designated COVID-19 hotspot in New Zealand during that time
* travelled on a quarantine-free flight

You should not travel if you are feeling unwell or have symptoms of COVID-19.

Before flying to Australia, travellers will need to print and complete a COVID-19 Declaration form to present at airport check-in. If this form isn't completed, you will not be able to board your flight.

Travellers from New Zealand do not need to have a COVID-19 test before flying to Australia, but they must wear a mask during their flight and at Australian airports. They should wear a mask at the airport before they board their flight.

To download the form or for more information, visit [covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au](https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/new-zealand-safe-travel-zone).

New Zealand citizens, who are also Australian residents or who are [transiting through Australia](https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/transiting-australia#1) to get to New Zealand, can enter Australia. Pacific Islanders are also allowed to transit through Australia to reach their home countries.

For more information about foreign travellers coming to Australia, visit the [Department of Home Affairs’ COVID-19 page](https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/coming-australia).

**What can I expect if I travel by plane during COVID-19?**

Consider downloading the [COVIDSafe app](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus-covid-19-other-questions-faqs" \l "apps) before your journey to help with [contact tracing](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/contact-tracing).

You must practise good hygiene and [physical distancing](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus-covid-19-how-to-avoid-infection-faqs) — including when boarding. Scan your own boarding pass.

Airlines may separate passengers by leaving middle seats empty, for example. Continue practising good hygiene like using hand sanitiser. Cough or sneeze into your elbow or a clean tissue — put it in a bin immediately then clean your hands.

You should limit farewells at departures and greetings at arrivals.

You may need to [quarantine](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus-covid-19-self-isolation-faqs) at your destination. Check [state and territory restrictions](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/covid19-restriction-checker) for more information.

You must wear a mask during your flight and at Australian airports.

**How can I reduce my risk of being infected while travelling?**

The Australian Government has banned overseas travel, unless it is necessary for business, aid assistance or compassionate reasons, and to New Zealand.

However, if you do need to travel, practising good hand and cough hygiene is the best way to [protect yourself](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/coronavirus-covid-19-how-to-avoid-infection-faqs) from COVID-19:

* Wear a mask.
* [Wash your hands](https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/hand-washing) often with soap and water for 20 seconds, or use alcohol-based hand sanitiser (e.g. before and after eating, after going to the toilet, and after touching surfaces such as door handles in public).
* Cover your cough with, or sneeze into a tissue and dispose of it straight away; wash your hands afterwards.
* Cough or sneeze into your flexed elbow.
* Cough facing away from other people.
* Stay more than 1.5 metres away from people when in public.

Everyone arriving in Australia — including Australian citizens — will be quarantined in a state or territory-designated facility, such as a hotel.

**Can I contact the National Coronavirus Helpline from overseas?**

If you are overseas, you can contact the National Coronavirus Helpline by calling these numbers:

+61 2 4058 2975

+61 3 6145 0026

+61 2 4018 3442

**Masking Requirements**

**Suitable face masks and face coverings**

(1)  This section sets out the requirements that a face mask or face covering must meet to be a ***suitable face mask or face covering***.

(2)  The face mask or face covering must be a medical or non‑medical face mask or face covering that:

(a)  completely covers the wearer’s nose, mouth and chin without gaping; and

(b)  can be secured to the wearer’s head with ties or ear loops.

(3)  The face mask or face covering must:

(a)  be made of multiple layers of tightly woven materials such as cotton or linen; or

(b)  be made as follows:

(i)  the portion of the face mask or face covering in front of the wearer’s lips must be made of transparent material that permits lip reading;

(ii)  the rest of the face mask or face covering must be made of multiple layers of tightly woven materials such as cotton or linen;

(iii)  there must be a tight seal between the transparent material and the rest of the face mask or face covering.

**Part 2—Requirements relating to face masks or face coverings—passengers and crew**

**Requirement not to enter Australian territory**

*Passengers*

(1)  A person who is a passenger of an aircraft on a relevant international flight must not enter Australian territory at a landing place unless:

(a)  the person wore a suitable face mask or face covering at all times during the flight period mentioned in subsection (3) and, if the person was a connecting traveller, at all times during the connecting period mentioned in subsection (4) for the person when the person was in close proximity to other persons, other than as follows:

(i)  for the minimum time required to consume food, beverages or oral medication;

(ii)  when the person was required by law to remove the face mask or face covering;

(iii)  for a person assisting a person who is deaf or hearing‑impaired (the ***assisted person***)—when communicating with the assisted person;

(iv)  if, while the person was on an aircraft, the person in charge of the aircraft permitted the removal of face masks and face coverings for a period for operational reasons—during that period;

(v)  if it was necessary to remove the face mask or face covering in an emergency (including a medical emergency) or to meet safety requirements; or

(b)  an exemption set out in section 7 applies to the person; or

(c)  an exemption was granted to the person under section 8 before the flight commenced.

*Person in charge and members of crew*

(2)  A person who is the person in charge, or a member of the crew, of an aircraft on a relevant international flight must not enter Australian territory at a landing place unless:

(a)  the person wore a suitable face mask or face covering at all times during the flight period mentioned in subsection (3) and, if the person was a connecting traveller, at all times during the connecting period mentioned in subsection (4) for the person when the person was in close proximity to other persons, other than as follows:

(i)  for the minimum time required to consume food, beverages or oral medication;

(ii)  when the person was required by law to remove the face mask or face covering;

(iii)  when wearing the face mask or face covering would interfere with the carrying out of the person’s duties (for example when communicating with passengers, the person in charge or a member of the crew);

(iv)  if, while the person was on an aircraft, the person in charge of the aircraft permitted the removal of face masks and face coverings for a period for operational reasons—during that period;

(v)  if it was necessary to remove the face mask or face covering in an emergency (including a medical emergency) or to meet safety requirements; or

(b)  an exemption set out in section 7 applies to the person; or

(c)  an exemption was granted to the person under section 8 before the flight commenced.

*Flight period*

(3)  For the purposes of paragraphs (1)(a) and (2)(a), the flight period is the period that:

(a)  began when the person boarded the aircraft; and

(b)  ended when the person disembarked the aircraft.

*Connecting period*

(4)  For the purposes of paragraphs (1)(a) and (2)(a), the connecting period for a person who was a connecting traveller is the period that:

(a)  began:

(i)  if the person boarded the person’s connecting flight (or, if the person undertook more than one connecting flight, the person’s first connecting flight) less than 72 hours before the scheduled departure time of the relevant international flight—when the person boarded the connecting flight (or the first connecting flight); and

(ii)  if the person boarded the person’s connecting flight (or, if the person undertook more than one connecting flight, the person’s first connecting flight) 72 hours or more before the scheduled departure time of the relevant international flight—72 hours before the scheduled departure time of the relevant international flight; and

(b)  ended when the person boarded the aircraft for the relevant international flight.

Note:          A person who fails to comply with a requirement that applies to the person under this instrument may commit an offence (see section 479 of the Act). For generally available defences to offences, see Part 2.3 of the *Criminal Code*.

**7  Exemptions—general**

*Persons with evidence of medical conditions*

(1)  An exemption from the condition in paragraph 6(1)(a) or (2)(a) (as applicable) applies to a person who is carrying evidence, provided by a medical practitioner, that the person has a medical condition that:

(a)  prevents the person from wearing a suitable face mask or face covering; or

(b)  would make wearing a suitable face mask or face covering difficult.

*Persons under 12*

(2)  An exemption from the condition in paragraph 6(1)(a) applies to a person who was less than 12 years old on the day the relevant international flight was scheduled to commence.

**8  Exemptions—exceptional circumstances**

(1)  In exceptional circumstances, a relevant official may grant an exemption from the condition in paragraph 6(1)(a) or (2)(a) (as applicable) to a person.

(2)  For the purposes of subsection (1), exceptional circumstances are demonstrated by the person providing a compelling reason for not complying with the condition.

(3)  An exemption made under subsection (1) must be in writing.

**Requirements relating to negative tests—passengers**

**Requirement not to enter Australian territory**

(1)  A person who is a passenger of an aircraft on a relevant international flight must not enter Australian territory at a landing place unless:

(a)  the person had provided sufficient evidence, in accordance with subsection (4), that in the period mentioned in subsection (2) or (3) (as applicable) the person was tested for the coronavirus known as COVID‑19 and that the result of the test was negative:

(i)  before the person boarded the aircraft, if requested by a member of the aircraft operator’s staff; and

(ii)  at the landing place, if requested by a relevant official; or

(b)  an exemption set out in section 14 applies to the person; or

(c)  an exemption was granted to the person under section 15 before the flight commenced; or

(d)  an exemption granted under section 16 before the flight commenced applies to the person.

(2)  For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), the period for a person to whom an extension does not apply under section 12 is:

(a)  for a person who was not a connecting traveller—the period that began 72 hours before the scheduled departure time of the relevant international flight; and

(b)  for a person who was a connecting traveller—the period that began 72 hours before the scheduled departure time of the person’s connecting flight (or, if the person undertook more than one connecting flight, the person’s first connecting flight).

(3)  For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), the period for a person to whom an extension applies under section 12 is the period specified in the extension.

(4)  For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), sufficient evidence means the result of:

(a)  a PCR test; or

(b)  a test approved under section 13 for a country, if:

(i)  the person was in the country in the period mentioned in subsection (2) or (3) (as applicable); and

(ii)  the approval was in force at the beginning of that period.

Note:          A person who fails to comply with a requirement that applies to the person under this instrument may commit an offence (see section 479 of the Act). For generally available defences to offences, see Part 2.3 of the *Criminal Code*.

**Extension of period for testing**

(1)  The Director of Human Biosecurity may extend the period for being tested as mentioned in paragraph 11(1)(a) for a class of persons if is not reasonably practicable for that class of persons to be tested and receive test results within a period of 72 hours.

(2)  An extension made under subsection (1) must be in writing.

**13  Approval of tests other than PCR tests**

(1)  The Director of Human Biosecurity may approve a kind of test for the coronavirus known as COVID‑19 for a country if a PCR test is not reasonably available in the country.

(2)  An approval made under subsection (1) must be in writing.

**14  Exemptions—general**

An exemption from the condition in paragraph 11(1)(a) applies to the following:

(a)  a person who was less than 5 years old on the day the relevant international flight was scheduled to commence;

(b)  a person who is carrying evidence, provided by a medical practitioner, that the person has a medical condition that prevents the person from taking a test for the coronavirus known as COVID‑19;

(c)  a person who is a passenger of an aircraft on a relevant international flight that commenced in a country with which Australia has established a safe travel zone (which allows for quarantine‑free travel to Australia).

**15  Exemptions—exceptional circumstances**

(1)  In exceptional circumstances, a relevant official may grant an exemption from the condition in paragraph 11(1)(a) to a person.

(2)  For the purposes of subsection (1), exceptional circumstances are demonstrated by the person providing a compelling reason for not complying with the condition.

(3)  An exemption made under subsection (1) must be in writing.

**16  Exemptions—testing not available**

(1)  The Director of Human Biosecurity may grant an exemption from the condition in paragraph 11(1)(a) to a class of persons if no test for the coronavirus known as COVID‑19 is reasonably available to that class of persons.

(2)  An exemption made under subsection (1) must be in writing.

**END**