

Public Health Act 1997

DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 16

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


- (a) if a person is diagnosed with the disease in Tasmania while the person is at a place other than the primary residence of the person, the person –
 - (i) must –
 - (A) travel directly from that place to premises that are suitable for the person to reside in; and
 - (B) remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; or
 - (ii) must –
 - (A) travel directly from that place to a hospital for medical treatment; and
 - (B) after being discharged, or released, from the hospital, travel directly to premises that are suitable for the person to reside in; and
 - (C) remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; and
- (b) if a person is diagnosed with the disease in Tasmania while the person is at the person's primary residence, the person –
 - (i) must –
 - (A) remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; or

- (B) travel directly to premises that are suitable for the person to reside in and remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; or
- (ii) must –
 - (A) travel directly from that place to a hospital for medical treatment; and
 - (B) after being discharged, or released, from the hospital, travel directly to premises that are suitable for the person to reside in; and
 - (C) remain in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (c) until the person is given a release from isolation; and
- (c) if a person is diagnosed with the disease in Tasmania, the person must remain in, or on, the relevant premises in relation to the person until the person is given a release from isolation, except –
 - (i) for the purpose of attending premises to obtain medical care and the person –
 - (A) travels directly to those premises; and
 - (B) returns directly to the relevant premises in relation to the person after obtaining that care; or
 - (ii) in an emergency situation that requires the person to leave those premises to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the person –
 - (A) immediately returns to the premises once the emergency situation has passed; or
 - (B) once the emergency situation has passed, travels directly to other premises that are suitable for the person to reside in until the person is given a release from isolation; and
- (d) if a person is diagnosed with the disease in Tasmania, the person must not permit any other person to enter the relevant premises in relation to the person, unless –

- (i) the other person –
 - (A) is residing at those premises; and
 - (B) usually resides at those premises; and
 - (C) remains in, or on, those premises in accordance with paragraph (e); or
 - (ii) the other person is residing at those premises for the purposes of self-isolation, or quarantine, in respect of the disease; or
 - (iii) the other person is entering those premises to respond to an emergency situation, whether that emergency is medical or otherwise.
- (e) if another person resides with a person diagnosed with the disease in accordance with paragraph (d)(i), the other person must not leave the premises until 14 days after the person diagnosed is given a release from isolation or 14 days after the other person's last close contact with the person diagnosed, whichever is earlier, except –
- (i) for the purpose of attending premises to obtain medical care and the other person –
 - (A) travels directly to those premises; and
 - (B) returns directly to the premises, where he or she is residing with the person diagnosed with the disease, after obtaining that care; or
 - (ii) for the purpose of residing in other premises, with the approval of the Director of Public Health or his or her delegate –
 - (A) that are suitable for the other person to reside in; and
 - (B) until the relevant 14-day period in this paragraph has passed; or
 - (iii) in an emergency situation that requires the other person to leave those premises to protect his or her personal safety, or the safety of another, and the other person –
 - (A) immediately returns to the premises once the emergency situation has passed; or
 - (B) once the emergency situation has passed, travels directly to other premises that are suitable for the other person to

reside in until 14 days after the person diagnosed, as referred to in this paragraph, is given a release from isolation; and

- (f) in this direction –
- (i) **release from isolation**, in relation to a person, means that the person has been given certification, in writing, by a relevant officer as meeting the criteria for discharge from isolation under the relevant guidelines of the Department of Health; and
 - (ii) **relevant officer** means a person of the class of persons identified, in the manner approved by the Director of Public Health, as being able to give a person a release from isolation for the purposes of this direction; and
 - (iii) **relevant premises**, in relation to a person, means a reference to premises referred to in paragraph (a)(i)(A), (a)(ii)(B), (b)(i), (b)(ii)(B), (c)(ii)(B) or (e)(ii)(B), whichever is relevant to the person.

Dated: 20. 3. 2020
Signed: 

Director of Public Health