

*Public Health Act 1997*

**DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16**

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

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

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

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

the Commonwealth Government or the Director of Public Health; or

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

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

(A) who arrives in Tasmania -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed: .....

Deputy Director of Public Health