

South Australia

Emergency Management (Cross Border Travel—General No 2) (COVID-19) Direction 2021

under section 25 of the *Emergency Management Act 2004*

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Preamble

- 1 On 22 March 2020 I, Grantley Stevens, Commissioner of Police, being the State Co-ordinator for the State of South Australia pursuant to section 14 of the *Emergency Management Act 2004* (the Act), declared pursuant to section 23 of the Act that a Major Emergency is occurring in respect of the outbreak of the Human Disease named COVID-19 within South Australia.
 - 2 Now I, Grantley Stevens, being of the opinion that this is necessary to achieve the purposes of the Act, give the following directions pursuant to section 25 of the Act.
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1—Citation

This direction may be cited as the *Emergency Management (Cross Border Travel—General No 2) (COVID-19) Direction 2021*.

2—Revocation of previous direction and continuation of associated directions

- (1) The *Emergency Management (Cross Border Travel—General) (COVID-19) Direction 2021* is revoked.
- (2) An associated direction made for the purposes of the *Emergency Management (Cross Border Travel—General) (COVID-19) Direction 2021* and in force immediately before the commencement of this direction continues to apply as if it were made for the purposes of this direction.

3—Purpose

The purpose of this direction is to ensure that people arriving in the State, or who have recently arrived in the State, are subject to requirements and restrictions, or to prohibitions, appropriate to the level of risk associated with locations visited by them prior to their arrival in the State, by establishing a range of control measures that may be applied to defined classes of arrivals by subsequent associated directions under section 25 of the *Emergency Management Act 2004*.

An associated direction may—

- specify different requirements applying to different defined classes of arrivals, including arrivals who are—
 - overseas arrivals; and
 - category 1 or 2 essential travellers; and
 - permitted arrivals; and
- specify that a place is a restricted zone for the purposes of this direction.

Note—

An individual may apply to the Department for Health and Wellbeing (SA) for an exemption from requirements under this direction, or an associated direction, if they need to travel—

- to assist in the provision of health services;
- for urgent medical, dental or health treatment;
- on compassionate grounds.

4—Terms used in this direction and associated directions

(1) In this direction and in every associated direction—

approved contact tracing system means COVIDSAfeCheckIn or any other electronic platform approved by the State Co-ordinator for the purpose of capturing relevant contact details of a person entering a place, including (where applicable) the use of a dedicated code provided by the State Government;

associated direction means a direction made under section 25 of the *Emergency Management Act 2004* that specifies (either in the direction or in a preamble to the direction) that it is to operate as an appendix to this direction;

category 1 essential traveller means an essential traveller described in a provision of Schedule 3 Division 1;

category 2 essential traveller means an essential traveller described in a provision of Schedule 3 Division 2;

COVID-19 test means a Polymerase Chain Reaction test to diagnose COVID-19 of a kind determined by the Chief Public Health Officer (or delegate);

Department means the Department for Health and Wellbeing (SA);

disability care facility means a facility at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to persons with disability;

essential traveller means a person described in a provision of Schedule 3 (provided that a person who arrives in South Australia is taken not to be an ***essential traveller*** if the person's departure from South Australia was for a purpose that was not related to their work or duties);

flexible care subsidy has the same meaning as the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth;

high risk setting means each of the following:

- (a) a residential aged care facility;
- (b) a disability care facility;
- (c) a prison, correctional facility, training centre or other place of custody;
- (d) any of the following areas within a public or private hospital:
 - (i) an emergency department;
 - (ii) an intensive care unit;
 - (iii) a respiratory ward;
 - (iv) an oncology ward;

- (e) health care services provided in any of the Aboriginal communities listed in Schedule 1 or any other Aboriginal community controlled health service;

New South Wales cross border corridor means the area 100 km east of the border between South Australia and New South Wales;

overseas means any location outside of Australia;

overseas arrival means a person arriving in South Australia who has been overseas at some time during the period of 14 days before that arrival;

permitted arrival means a person described in a provision of Schedule 2;

prescribed road means a road declared by the State Co-ordinator in an associated direction to be a prescribed road;

relevant contact details, in relation to a person, means the person's name, telephone number and the time at which the person entered the place (in order to assist in contact tracing of the person);

residential aged care facility means—

- (a) a facility at which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care or both, are provided to a person in respect of whom a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth; or
- (b) the aged care portion of a Multi-purpose Service (MPS) in which accommodation, and personal care or nursing care (or both), are provided to aged care residents, in aged care beds that are funded through the Commonwealth Government Multi-purpose Service Program; or
- (c) that part of a regional hospital providing State funded residential aged care beds where accommodation, and personal care or nursing care (or both), are provided to a person in the same way as they would be if a residential care subsidy or a flexible care subsidy was payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth;

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

restricted zone means an area declared by the State Co-ordinator in an associated direction to be a restricted zone;

screening officer means—

- (a) an authorised officer under the *Emergency Management Act 2004*; or
- (b) an employee, contractor or other agent of South Australia Police performing duties of screening persons arriving in South Australia for symptoms of COVID-19 or potential exposure to COVID-19;

Victorian cross border corridor means the area 70 km east of the border between South Australia and Victoria.

- (2) For the purposes of this direction or an associated direction—
- (a) if COVID-19 testing is to occur within 24 hours after a person's arrival in South Australia, the 24 hour period commences at the time of the person's arrival in the State; and
 - (b) if COVID-19 testing is to occur on the 5th or 13th day after a person's arrival in South Australia, the day of arrival is not to be counted;
 - (c) if COVID-19 testing is to occur on the 17th day after a person's arrival in Australia, the day of arrival is not to be counted.

- (3) For the purposes of this direction or an associated direction, if a person is required to do, or not to do, any specified act for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia, the day of arrival is not counted for the purpose of determining when the period expires but the person must comply with the requirement from the time of their arrival in South Australia.

Note—

This will apply, for example, to requirements to wear a face mask when in public for a period of 14 days after arrival

- (4) For the purposes of this direction or an associated direction, in determining a 14 day quarantine period commencing on the date of a person's arrival in South Australia, the day of arrival is not counted for the purpose of determining when the period expires but the person must comply with the quarantine requirement from the time of their arrival in South Australia.

Example—

A person arrives on 10 May 2021 and is required to quarantine for 14 days. The 14 day period of quarantine ends at midnight on 24 May 2021.

- (5) This direction is to be read together with any associated directions but may be modified or displaced by the express terms of an associated direction.

5—Requirements under associated directions

- (1) If an associated direction declares that arrivals from a specified location, or a class of arrivals from a specified location, are subject to level 1, level 2, level 3, level 4, level 5 or level 6 requirements, those arrivals, or that class of arrivals, must comply with the requirements set out in the second column of the table below in relation to that level (in accordance with the provisions of this direction).

Level	Requirements
Level 1	<p>COVID-19 testing: Person must submit to COVID-19 testing within 24 hours after their arrival in South Australia</p> <p>No entry to high risk setting until negative test: Person must not enter or remain in a high risk setting in South Australia for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia or until they get a negative COVID-19 test result unless the person is permitted to enter in accordance with clause 9</p>

Level 2	<p>COVID-19 testing: Person must submit to COVID-19 testing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 24 hours after their arrival in South Australia; and • on the 5th day after their arrival in South Australia; and • on the 13th day after their arrival in South Australia <p>Quarantine until first test: Person must comply with the self-quarantine requirements under clause 10 until they submit to the first required COVID-19 test</p> <p>No entry to high risk setting until negative test: Person must not enter or remain in a high risk setting in South Australia for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia or until they get a negative COVID-19 test result unless the person is permitted to enter in accordance with clause 9</p>
Level 3	<p>COVID-19 testing: Person must submit to COVID-19 testing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 24 hours after their arrival in South Australia; and • on the 5th day after their arrival in South Australia; and • on the 13th day after their arrival in South Australia <p>Quarantine until negative test: Person must comply with the self-quarantine requirements under clause 10 until they get a negative COVID-19 test result</p> <p>No entry to high risk setting: Person must not enter or remain in a high risk setting in South Australia for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia unless the person is permitted to enter in accordance with clause 9</p> <p>No entry to CMP events: Person must not attend any event in South Australia with an approved COVID Management Plan or at which more than 1000 people are present for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia</p>
Level 4	<p>Self-quarantine: Person must comply with the self-quarantine requirements under clause 10 for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia</p> <p>COVID-19 testing: Person must submit to COVID-19 testing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 24 hours after their arrival in South Australia; and • on the 5th day after their arrival in South Australia; and • on the 13th day after their arrival in South Australia <p>Mask in public: Person must wear a face mask (covering mouth and nose) at any time that they come into contact with the public for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia</p>
Level 5	<p>Quarantine as directed: Person must reside and remain, quarantined and segregated from other persons, at a place determined by an authorised officer for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia</p> <p>COVID-19 testing: Person must submit to COVID-19 testing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 24 hours after their arrival in South Australia; and • on the 5th day after their arrival in South Australia; and • on the 13th day after their arrival in South Australia <p>Mask in public: Person must wear a face mask (covering mouth and nose) at any time that they come into contact with the public for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia</p>

Level 6	Prohibition on entry: Person must not enter South Australia
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- (2) If an associated direction specifies that any requirements apply to a person who arrived in South Australia before the commencement of that direction, the person is, for the purposes of applying this direction and the associated direction, treated as if they had arrived in the South Australia at the time at which that direction commenced.
- (3) If a person becomes subject to any requirements by virtue of an associated direction, those requirements will continue to apply to the person despite the revocation of the associated direction, unless the person is directed otherwise by an authorised officer.
- (4) Nothing in this direction or an associated direction requires a person to continue complying with this direction, or with the associated direction, at a time when they are not in South Australia.

6—Transiting passengers etc

- (1) A person who, in travelling to South Australia from any zone (*zone 1*)—
 - (a) transits through the airport of another zone (*zone 2*) that is subject to a higher level of restrictions than zone 1 but does not leave that airport before boarding their onward flight; or
 - (b) travels through another zone (*zone 2*) that is subject to a higher level of restrictions than zone 1 other than via an airport (eg. by car) but—
 - (i) travels through zone 2 via the most direct and practicable route; and
 - (ii) does not stop in zone 2 except in an emergency or for respite or other essential purposes (such as obtaining fuel); and
 - (iii) wears a face mask for the entirety of the time they come into contact with the public and cannot maintain physical distance during their journey through zone 2,

will, for the purposes of determining what requirements apply to the person on arrival in this State in accordance with this direction or an associated direction, be treated as if they had not been present in zone 2 and had arrived from zone 1.

- (2) A person who, having completed 14 days of supervised quarantine in a restricted zone—
 - (a) travels directly to an airport in that restricted zone in a vehicle from their quarantine facility and does not leave that airport before boarding their onward flight to South Australia; or
 - (b) travels to South Australia through the restricted zone other than via an airport (eg. by car) and—
 - (i) travels through that zone via the most direct and practicable route; and
 - (ii) does not stop in that restricted zone except in an emergency or for respite or other essential purposes (such as obtaining fuel); and
 - (iii) wears a face mask for the entirety of the time they come into contact with the public and cannot maintain physical distance during their journey through that zone,

will, for the purposes of determining what requirements apply to the person on arrival in this State in accordance with this direction or an associated direction, be treated as if they had not been present in that restricted zone but were an arrival who has completed 14 days of supervised quarantine.

- (3) A person referred to in subclause (2) who arrived from overseas before their period of supervised quarantine must submit to COVID-19 testing on the 17th day after their arrival in Australia.
- (4) If, during the period of 14 days immediately before a person's arrival in South Australia—
 - (a) the only part of a restricted zone that the person has been present in is on any waters of that zone; and
 - (b) the person was not on a vessel on those waters with any other person who had been present in the restricted zone (other than on the waters of that zone) during the period of 14 days immediately before boarding the vessel,the person will, for the purposes of this direction or an associated direction, be treated as if they had not been in the restricted zone.
- (5) A person arriving in South Australia on any aircraft or vessel is taken not to arrive in South Australia for the purposes of this direction or an associated direction if—
 - (a) in the case of an arrival on an aircraft for the purpose of travelling on a connecting flight to another Australian State or Territory—the person does not leave the airport terminal in South Australia; or
 - (b) in the case of an arrival on a vessel—the person does not disembark from the vessel in South Australia.
- (6) Subclause (5) does not apply to an overseas arrival who is, in accordance with the terms of an associated direction, subject to a requirement to quarantine as directed.

7—COVID-19 testing requirements

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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) refuses to submit to a COVID-19 test—
 - (a) the person; and
 - (b) 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.

- (3) 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, 5 or 8 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.
- (4) 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—
 - (a) an emergency services worker to whom Schedule 3 clause 2 applies; or
 - (b) a child under 12 years of age to whom Schedule 3 clause 5 applies.

8—Face mask requirements

- (1) A person (including crew of commercial transport and freight services) may not—
 - (a) enter South Australia by airplane unless the person wore a face mask (covering mouth and nose) at all times while the person was on the airplane or present at any airport during the journey; or
 - (b) be present inside the terminal at Adelaide Airport unless the person is wearing a face mask (covering mouth and nose).

Note—

The terminal at Adelaide Airport is taken to include the arrivals and departures areas and any other publically accessible areas in the terminal.

The requirements of this clause must be read in conjunction with the *Emergency Management (Supervised Quarantine No 5) (COVID-19) Direction 2021* or any successor direction.

- (2) A requirement that a person wear a face mask (whether under subclause (1) or because of the application of any other requirement under this direction or an associated direction) does not apply to a person—
 - (a) if they have a relevant medical condition, including problems with their breathing, a serious condition of the face, a disability or a mental health condition; or

Note—

Evidence of a relevant medical condition must be produced on request.

- (b) 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; or
- (c) in circumstances where removal of the mask is lawfully required for identification purposes; or
- (d) when the person is eating or drinking; or
- (e) if the person is a child under 12 years of age; or
- (f) if the person is carrying out functions as an essential worker and it is not possible to properly carry out those functions with a mask on.

9—High risk settings requirements

A requirement under this direction or an associated direction that a person not enter or remain in a high risk setting—

- (a) does not apply to prevent a person employed or engaged in the provision of emergency services from entering or remaining in a high risk setting in the event of an emergency (but if it is necessary for an emergency services worker who is subject to such a requirement to enter a health facility or hospital in South Australia, the emergency services worker must inform the health facility or hospital of their arrival from outside of the State prior to arrival at the health facility or hospital); and
- (b) does not apply if—
 - (i) the high risk setting is a facility for the provision of health care services and the person is entering for the purpose of medical treatment; or
 - (ii) the high risk setting is a residential aged care facility and the person—
 - (A) is entering for the purposes of end of life support for a resident of the facility for whom death is imminent (likely within 2 weeks); and
 - (B) wears appropriate personal protective equipment while on the premises of the facility.

10—Self-quarantine requirements

- (1) For the purposes of this direction or an associated direction, a person complies with the self-quarantine requirements if the person—
 - (a) identifies a suitable place and ensures arrangements are in place for them to reside and remain in that place during the required self quarantine period; and
 - (b) having identified a suitable place, travels by the most direct practical route and means to the place; and
 - (c) on arrival at the place—
 - (i) in all cases—resides and remains in that place, self-quarantined and segregated from other persons, for the required period; and
 - (ii) in the case of a person residing and remaining at short term accommodation—informs the owner or operator of the accommodation that they are self-quarantining in accordance with this direction; and
 - (d) remains at the place, except—
 - (i) for the purposes of obtaining medical care or medical supplies; or
 - (ii) for the purposes of complying with a requirement to submit to a COVID-19 test; or
 - (iii) in any other emergency situation; or

- (iv) for any reason approved in advance by the State Co-ordinator or his delegate or an authorised officer; and
- (e) takes reasonable steps to ensure that no other person enters the place unless the other person—
 - (i) is an exempt person; or
 - (ii) is also complying with the requirements of this clause; or
 - (iii) is entering the place for medical or emergency purposes.

(2) In this clause—

exempt person, in relation to a person self-quarantining (the *first person*) at a suitable place, means—

- (a) a person required to provide care and support to, or receive care and support from, the first person at the place; or
- (b) a person who usually resides at the place;

suitable place—a place is a suitable place if it is determined or approved by an authorised officer to be a suitable place.

11—Unaccompanied minors required to quarantine

If an arrival who is required to self-quarantine in accordance with clause 10 for a period, or to remain quarantined and segregated from other persons at a place determined by an authorised officer for a period, is an unaccompanied minor, a carer must remain present with the minor and quarantined for that period.

12—Application of quarantine requirements to essential travellers

- (1) If a person was, at the time of their arrival in South Australia, an essential traveller and is, under this direction or an associated direction, subject to a requirement to self-quarantine or to quarantine as directed, the following provisions apply:
 - (a) if the person is a category 1 essential traveller—
 - (i) the person need not comply with the quarantine requirement while they continue to be an essential traveller; but
 - (ii) the person must not enter or remain in a high risk setting in South Australia for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia unless the person is permitted to enter in accordance with clause 9;
 - (b) if the person is an category 2 essential traveller—
 - (i) in the case of a category 2 essential traveller under Schedule 3 clause 7, 9 or 10 who is a prescribed arrival—the person must comply with the quarantine requirement; or
 - (ii) in the case of a category 2 essential traveller under Schedule 3 clause 10 who is not a prescribed arrival—the person need not comply with the quarantine requirement while they continue to be such an essential traveller; or
 - (iii) in the case of any other category 2 essential traveller—the person need not comply with the quarantine requirement during any period during which the person is—

- (A) performing the duties, functions or activities specified in the relevant provision of Schedule 3; or
- (B) travelling to or from the place at which they are performing those duties, functions or activities,

but must comply with the quarantine requirement at all other times for a period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia (unless they leave South Australia before the end of that 14 day period);

Note—

This means, for example, that air crew who are subject to a requirement to quarantine as directed and who leave the airport between shifts will have to quarantine in accordance with directions of an authorised officer until such time as they are required to travel back to the airport to commence their next shift.

- (c) if the person ceases to be an essential traveller at some time during the period of 14 days after their arrival in South Australia, the person must, on so ceasing, comply with the quarantine requirement for a period determined by an authorised officer.
- (2) Despite any other provision of this direction or an associated direction, maritime crew who belong to a class of people that are, under an associated direction, subject to a requirement to quarantine as directed, and who arrive in South Australia on an aircraft must reside and remain, quarantined and segregated from other persons, at a place determined by an authorised officer for a period determined by the authorised officer.
- (3) In this clause—

prescribed arrival means an overseas arrival who is, in accordance with the terms of an associated direction, subject to a requirement to quarantine as directed.

13—Arrival notice and airport etc check-in

- (1) A person must, before arriving in South Australia or at the time of arriving in South Australia, complete and lodge a Cross Border Travel Registration in the form published on police.sa.gov.au in accordance with any instructions in the form.
- (2) A person arriving in South Australia at Adelaide Airport, or at any other airport, aerodrome, bus or rail terminal in the State, must—
- (a) use every endeavour in all of the circumstances to ensure that their relevant contact details are captured by the approved contact tracing system at the airport or terminal immediately after their arrival (and in accordance with any instructions displayed or given to the person); or

Examples—

Circumstances in which it might not be possible for the person to comply with paragraph (a) include when electricity or internet connection do not allow proper use of the approved contact tracing system or when the person does not have a smartphone.

- (b) if it is not possible for the person to comply with paragraph (a)—provide their relevant contact details to a person authorised or required to collect such contact details under any other direction under section 25 of the *Emergency Management Act 2004*.

Note—

Schedule 3 of the direction relating to Public Activities contains rules relating to the management of contact tracing records.

14—Arrivals by vessel

- (1) A person must not embark a vessel that has arrived in South Australia from a country other than Australia, and that has not been cleared by a Human Biosecurity Officer for South Australia appointed under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* of the Commonwealth, unless the person is wearing personal protective equipment as approved by the Department.
- (2) A person must not disembark a vessel that has arrived in South Australia from a restricted zone unless—
 - (a) the person has complied with clause 13(1); and
 - (b) an authorised officer has been notified of the arrival of the vessel and has approved disembarkation.

15—Screening of arrivals

- (1) A screening officer may require any person arriving in South Australia to answer questions about whether they are suffering any symptoms of COVID-19 and their possible exposure to COVID-19.
- (2) Despite any other provision of this or an associated direction, a screening officer may require a person arriving in South Australia to comply with any requirement of a kind specified in the table in clause 5(1).

16—Prescribed roads

If an associated direction declares any prescribed roads, a person entering South Australia by road from a restricted zone defined in the associated direction may only do so on a prescribed road.

17—Provision of information etc

- (1) A person must not make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of any particular) in furnishing information in connection with this direction or an associated direction.
- (2) A person asked a question by an authorised officer, a screening officer or a person responsible for assisting in the administration of this direction or an associated direction, in connection with this direction or an associated direction must not—
 - (a) refuse or fail to answer the question; or
 - (b) give an answer that is false or misleading in a material particular.

18—Powers of Authorised Officers

- (1) Nothing in this direction or an associated direction derogates from the powers of authorised officers to exercise powers pursuant to the Act.


- (2) Notwithstanding any requirements imposed on a person under this direction or an associated direction in relation to quarantine periods or COVID-19 testing—
- (a) a person may, by direction given to the person by an authorised officer, be required to submit to a lesser or greater period of quarantine, or more or fewer tests; and
 - (b) if approved by the Chief Public Health Officer or a Deputy Chief Public Health Officer, a direction may be given by an authorised officer to a class of persons that requires them to submit to a lesser period of quarantine, or fewer tests.

IMPORTANT—

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTION OR AN ASSOCIATED DIRECTION IS AN OFFENCE.

This direction operates from the ...^{11th}... day of ...*July*..... 2021 at...*0001*... hours

SIGNED at ...*ADELAIDE*..... on this ...^{9th}... day of ...*July*..... 2021
at...*1655*...hours

.....


GRANTLEY STEVENS
STATE CO-ORDINATOR

Schedule 1—Aboriginal communities

- (a) the area described in Schedule 1 of the *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act 1981* and known as the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands;
- (b) the area on which the community known as the Davenport Community is located;
- (c) the area known as Nepabunna;
- (d) the area known as Iga Warta;
- (e) the area on which the community known as the Umoona Community is located;
- (f) the area known as Oodnadatta;
- (g) the area on which the community known as the Yalata Community is located;
- (h) the area known as Kooniba;
- (i) the area described in Schedule 1 of the *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984* and known as the Maralinga Tjarutja Lands;
- (j) the area on which the community known as the Gerard Community is located;
- (k) the area known as Raukkan, which is also known as Narrung and previously known as Point McLeay;
- (l) the area on which the community known as the Point Pearce Aboriginal Community is located.

Schedule 2—Permitted arrivals

1—Genuine relocations

A person who satisfies an authorised officer that—

- (a) the entry is for the purpose of the person genuinely relocating to reside in South Australia; and
- (b) the person has not previously entered South Australia from the same restricted zone under this clause.

Note—

Evidence to demonstrate genuine relocation will be required to be provided at the time of making application via an online platform.

2—South Australian residents returning

A person who satisfies an authorised officer that—

- (a) the person ordinarily resides in South Australia; and
- (b) the entry is for the purpose of the person returning to their place of ordinary residence in South Australia; and
- (c) the person has not previously entered South Australia from the same restricted zone under this clause.

3—Domestic violence arrivals

A person who enters South Australia—

- (a) for the purpose of escaping domestic violence or providing support to a family member who is experiencing domestic violence; or
- (b) where the entry is reasonably necessary for the purpose of dealing with circumstances arising out of domestic violence.

Note—

Evidence for the purpose of entry under this paragraph (such as a copy of a recognised DVO) may be required.

Note—

Arrivals under this Schedule may be required to isolate at a medi-hotel.

Schedule 3—Essential travellers

Division 1—Category 1 essential travellers

1—National and State security and governance

- (1) Any person (other than a person who is ordinarily resident in a restricted zone) who, in the conduct of their role in relation to the protection of Australia or South Australia from threats such as terrorism, war, espionage, or acts of foreign interference is required to be physically present in South Australia for that purpose and who has the written approval of their manager (being of an executive level or higher) or an officer of a military or defence organisation.
- (2) Active military and Defence Department personnel (including civilian staff and private contractors) and personnel required to support time-critical national security and defence activities, (other than such persons who are ordinarily resident in a restricted zone) who are required to be physically present in South Australia in the conduct of their duties and—
 - (a) whose organisation has undertaken risk mitigation strategies; and
 - (b) who have the written approval of their manager (being of an executive level or higher) or an officer of a military or defence organisation.

Note—

Evidence of an approval under this clause is required.

2—Emergency services workers

- (1) Emergency services workers (including fire fighters, paramedics, ambulance officers, medical retrieval personnel, police officers and State Emergency Service officers) who are required, in the conduct of their duties, to travel across a South Australian border to attend, or respond to, an emergency are declared to be essential travellers for the purpose of performing those duties.
- (2) In this clause—

emergency means an event (whether occurring in the State, outside the State or in and outside the State) that causes, or threatens to cause—

- (a) the death of, or injury or other damage to the health of, any person; or
- (b) the destruction of, or damage to, any property; or
- (c) a disruption to essential services or to services usually enjoyed by the community; or
- (d) harm to the environment, or to flora or fauna.

3—Commercial transport and freight services

Persons who, in the conduct of their duties, provide transport or freight services into, within and out of South Australia (including any crew on such transport or freight services) on a commercial basis and are required to be physically present in South Australia for such purposes (provided that they are not ordinarily resident in a restricted zone and minimise the time spent and distance travelled in any restricted zone).

4—Remote or isolated workers who travel to restricted zone locations

- (1) Persons (other than those ordinarily resident in a restricted zone) who travel for work purposes to locations in a restricted zone that are remote or geographically isolated for regular periods according to established work schedules.
- (2) Persons (other than those ordinarily resident in a restricted zone) who travel for work purposes to locations in a restricted zone that are remote or geographically isolated where—
 - (a) their employer is applying risk mitigation strategies during periods of work in accordance with a risk mitigation plan (which must comply with any guidelines issued by the Chief Public Health Officer or a Deputy Chief Public Health Officer and be produced on request by an authorised officer); and
 - (b) the person is a specialist required for industry or business continuity and maintenance of competitive operations, or maintenance or repair of critical infrastructure in the mining, oil, gas and energy sectors.

5—Cross border community members

- (1) Persons who are ordinarily resident in South Australia or in the New South Wales cross border corridor and who have reasonable cause to travel across the border for any purpose, provided the person remains in the cross border corridor while not in South Australia.
- (2) Persons who are ordinarily resident in South Australia or in the Victorian cross border corridor and who have reasonable cause to travel across the border for any purpose, provided that the person—
 - (a) remains in the cross border corridor while not in South Australia; and
 - (b) has not, during the period of 14 days before entering South Australia from the Victorian cross border corridor, been associating (in person) with persons from a restricted zone outside of the cross border corridor.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, this clause does not apply to a person who is ordinarily resident in South Australia if the person is entering South Australia after travelling in a restricted zone outside of the cross border corridor.

Division 2—Category 2 essential travellers

6—National and State security and governance—restricted zone residents

- (1) Any person who—
 - (a) is ordinarily resident in a restricted zone; and

- (b) in the conduct of their role in relation to the protection of Australia or South Australia from threats such as terrorism, war, espionage, or acts of foreign interference is required to be physically present in South Australia for that purpose; and
 - (c) has the written approval of their manager (being of an executive level or higher) or an officer of a military or defence organisation.
- (2) Active military and Defence Department personnel (including civilian staff and private contractors) and personnel required to support time-critical national security and defence activities—
- (a) who are ordinarily resident in a restricted zone; and
 - (b) who are required to be physically present in South Australia in the conduct of their duties; and
 - (c) whose organisation has undergone risk mitigation strategies; and
 - (d) who have the written approval of their manager (being of an executive level or higher) or an officer of a military or defence organisation.

Note—

Evidence of an approval under this clause is required.

7—Specialist workers in essential sectors

- (1) Individual specialist workers required for the purposes of maintaining operations in an essential sector if their employer is applying risk mitigation strategies during periods of work in accordance with a risk mitigation plan (which must comply with any guidelines issued by the Chief Public Health Officer or a Deputy Chief Public Health Officer and be produced on request by an authorised officer) and—
- (a) in relation to operations in South Australia—
 - (i) the service is time critical; and
 - (ii) the appropriate skills are not available in South Australia or the low community transmission zone; and
 - (iii) the provision of the service requires that the person be physically present in South Australia; or
 - (b) in relation to operations outside of South Australia—the service is time critical.
- (2) Seasonal workers (such as forestry workers, fruit pickers or shearers) if—
- (a) they are—
 - (i) arriving in South Australia for seasonal work purposes as part of a group employed by an essential sector employer; or
 - (ii) returning to South Australia having travelled outside South Australia for seasonal work purposes as part of a group employed by an essential sector employer; and
 - (b) the essential sector employer applies on behalf of the group for authorisation of the group as essential travellers under this subclause; and

- (c) the essential sector employer is applying risk mitigation strategies during periods of work in accordance with a risk mitigation plan (which must comply with any guidelines issued by the Chief Public Health Officer or a Deputy Chief Public Health Officer and be produced on request by an authorised officer).

(3) In this clause—

essential sector—the following sectors are essential sectors:

- (a) mining, oil, gas, energy, water, agriculture or other primary industries;
- (b) telecommunications;
- (c) commercial construction or maintenance of critical infrastructure including but not limited to major road, rail or marine projects;

essential sector employer means an employer operating in an essential sector (or an employer carrying on the business of supplying workers to employers in an essential sector).

8—Commercial transport and freight services—restricted zone residents

Persons who—

- (a) are ordinarily resident in a restricted zone; and
- (b) in the conduct of their duties, provide transport or freight services into, within and out of South Australia (including any crew on such transport or freight services) on a commercial basis; and
- (c) and are required to be physically present in South Australia for such purposes.

9—Remote or isolated workers—restricted zone residents

- (1) Persons who are ordinarily resident in a restricted zone and who enter South Australia for work purposes at locations that are remote or geographically isolated for regular periods according to established work schedules.
- (2) Persons who are ordinarily resident in a restricted zone and who enter South Australia for work purposes at locations that are remote or geographically isolated where—
 - (a) their employer is applying risk mitigation strategies during periods of work in accordance with a risk mitigation plan (which must comply with any guidelines issued by the Chief Public Health Officer or a Deputy Chief Public Health Officer and be produced on request by an authorised officer); and
 - (b) the person is a specialist required for industry or business continuity and maintenance of competitive operations, or maintenance or repair of critical infrastructure in the mining, oil, gas and energy sectors.

10—Passing through

A person who is passing through the State by the most direct and practical route and means, if the person—

- (a) has permission (if relevant) to enter the State or Territory that they are passing through South Australia to enter; and
- (b) does not remain in South Australia for more than 72 hours; and

- (c) does not remain overnight or for periods longer than 1 hour in the townships of Coober Pedy, Ceduna or Port Augusta other than to obtain take away food, groceries, petrol or other fuel, or supplies; and
- (d) avoids any non-essential contact with people in South Australia other than to obtain food, petrol or other fuel, or supplies.

Note—

Evidence of a permission to enter another State or Territory under this clause is required (if relevant)

11—Foreign diplomatic or consular staff

Foreign diplomatic or consular staff (including Honorary consular staff) accredited by the Commonwealth Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade travelling to South Australia to perform official duties.

