



First Nations Guide to Covid-19 – South Australia

1 December 2020

Governments have introduced wide-ranging temporary measures to help prevent the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) and keep communities safe. The police have powers to enforce these public health directions.

This may change your daily life and what communities can do together.

This information sheet explains the public health directions in South Australia and the powers of the police.

Directions and police powers are changing regularly and so it is important to check for any updates.

A. Public health laws - Physical distancing and travel within communities

While South Australia has followed a stage-by-stage relaxing of restrictions, the situation is changing, and some new restrictions have been put in place due to the recent hotspots in Adelaide.

The amount of people in a venue will depend on the size of the place and the venue – generally, at an indoor place, the requirement is that the total number of people should not exceed 1 person per 4 square metres. For indoor private functions and at outdoor places, the total number of people should not exceed 1 person per 2 square metres. For cinemas, theatres or places where there is fixed seating, the number of people should not exceed 50% of the place's normal capacity. Children are included in considerations of density.¹

Physical distancing should be practiced by keeping 1.5 metres apart.² Physical distancing does not apply to people who live in the same house, or who are friends, family members or people who otherwise regularly see each other.³

While you do not have to wear a face mask when out in public, it is recommended that you do so if you are unable to physically distance.⁴

Staff at beauty salons, nail salons, tattoo parlours, hairdressers, day spas, massage parlours and other personal care services are required to wear masks.⁵

If you are receiving a healthcare service or disability support (including at a hospital, your local GP, a mental health provider, through the Aboriginal Community Control Health Services etc.) both you and the health care provider must be wearing a mask (note: medical exceptions to this rule may apply – contact your healthcare provider for more details).⁶

Where possible, you should still not leave the house if you feel sick, or if you are over 50 years old, particularly if you have chronic illnesses or a weakened immune system.

You can speak to a doctor on the phone or through the internet through a service called telehealth. Like a normal medical appointment, a telehealth appointment is covered by Medicare.

What do I have to do if outside of the home?

If you are outside of the home, you should practice physical distancing by keeping a distance of 1.5 metres apart from other people. The aim of physical distancing is to maintain space between yourself and others, in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

You will still need to practice physical distancing. Generally, at an indoor place, there can only be 1

¹ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 4(2) and cl 8.

² [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), see the definition of 'physical distancing principle' in cl 4(1) and cl 9.

³ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 9(3).

⁴ <https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public-content/sa+health+internet/conditions/infectious+diseases/covid-19/about+covid-19/protecting+yourself+and+others+from+covid-19/face+masks>; <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/faqs> (see 'Is it mandatory to wear a mask?').

⁵ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 13(6) and also see the definition of 'personal care services' in cl 4(1).

⁶ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 13(7) and Schedule 2.

person per 4 square metres, and at an outdoor place, there can only be 1 person per 2 square metres.⁷

When does this not apply?

There are some places where restrictions on people do not apply. Some of these places include:

- airports, public transport, medical centres and other health facilities, aged care and residential care facilities, prisons, courts, councils, parliament, food markets, work (including office buildings and factories), schools and universities, hotels and motels, places where people are travelling through (for example, Rundle Mall).

In the above situations, physical distancing should still be observed where possible.

Can I hold a private function?

You can organise a private function (including a function for a wedding or funeral) at a relevant licensed premises in a separate and designated area (whether indoor or outdoor) for up to 150 people (including children). The premises must have separate bathroom facilities and no public access.⁸ The number of guests must not exceed 1 person per 2 square metres.⁹

Food and drink (including alcohol) can be consumed by guests while standing at private functions, weddings and funerals, but guests must try their best to keep separated from other patrons of the premises.¹⁰ No shared utensils should be used.¹¹

Dancing is allowed at private functions, weddings and funerals.¹²

For religious or faith-based ceremonies, private functions, weddings and funeral services (excluding wakes),¹³ a COVID Safe Plan is required, meaning there must be an approved contact tracing system in

place to record the contact details of people who attend.¹⁴ This includes recording the person's name, phone number and the time they entered the place.¹⁵

For private functions and religious and faith-based ceremonies, a COVID Marshal is also required.¹⁶

The SA Government COVID-19 website provides further details on COVID Safe Plans and COVID Marshals.

For indoor private functions, the total number of people must not exceed 1 person per 2 square metres.¹⁷ Reasonable steps must be taken to keep 1.5 metres apart.¹⁸

What about family in other houses, can we visit each other?

You are still allowed to visit and meet with other people, including Elders. The physical distancing rules do not apply to people who live in the same house, are friends or family members, or people who regularly associate with each other.²⁰ You can have a maximum of 10 people present at your house for a gathering (including children).²¹

What if I am homeless?

If you are homeless, you may not be able to practice physical distancing. Homeless Connect SA can provide support by connecting you with services and information, providing short-term assistance until you can be connected to a specialist homelessness service, and providing referrals to specialist services.²³

Homeless Connect SA can be contacted 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, on 1800 003 308.²⁴ If you are aged between 15 and 25, you can also visit HYPYA Trace-A-Place, a youth homelessness service that helps young people access crisis accommodation and

⁷ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 4(2) and cl 8.

⁸ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 4(1) (see the definition of 'private function').

⁹ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 4(2)(b), (d) and 13(4)(a).

¹⁰ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 13(4)(b).

¹¹ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 13(4)(c).

¹² [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 13(4)(d).

¹³ The [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#) states that this excludes wakes (see definition of 'defined public activity'), but note that the [SA Gov website](#) still states that this is 'including wakes'.

¹⁴ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 10(1).

¹⁵ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 10(7).

¹⁶ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 15(1) and (8)(b)-(c).

¹⁷ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 4(2) and 8.

¹⁸ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 9.

²⁰ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 9(3).

²¹ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 4(1) (see the definition of 'prohibited gathering' in sub-clause (a)).

²³ <https://www.homelessconnectsa.org/#about-us>

²⁴ <https://www.homelessconnectsa.org/>

support, between 9am and 5pm Monday to Friday at 135 Currie Street, Adelaide SA 5000.²⁵

What if I don't feel safe in my home?

The public health directions do not prevent you from getting support if you are experiencing domestic, family or sexual violence. Single women and women and children experiencing or escaping domestic or family violence can contact the 24-hour Domestic Violence and Aboriginal Family Violence Gateway on 1800 800 098 for counselling, support and referral to safe accommodation. Men can contact MensLine Australia on 1300 78 99 78 for support.

If you are in a life-threatening or urgent situation, phone 000.

When do I have to self-isolate or quarantine?

You are required to self-isolate or self-quarantine for 14 days if:

- you have arrived in South Australia from overseas;
- you have been in close contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19;
- you are waiting for your COVID-19 test result; or
- you have tested positive for COVID-19.²⁶

If you have tested positive for COVID-19 and are required to self-quarantine for 14 days, you should:

- find a place where you can stay for 14 days starting on the date you arrive in South Australia;
- travel by the most direct practical route and means to that place;
- stay at that place, separated from other people (excluding people who usually live there) for 14 days;
- stay at that place, except:
 - (a) if you need medical care or medical supplies;
 - (b) for the purpose of submitting a COVID-19 test;
 - (c) in an emergency situation; or
 - (d) for any reason approved in advance; and

- take reasonable steps to make sure no other person enters the place unless:
 - (a) they usually live there;
 - (b) they are complying with self-quarantine requirements; or
 - (c) for medical or emergency purposes.²⁷

If you have had close contact with a person who has tested positive for COVID-19, you must also self-isolate in accordance with any directions given to you by an authorised government officer.²⁸

If you arrive in South Australia from overseas, you should stay quarantined and separated from other people at a place determined by an authorised officer for 14 days (not counting the date of your arrival in South Australia).²⁹ This does not apply if you were in any other Australian State or Territory, or New Zealand, during the 14 days prior to entering South Australia.³⁰ If required to quarantine, you may be required to pay quarantine fees to cover meals and hotel room costs.³¹

Self-isolation means staying at home. People who have to self-isolate must do so for 14 days. This means that you:

- must not leave your home unless in an emergency;
- must not go to public places;
- must not let other people in your home.

When in self-isolation, you should organise for daily necessities (such as groceries) to be delivered to you by others who are not in self-isolation or through online delivery services. If you are not sick, you do not have to wear face masks when you are in self-isolation.

A health professional (such as a doctor) or a law enforcement agency (such as the police) may also direct you to quarantine for 14 days.

Can I care for Elders and older people in Aged Care Facilities?

A person in an aged care facility can receive 1 visit per day, from up to 2 people (i.e. family member or friend). You can only be there to provide care and support to that person. Aged Care Facilities can

²⁵ <https://www.sa.gov.au/topics/housing/emergency-shelter-and-homelessness/homelessness-service-providers/homeless-connect-sa>;
<https://www.syc.net.au/home/homelessness/trace-a-place/>

²⁶ <https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/conditions/infectious+diseases/covid-19/about+covid-19/self-isolation+and+quarantine+advice+for+covid-19+%28coronavirus%29>

²⁷ [Emergency Management \(COVID-19\) \(Isolation Following Diagnosis or Close Contact\) Direction 2020](#), cl 3.

²⁸ [Emergency Management \(COVID-19\) \(Isolation Following Diagnosis or Close Contact\) Direction 2020](#), cl 4.

²⁹ [Emergency Management \(Cross Border Travel No 20\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 6.

³⁰ [Emergency Management \(Cross Border Travel No 20\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 6(3).

³¹ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/health-advice/self-isolation-and-quarantine>

approve additional visits where appropriate or necessary.³² You should practice physical distancing by keeping 1.5 metres apart.

You cannot visit an aged care facility if you:

- have during the 14 days before entry, arrived in South Australia from a place outside South Australia and you are not:
 - (a) a low community transmission zone arrival (a person who arrives in South Australia from another State or Territory, or New Zealand, and has not, during the period of 14 days immediately before their arrival in South Australia, been in a place other than South Australia or in one of the countries, states or territories mentioned above); or
 - (b) ordinarily resident at or near a South Australian border; or
- have been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 without wearing appropriate protective equipment in the last 14 days, or have a fever, chills, or other symptoms of a respiratory infection such as a cough, sore throat or shortness of breath, or loss of taste and smell;
- have not had a valid influenza vaccination in 2020; or
- you have had a COVID-19 test and are waiting for the result, unless the test was undertaken as part of routine testing when crossing the SA border.³³

If you arrive in South Australia from a place outside the state and you are not a low community transmission zone arrival (defined above) or ordinarily resident in South Australia at or near a South Australian border, you can visit an aged care facility for the purpose of providing end of life support if you wear appropriate protective equipment while visiting and self-quarantine when not visiting the facility.³⁴

Can we still get together outside for community events?

Gatherings can still happen, but people have to stay 1.5 metres apart from each other. However, this does not apply to people who live together, who are friends or family members, or people who regularly associate with each other.

While some councils have closed playgrounds, they have been advised that so long as signage and proper cleaning processes are in place, parks and playgrounds can be safely enjoyed. National parks remain open. Physical distancing of 1.5 metres should be practiced at all times.

What about Sorry Business and funerals?

Sorry Business and funerals are still allowed, and 150 people can attend a funeral (indoors or outdoors).³⁵

As outlined above, for funeral services or wakes that involve the service of food or drink, food and drink may be consumed while standing, however, no shared utensils should be used.³⁶

Where the Sorry Business or funeral is invitation only and takes place at a licensed venue, the 1 person per 2 square metres rule applies,³⁷ and reasonable steps must be taken to keep 1.5 metres apart.³⁸ Where the the Sorry Business or funeral is not held at a licensed premises and is not invitation only, the 1 person per 4 square metres rule applies.³⁹ A COVID-Safe Plan must be completed.⁴⁰

What if I can't pay my rent?

If you have lost your job, or you are making less money because of COVID-19, you should speak with your landlord as soon as possible to discuss available options.

If you fall behind in rent, you cannot be evicted if you can't pay rent because you are suffering financial hardship because of COVID-19, however, this only applies until 6 February 2021, or 28 days after all relevant declarations related to COVID-19 within South Australia have ceased – whichever is first.⁴¹

You can still be evicted for other things, like damaging your property or not paying rent because of other

³² [Emergency Management \(Residential Aged Care Facilities No 15\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 4(f).

³³ [Emergency Management \(Residential Aged Care Facilities No 15\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cll 3 and 5(1).

³⁴ [Emergency Management \(Residential Aged Care Facilities No 15\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 5(3).

³⁵ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 13(4).

³⁶ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 14(b)-(c).

³⁷ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cll 4(1)-(2) (see definition of "private function"), (8).

³⁸ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 9(1).

³⁹ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cll 4(1)-(2) (see definition of "defined activity"), (8).

⁴⁰ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 10(1).

⁴¹ <https://www.cbs.sa.gov.au/rental-advice-due-covid-19>

reasons. Landlords are not allowed to increase rent at this time.

If you get an eviction notice, you should call RentRight SA on 1800 060 462.⁴²

Are there any restrictions on movement into Aboriginal communities?

There are no South Australian Aboriginal communities subject to restrictions on movement under the Biosecurity Act. However, due to the COVID-19 Parafield cluster, the Maralinga Tjarutja (MT) Council and Yalata Anangu Aboriginal Corporation (YAAC) have imposed temporary restrictions on entry to these communities.⁴³ These are outlined below.

MT lands

- All MT traditional owners have unrestricted rights of access to MT lands. Traditional owners do not require an entry permit and they cannot be refused permission to enter.⁴⁴
- State Government public servants acting in the course of carrying out their duties are also exempt from the need to obtain an entry permit to enter the MT lands.⁴⁵ However, they must give the Council reasonable notice of the time, place and purpose of the proposed entry.⁴⁶
- A person (not being a traditional owner) who enters the MT lands without the MT Council's permission is guilty of an offence.⁴⁷
- Permission to enter the MT lands can be subject to such conditions as the Council thinks fit.⁴⁸
- Not complying with a condition of entry to the MT lands is an offence.⁴⁹

You can contact the MT Council by phone on (08) 8625 2946 or by email at reception@maralinga.com.au for further information.⁵⁰

Yalata community

- YAAC decided to close its community from 26 November 2020 and has imposed its own restrictions.⁵¹
- No one is allowed to enter Yalata, but there may be reasonable grounds for a person to enter the community to return to where they usually live.⁵²
- Emergency workers can enter and leave Yalata lands under strict travel guidelines and COVID-19 protocols. All remote workers that live at Yalata for work periods will be expected to remain at Yalata during the closure. Workers wanting to leave Yalata during the closure should contact YAAC via the details provided below.⁵³
- Essential services (including plumbers, electricians, SA Water and community controlled health workers) can enter under strict guidelines and COVID-19 screening via permit approval.⁵⁴

You can contact YAAC by phone on (08) 8625 6040 or by email at contact@yalata.com.au.⁵⁵

Can I travel to another state for work or shopping?

You should check the restrictions in specific states before you choose to travel.

The police are checking on people who have returned from other states to ensure they are complying with the mandatory 14 days of self-quarantine.

1. Essential travellers

Essential travellers include, amongst other things, national and state security and governance workers, emergency service workers, commercial transport and freight services workers, cross-border community members, persons approved to assist with providing health services, specialist workers in essential

⁴² <https://www.syc.net.au/home/rentrights/>

⁴³ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/restrictions-on-movement-into-aboriginal-communities2>

⁴⁴ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/restrictions-on-movement-into-aboriginal-communities2>; *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 (SA)*, s 17(1).

⁴⁵ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/restrictions-on-movement-into-aboriginal-communities2>; *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 (SA)*, s 18(11)(b).

⁴⁶ *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 (SA)*, s 18(12).

⁴⁷ *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 (SA)*, s 18(1).

⁴⁸ *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 (SA)*, s 18(5)(b).

⁴⁹ *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 (SA)*, s 18(7).

⁵⁰ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/restrictions-on-movement-into-aboriginal-communities2>

⁵¹ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/restrictions-on-movement-into-aboriginal-communities2>

⁵² <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/restrictions-on-movement-into-aboriginal-communities2>

⁵³ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/restrictions-on-movement-into-aboriginal-communities2>

⁵⁴ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/restrictions-on-movement-into-aboriginal-communities2>

⁵⁵ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/restrictions-on-movement-into-aboriginal-communities2>

sectors, persons seeking urgent medical, dental or health treatment, persons passing through by the most direct and practical route and means under certain circumstances, persons travelling on compassionate grounds and foreign diplomatic or consular staff.⁵⁶

There are different self-quarantine and mask requirements in place depending on which category of essential traveller you are.

2. Cross-border travel

A pre-approval process is now in place for travellers wishing to enter South Australia: Cross Border Travel Registration. All travellers, including essential travellers, intending to enter South Australia must register for the pre-approval 14 days prior to arrival.

All Australian states and New Zealand

Travellers from New Zealand, ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, TAS, Victoria and WA are able to enter South Australia directly without the requirement for COVID-19 testing or 14 day self-quarantine upon arrival, as long as during the 14 days immediately before their arrival in South Australia, they have not been in a place other than the low community-transmission zone (being New Zealand, ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, TAS, Victoria or WA).⁵⁹

Note, South Australia only opened its borders to Victoria on 1 December 2020. Previously, Victorian travellers were required to quarantine for 14 days upon entry into South Australia.⁶⁰

B. Police enforcement powers

What powers do the police have?

A police officer can require you to:

- remain isolated or segregated from other people or take other measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 to other people;
- see a doctor or have treatment (including preventative treatment);
- clean your property;
- stop any work or close any place;
- not go to an area;
- leave a place or remove any animal or person from a place.

If you do not follow a public health direction or a direction from a police officer, then a police officer can:

- issue an on the spot fine;
- issue a summons requiring you to attend court to be prosecuted for an offence; or
- arrest you and take you to the nearest police station (however, you will not be able to be detained for long because you have not committed an indictable offence). You do not have to go to the police station unless you are told you are under arrest.

A police officer can request your personal details, including your full name, date of birth, address where you are currently living, address where you usually live and your business address. You might also have to show identification.

Failing to provide your personal details or other reasonable information on request is an offence. Providing false information to police is also an offence.

You can film your interaction with police in a public place if you are concerned about your rights.

Maximum penalty

If you fail to comply with police or State government directions in relation to COVID-19:

- an officer may decide to issue an on the spot fines of up to \$1,000 for a person; or
- if the matter is prosecuted in Court, a maximum penalty of \$20,000 applies for a person or imprisonment for 2 years.⁶¹

A maximum fine of \$1,250 or imprisonment for 3 months applies if you do not give a police officer your personal details on request or provide false personal details. This penalty can be up to \$5,000 if you fail to state your full name, address or give your identification.

A maximum fine of \$10,000 applies if you hinder or obstruct operations carried out by police and other authorised officers in response to the COVID-19 situation.

Fines cannot be given to children under 16 years of age.

Appeals, waiver, reduction

⁵⁶ [Emergency Management \(Cross Border Travel No 20\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), Sch 1.

⁵⁹ [Emergency Management \(Cross Border Travel No 20\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 3 and 5.

⁶⁰ <https://www.covid-19.sa.gov.au/restrictions-and-responsibilities/travel-restrictions>

⁶¹ Emergency Management Act 2004, s 28(1).

If you are prosecuted for an offence in court, you will be able to plead a defence, and if you are convicted of the offence, you may have rights of appeal.

If you are given a fine, you can be prosecuted for the offence in Court instead. This will give you a chance to defend yourself but will cost more money and time. It can also mean that the Court can give you a bigger fine.

If you have not been given a “notice of an enforcement determination”, you can apply to the police (by a written application) for a review of the fine.

C. Businesses

All businesses that conduct a “defined public activity” must have a COVID-Safe Plan. A “defined public activity” means:

- onsite purchase and consumption of food or drink (indoor and outdoor);
- sport, fitness or recreation activities;
- indoor public meetings;
- ceremonies;
- weddings (including wedding ceremonies and receptions);
- funerals (excluding wakes);
- provision of personal care services;
- provision of public entertainment;
- provision of recreational transport;
- nightclubs;
- relevant licensed premises;
- casino or gaming areas;
- auctions and inspections for the sale or rental of property;
- driver instruction; and
- provision of health care, residential care, disability support or aged care services.⁶²

Attendee records must be kept (including each attendee’s name and contact details) to assist with contact tracing if required for the following activities:

- personal care services;
- property auctions and inspections;
- recreational transport;
- driver instruction;
- fitness or recreation activities;
- indoor public meetings;

⁶² [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 4.

⁶³ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 10.

⁶⁴ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cll 11 and 14.

- ceremonies;
- weddings;
- funerals; and
- casinos or gaming areas.⁶³

A COVID Management Plan is required if more than 1,000 people are expected to be involved with:⁶⁴

- sport, fitness or recreation;
- public entertainment;
- nightclubs
- indoor public meetings; and
- casino or gaming areas.

A COVID Management Plan is also required at:⁶⁵

- a place where people can buy and consume food or drink if there are expected to be more than 1,000 people present;
- nightclubs; and
- relevant licensed premises.

If you are conducting any of the following operations, a COVID Marshal is required.⁶⁶

- onsite purchase and consumption of food or drink (whether indoors or outdoors);
- ceremonies;
- supermarkets;
- hardware stores;
- distribution centres;
- public swimming pools;
- sporting clubs; and
- a “defined public activity” (discussed above) where a COVID Management Plan is required.

You will still need to practice physical distancing, and there can only be 1 person per 4 square metres.

Food, drink and entertainment venues

For food, drink and entertainment venues, there must be space for 4 square metres per person (not including staff).⁶⁷ Food and drinks (including alcohol) can be consumed while standing at a relevant licensed premises if it is consumed outdoors, or if consumed at a private function, best efforts are used to remain separated from other general patrons of the premises and contact tracing records are kept. Onsite purchase and consumption of food or drinks (including alcohol) is allowed if consumed while seated, and if seated at a table or bar, no food is

⁶⁵ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 14.

⁶⁶ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 15.

⁶⁷ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 8.

being prepared at or adjacent to that area and there are no communal food or drink service areas such as buffets.⁶⁸ Businesses involved in defined public activities that do not currently have a COVID-Safe Plan must complete a plan before they can commence. This includes gyms, restaurants, cafes, personal care venues and indoor public meetings.

You will still need to practice physical distancing, and there can only be 1 person per 4 square metres. COVID Marshals are required across some industry sectors to ensure capacity, physical distancing and infection control requirements are met. If you manage or own any of the following businesses or operations, you will need a COVID Marshal:

- supermarkets and hardware stores;
- ceremonies and private functions;
- gyms and fitness centres;
- swimming pools used by the public;
- sporting clubs;
- distribution centres;
- onsite purchase and consumption of food or drink (indoor or outdoor);
- any other activity where a COVID Management Plan is required;
- any operations specified by the State Co-ordinator.⁶⁹

A COVID Management Plan is required in the following situations:

- if more than 1,000 people are expected to attend a “defined public activity” (discussed above);
- if more than 1,000 people are expected to attend a place where food or drink can be purchased;
- nightclubs; and
- relevant licensed premises.⁷⁰

Note, no activity previously admitted under a COVID Management Plan can take place before 1 December 2020.

D. Who to call for help or information?

General information and helplines

- **SA COVID-19 Information Line:** 1800 253 787 (open 9am to 5pm)
- **SA COVID-19 Mental Health Support Line:** 1800 632 753 (open 8am to 8pm)

If you need to talk to someone about fines?

- **Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement:** 1800 643 222 or www.alrm.org.au

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This guidance sheet is not a substitute for legal advice. You should contact a lawyer for specific legal advice or referral.

⁶⁸ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 9 and 10

⁶⁹ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 15

⁷⁰ [Emergency Management \(Public Activities No 14\) \(COVID-19\) Direction 2020](#), cl 14.