

Guidance for the Pandemic (Workplace)

Order 2022 (No. 6)

The presence of a person with a positive or probable diagnosis for COVID-19 at a work premises is considered to pose an immediate risk of transmission to persons who attend, or may attend the work premises.

This Order imposes specific obligations on employers to assist in reducing the frequency of outbreaks of COVID-19 in Victorian workplaces.

A worker must self-isolate and not attend a work premises if they have been tested for COVID-19 and they are awaiting the result of that test.

An employer must take reasonable steps to ensure:

- (1) all workers carry and wear a face covering where appropriate; and
- (2) implement a COVIDSafe Plan which addresses health and safety issues arising from COVID-19.

Where the work premises is an open premises, employers must also:

- (1) keep a record of all persons who attend the work premises, including the person's name, date and time, contact number and areas of the work premises the person attended; and
- (2) comply with the Victorian Government QR code system and display appropriate signage for the type of work premises as specified by this Order.

Where the work premises is not an open premises, employers may keep a record of all persons who attend the work premises, including the person's name, date and time, contact number and areas of the work premises the person attended.

This Order specifies the appropriate response of an employer in the circumstance of a symptomatic person or confirmed case of COVID-19 in the work premises.

Failure to comply with this Order may result in penalties.

This guidance does not form part of the Pandemic (Workplace) Order 2022 (No. 6) and is for explanatory purposes only.

Pandemic (Workplace) Order 2022 (No. 6)

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Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008

Pandemic (Workplace) Order 2022 (No. 6)

I, Martin Foley, Minister for Health, make the following Order under the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** in the belief that this Order is reasonably necessary to protect public health throughout Victoria from the serious risk arising from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic disease.

Part 1 – Preliminary

1. Objective

- (1) The purpose of this Order is to establish specific obligations on employers and workers in relation to managing the risk associated with COVID-19 transmission in the work premises.
- (2) This Order must be read together with the pandemic orders in force.
- (3) This Order is intended to supplement any obligation an employer may have under the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004** and is not intended to derogate from any such obligations.

2. Citation

This Order may be referred to as the **Pandemic (Workplace) Order 2022 (No. 6)**.

3. Authorising Provision

This Order is made under section 165AI of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**.

4. Commencement and revocation

- (1) This Order commences at 11:59:00pm on 25 February 2022 and ends at 11:59:00pm on 12 April 2022.
- (2) The **Pandemic (Workplace) Order 2022 (No. 5)** is revoked at 11:59:00pm on 25 February 2022.

5. Definitions

Terms used in the Order have meanings set out in Schedule 1.

6. Application of this Order

This Order applies to the whole State of Victoria.

Part 2 – Workplace Orders

Division 1 – Precautionary measures

7. Operation of a work premises

- (1) Where an employer permits or requires work to be performed at a work premises, the employer must comply with clauses 8 to 13.
- (2) A worker must not attend a work premises if they have undertaken a COVID-19 PCR test or a COVID-19 rapid antigen test and they are awaiting the result of that test except if more than 7 days has passed since the date of the test.

8. Face coverings requirement

- (1) An employer must take reasonable steps to ensure a worker, when working at a work premises:
 - (a) carries a face covering at all times, except where an exception in the **Movement and Gathering Order** applies; and
 - (b) wears a face covering where required to do so in accordance with any other pandemic orders in force, except where an exception in the **Movement and Gathering Order** applies.

Note: face shields on their own do not meet the face covering requirements. Please refer to the Department's guidelines for further information.

- (1A) An employer of an education premises must take all reasonable steps to ensure that each student who physically attends the education premises complies with any requirement to wear a face covering that may apply to the student under the **Movement and Gathering Order**.

9. COVIDSafe Plan

- (1) Subject to subclause (3), an employer must, for each work premises:
 - (a) have in place a COVIDSafe Plan, which addresses the health and safety issues arising from COVID-19, including but not limited to:

Note: employers can use the template plan accessible from the following website for guidance: www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/covidsafe-plan, as amended or replaced from time to time by the Victorian Government.

- (i) where applicable, the employer's process for implementing the record-keeping obligation under clause 10(1);
- (ii) the appropriate level of PPE to be worn at the work premises;
- (iii) actions taken by the employer to mitigate the introduction of COVID-19 at the work premises;

Examples: temperature testing, provision and training for PPE use, physical distancing requirements (e.g. closing or reconfiguring common areas such as lunchrooms to support workers remaining 1.5 metres apart at all times).

- (iv) the processes which the employer has put in place to respond to any symptomatic person or any confirmed case of COVID-19 at the work premises, taking into account the employer's obligations under this Order;
 - (v) an acknowledgement that the employer understands its responsibilities and obligations under this Order; and
- (b) document and evidence, and require its managers to document and evidence, implementation of the COVIDSafe Plan.

(2) The employer and the employer's workers must comply with the COVIDSafe Plan.

(3) An employer is not required to comply with subclause (1):

- (a) for any work premises that have no workers working at that work premises; or
- (b) in relation to:
 - (i) each individual vehicle that makes up a fleet of two or more vehicles; and

Note 1: despite subparagraph (i), an employer must have a COVIDSafe Plan in relation to a fleet of two or more vehicles.

Note 2: where an employer owns, operates or controls only one vehicle, then it must have a COVIDSafe Plan for that vehicle.

Example: where an employer owns, operates or controls only one vehicle used to provide commercial passenger vehicle services or a vehicle used to provide passenger services, then it must have a COVIDSafe Plan for that vehicle.

- (ii) vehicles used predominantly by a worker to travel between the work premises and the worker's ordinary place of residence; or

Note: each vehicle used predominantly as a work premises (e.g. food trucks, dental vans) requires a COVIDSafe Plan.

- (c) in relation to a premises governed by an owners corporation where that premises has:

- (i) no shared spaces; or
- (ii) only shared outdoor spaces (such as shared driveways, lawns or gardens).

Note: an owners corporation is required to have a COVIDSafe Plan for all premises where there are shared indoor spaces (for example: hallways, underground carparking facilities, or gyms).

- (4) An employer must:

- (a) ensure the COVIDSafe Plan is held at the work premises at all times; and
- (b) immediately present a copy of the COVIDSafe Plan on request to an Authorised Officer; and
- (c) comply with any direction given by an Authorised Officer or WorkSafe inspector to modify a COVIDSafe Plan, including:
 - (i) following an outbreak of confirmed cases of COVID-19 at a work premises; or
 - (ii) if the Authorised Officer considers that the COVIDSafe Plan is not fit for purpose; and
- (d) implement any modifications required in accordance with paragraph (c).

10. Record-keeping obligations (records requirement)

- (1) Subject to subclause (4), an employer must keep a record of all persons who attend the work premises if the work premises is an open premises, which includes:
 - (a) the person's first name; and
 - (b) the person's surname; and
 - (c) a contact phone number; and
 - (d) the date and time at which the person attended the work premises; and
 - (e) the areas of the work premises which the person attended.

Note 1: where a venue is not staffed, an employer will have complied with the records requirement if they display instructions in a prominent location that clearly explain how patrons and other visitors to the venue should record their details.

Note 2: where a person does not have a phone number, an employer may comply with the record-keeping requirement by registering that person's contact details using a phone number for the contact most likely to be able to locate the person, such as a known relative, carer, or the phone number of the employer itself.

- (2) Subject to subclauses (3) to (6), in relation to a work premises that is an open premises, an employer must:
 - (a) comply with subclause (1) using the Victorian Government QR code system; and
 - (b) make reasonable efforts to ensure that a person required to record an attendance at the work premises in accordance with paragraph (a) can do so using the Victorian Government QR code system for that purpose even where they do not have access to a personal mobile phone or other device that enables them to do so; and

Note: compliance with paragraph (b) could include making a terminal (e.g. a tablet or other device) available for persons to register their contact details via the Victorian Government QR code system and staff available to provide assistance to persons to do so.

- (c) where:

- (i) it is not reasonably practicable for a person to record an attendance at the open premises using the Victorian Government QR code system; or
- (ii) there is an access issue that prevents the Victorian Government QR code system from operating,

then the employer must use an alternative record-keeping method to comply with the records requirement; and

Example: where a venue has no internet coverage, such as in a remote location, manual records could be kept and stored electronically by the venue.

- (d) information collected by an employer using an alternative record-keeping method under subclause (2)(c) must be provided by the employer to Service Victoria if requested to do so by the Department or Service Victoria; and
- (e) prominently display signage at each entrance to the open premises so that members of the public can record their attendance using the Victorian Government QR code system; and

Note: signage may also be displayed nearby to an entrance as well as at the entrance (for example, inside the open premises, in a hallway or waiting room near the entrance) if required to prevent people lining up outside or congregating at the entrance.

- (f) where the open premises is a food and drink premises, excluding a food and drink premises that is a food court:
 - (i) prominently display signage at all points of sale and at all points of service, so that members of the public can record their attendance using the Victorian Government QR code system; and

Note: open premises to which paragraph (f) applies are required to comply with the signage requirements in paragraph (f) in addition to the signage requirements in paragraph (e).

- (ii) ensure that a staff member requests all members of the public attending the open premises to record their attendance at:
 - (A) an entrance to the open premises; or
 - (B) a point of sale; or
 - (C) a point of service; and

Note: a point of sale includes where a customer pays for goods or services. A point of service includes where a worker interacts with a customer other than at a point of sale during their attendance, for example, a waiter attending a table to take an order, or when greeting a customer once they have entered the work premises.

- (3) Where a person who attends an open premises is unable to check in using the Victorian Government QR code system for the purpose of subclauses (1) or (6), that information may be collected by an employer from another person on behalf of the first person using the Victorian Government QR code system for that purpose.
- (4) An employer is not required to comply with the records requirement in subclause (1):
 - (a) in relation to essential support groups and health services if confidentiality is typically required; or

Example: support groups for alcohol and drugs or family violence typically require confidentiality.
 - (b) in relation to common property areas governed by an owners corporation; or
 - (c) in relation to persons receiving contactless ‘click and collect’ services where the transaction does not involve entering any indoor space at a work premises; or

Example: attending a retail facility where a worker drops the goods into the boot of a customer’s car whilst the customer remains in the car.
 - (d) in relation to takeaway food providers in respect of customers attending the premises for the sole purpose of collecting food at a drive-through window; or
 - (e) in relation to emergency workers attending a work premises for the purposes of responding to an emergency where complying with the records requirement is not practicable in the circumstances; or
 - (f) in relation to attendances at a work premises for the purposes of police matters (including investigations), and the administration of justice where the person who is the subject of the record requests that their attendance is kept confidential; or

- (g) in relation to workers of, or visitors to premises owned or operated by, intelligence agencies who attend that premises for reasons of national security.
- (5) An employer is not required to comply with subclause (2) in relation to work premises that are:
- (a) premises where pre-ordered goods are being delivered via contactless delivery; or
- Example: a meal delivery service driver attending a premises to drop a meal ordered via an app at the door is not required to check-in at that premises.*
- (b) a private residence attended by workers for the purposes of undertaking work.
- Note: this excludes common property areas governed by an owners corporation.*
- (6) In handling any information collected under subclause (1), an employer who uses a system other than the Victorian Government QR code system, must:
- (a) not collect personal information unless the information is necessary to meet the requirements outlined in subclause (1); or
 - (b) use reasonable endeavours to protect the personal information from use or disclosure, other than in accordance with a request made by an Authorised Officer (or a person assisting an Authorised Officer); and
- Note: information should be collected in a way that protects it from being disclosed to other patrons.*
- Example: where using a paper-based method, a sheet of paper could be placed over previous visitor details on a sheet that records the names.*
- (c) use reasonable endeavours to notify the person from whom the personal information is being collected that the primary purpose of collection is for COVID-19 contact tracing, and that their personal information may be collected and stored by the Victorian Government for this purpose; and
 - (d) destroy the information as soon as reasonably practicable following 28 days after the attendance at the work premises, unless a statutory requirement permits or requires the personal information to be retained; and

*Note: paragraph **Error! Reference source not found.** is intended to apply to employers who use or owners who collect information pursuant to subclauses (1) or (6) using a method other than the Victorian Government QR code system, whether or not:*

- (a) *the employer also uses or the owner also uses the Victorian Government QR code system to comply with subclauses (1) or (6); or*
 - (b) *the system used by the employer or made available by the owner links to the Victorian Government QR code system.*
- (7) In handling any information collected under subclauses (1) or (8), Service Victoria and/or another operator of the Victorian Government QR code system must destroy the information as soon as reasonably practicable following 28 days after the attendance at the work premises unless a statutory requirement permits or requires the personal information to be retained.
- (8) An employer may keep a record of all persons who attend the work premises if the work premises is not an open premises, which includes:
 - (a) the person's first name; and
 - (b) the person's surname; and
 - (c) the person's phone number; and
 - (d) the date and time at which the person attended the work premises; and
 - (e) the areas of the work premises which the person attended,using the Victorian Government QR code system.

11. Signage requirements (signage requirement)

- (1) Where any other pandemic orders in force require a face covering to be worn in a work premises or part of a work premises:
 - (a) an employer in relation to that work premises; or
 - (b) a person who owns, operates or controls that work premises,must display a sign at each public entry advising that each person entering the work premises must wear a face covering, unless an exception under a pandemic order in force applies.
- (2) An employer or a person who owns, operates or controls a work premises, is not required to comply with subclause (1) in relation to a work premises:

- (a) that is a food and drink premises or a retail premises; or
- (b) at which an event with 30,000 or more patrons in attendance is being held.

Division 2 – Responding to a symptomatic person or a confirmed COVID-19 case

12. Responding to a symptomatic person in a work premises

- (1) An employer must not require a worker to perform work at a work premises if the worker is a symptomatic person.
- (2) As soon as practicable after becoming aware of a symptomatic person who has attended a work premises in the period commencing 48 hours prior to the onset of symptoms, an employer must:
 - (a) advise the worker that they are required to comply with the relevant requirements set out in the Testing Requirements for Contacts and Exposed Persons and, where applicable, follow the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure; and
 - (b) ensure appropriate records are maintained in accordance with clause 10(1) in order to support contact tracing if the symptomatic person becomes a confirmed case, particularly from the period commencing 48 hours prior to the onset of symptoms in the symptomatic person; and

Note: this will include, for example, rosters and worker details, and details of all visitors to the work premises, to ascertain which persons were present at the work premises and who they may have come into contact with.

- (c) inform all workers (including the health and safety representative) to be vigilant about the onset of COVID-19 symptoms and advise all workers to comply with the relevant requirements set out in the Testing Requirements for Contacts and Exposed Persons and, where applicable, follow the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure if they become symptomatic.

13. Responding to a confirmed case of COVID-19 in a work premises

- (1) A worker who has received a positive result from a COVID-19 PCR test or a COVID-19 rapid antigen test must, as soon as practicable, notify the operator of any work premises at which the diagnosed person or the probable case ordinarily works, if the diagnosed person or the probable case attended an indoor space at the work premises during their Infectious Period.

- (2) As soon as practicable after becoming aware of a diagnosed person or a probable case who has attended the work premises in the Infectious Period, the operator must:
- (a) to the extent not already completed, direct the diagnosed person or the probable case not to attend the work premises and advise them to self-isolate immediately in accordance with the relevant requirements in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order** and support the worker in doing so, by either:
 - (i) directing the worker to travel home immediately (and providing support to the worker to do so); or
 - (ii) where the worker is unable to travel home immediately, directing the worker to isolate themselves at the work premises and, whilst doing so, to wear a face covering and remain at least 1.5 metres from any other person at the work premises, until the worker can return home later that day to self-isolate; and

Note: the worker should isolate in a separate room from other persons, where possible.
 - (b) take reasonable steps to notify all workers that are exposed persons at the work premises that they:
 - (i) may have been exposed to COVID-19; and
 - (ii) must comply with the relevant requirements set out in the Testing Requirements for Contacts and Exposed Persons and, where applicable, follow the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure; and
 - (iii) must produce to the operator of the work premises acceptable evidence of a negative result from any COVID-19 test they are required to complete in accordance with the Testing Requirements for Contacts and Exposed Persons before being permitted to return to the work premises; and
 - (c) inform all workers (including health and safety representatives) to be vigilant about the onset of COVID-19 symptoms and advise all workers to comply with the relevant requirements set out in the Testing Requirements for Contacts and Exposed Persons and, where applicable, follow the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure, if they become symptomatic; and

- (d) put in place appropriate control and/or risk management measures to reduce the risk of spreading COVID-19 at the work premises; and

Note: employers are encouraged to ensure that any risks identified from the confirmed case are addressed in these control measures.

Examples: increasing the implementation and enforcement of control measures with respect to PPE (such as face coverings) and physical distancing.

- (e) where the work premises (or part of the work premises) is closed, not re-open that work premises (or that part of the work premises which was closed) until all of the following have occurred:

- (i) the employer has complied with all of its obligations under paragraphs (a) to (d); and
- (ii) the Department has completed all relevant contact tracing.

Note: employers must comply with their obligations under occupational health and safety laws.

- (3) As soon as practicable after becoming aware that at least 5 confirmed cases attended the work premises within a 7 day period, the operator must notify the Department (or other entity nominated by the Department on its website) and:
 - (a) notify it of the actions taken in accordance with subclause (2)(a) to (d); and
 - (b) provide it with a copy of the risk assessment conducted in accordance with subclause (2)(d); and
 - (c) provide it with contact details of any exposed persons (whether or not workers) identified pursuant to subclause (2)(b); and
 - (d) comply with any further directions given by the Department or WorkSafe in relation to closure of the work premises (or part of the work premises) and/or cleaning.

14. Testing requirements for exposed persons

A person who has been notified under clause 13(2)(b) that they are an exposed person at a work premises must:

- (1) comply with the relevant requirements set out in the Testing Requirements for Contacts and Exposed Persons and, where applicable, follow the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure; and
- (2) produce to the operator of the work premises acceptable evidence of a negative result from any COVID-19 test they are required to complete in accordance with the Testing Requirements for Contacts and Exposed Persons within 24 hours of receiving the negative result and before returning to the work premises.

Note: the exposed person's parent, guardian or carer may notify the operator of the work premises on behalf of the exposed person, for the purpose of subclause (2).

15. Collection of information by operators of a work premises

- (1) The operator of a work premises must collect, record and store the following information:
 - (a) a list of workers who have been notified under clause 13(2)(b) that they are exposed persons; and
 - (b) any results of tests for COVID-19 of workers who have been notified under clause 13(2)(b) that they are exposed persons, including the acceptable evidence of a negative test result for COVID-19 provided to the operator of the work premises under clause 14(2).
- (2) For the purposes of complying with this clause, an operator of a work premises is authorised to use any information that it holds under subclause (1).

Part 3 – General provisions

16. Relationship with other Orders

If there is any inconsistency between this Order and an Order or other requirement contained in a **Detention Notice**, these Orders are inoperative to the extent of the inconsistency.

17. Severability

To the extent that any part of this Order is held to be in excess of power or otherwise invalid it is intended that it is to be taken to be valid to the extent to which it is not in excess of that power.

18. Transitional provisions

- (1) A reference in any pandemic order in force to a Revoked Workplace Order is taken on and after the commencement of this Order to be a reference to this Order.
- (2) Any act, matter or thing that had effect under a Revoked Workplace Order immediately before it was revoked continues to have effect under this Order.
- (3) Without limiting subclause (2), this Order is subject to any exemption, benefit, requirement or entitlement (however described) to which a Revoked Workplace Order was subject immediately before it was revoked.
- (4) This clause is subject to any express provision to the contrary in this Order.

19. Service Victoria authorisation

- (1) The Service Victoria CEO is authorised to:
 - (a) collect, use and disclose information about the attendance of a person at a work premises, including at a work premises where the employer is not required to record the person's attendance under this Order; and
 - (b) store that information for a period of 28 days after the attendance of the person at the work premises unless a statutory requirement permits or requires the personal information to be retained,

that is collected through:

- (c) the Victorian Government QR code system; or
- (d) the disclosure of the attendance information by an employer to the Service Victoria CEO that was collected by the employer using an alternative record-keeping method put in place to comply with the records requirement under this Order or a Revoked Workplace Order.

Part 4 – Penalties

20. Penalties

Section 165BN of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** provides:

Failure to comply with pandemic order, direction or other requirement

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person refuses or fails to comply with a pandemic order, or with a direction given to the person, or a requirement made of the person, in the exercise of a pandemic management power.

Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 60 penalty units;

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate, 300 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.

*Note: the **Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2019** provide for infringement notices to be served on any person who has refused or failed to comply (without a reasonable excuse) with a pandemic order, or a direction given or a requirement made in the exercise of a pandemic management power. The amount payable pursuant to the infringement notice varies depending on the nature of the failure or refusal and the age of the person.*

Schedule 1 – Definitions

For the purposes of this Order:

Additional Industry Obligations Order means the **Pandemic (Additional Industry Obligations) Order 2022 (No. 7)** as amended or replaced from time to time;

Authorised Officer has the same meaning as in the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**;

commercial passenger vehicle service has the meaning given in section 4 of the **Commercial Passenger Vehicle Industry Act 2017**;

confirmed case means a diagnosis of COVID-19 in a worker at the work premises from a COVID-19 PCR test or a COVID-19 rapid antigen test and includes a worker who is a diagnosed person or a probable case;

COVID-19 means the contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2;

COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (General Workers) Order means the **Pandemic COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (General Workers) Order 2022 (No. 3)** as amended or replaced from time to time;

COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Specified Facilities) Order means the **Pandemic COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Specified Facilities) Order 2022 (No. 6)** as amended or replaced from time to time;

COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Specified Workers) Order means the **Pandemic COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (Specified Workers) Order 2022 (No. 5)** as amended or replaced from time to time;

COVID-19 PCR test has the same meaning as in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

COVID-19 rapid antigen test has the same meaning as in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure has the same meaning as in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

COVID-19 symptoms means symptoms consistent with COVID-19, including but not limited to the following:

- (1) a fever ($\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) or consistent fever of less than 37.5°C (such as night sweats, chills);
- (2) acute respiratory infection (such as cough, shortness of breath, sore throat);

(3) loss of smell;

(4) loss of taste;

COVIDSafe Plan has the meaning in clause 9(1);

Department means the Department of Health;

Detention Notice means a notice given to a person requiring the person to be detained for a specified period;

diagnosed person has the same meaning as in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

education premises has the same meaning as in the **Movement and Gathering Order**;

emergency has the same meaning as in the **Emergency Management Act 2013**;

emergency worker has the same meaning as in the **Sentencing Act 1991**;

employee includes a person who is self-employed;

employer means a person who owns, operates or controls work premises (or a work premises) and includes a person who is self-employed;

exposed person has the same meaning as in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

face covering means a fitted face mask that covers the nose and mouth to provide the wearer protection against infection;

food and drink premises has the same meaning as in the **Open Premises Order**;

food court has the same meaning as in the **Liquor Control Reform Act 1998**;

general worker has the same meaning as in the **COVID-19 Mandatory Vaccination (General Workers) Order**;

health and safety representative has the same meaning as in the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004**;

indoor space has the same meaning as in the **Open Premises Order**;

Infectious Period has the same meaning as in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

inspector has the same meaning as in the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004**;

Movement and Gathering Order means the **Pandemic (Movement and Gathering) Order 2022 (No. 4)** as amended or replaced from time to time;

open premises has the same meaning as in the **Open Premises Order**;

Open Premises Order means the **Pandemic (Open Premises) Order 2022 (No. 5)** as replaced or amended from time to time;

outbreak has the same meaning as in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

outdoor space has the same meaning as in the **Open Premises Order**;

owner has the same meaning as in the **Commercial Passenger Vehicle Industry Act 2017**;

owners corporation has the same meaning as in the **Owners Corporations Act 2006**;

pandemic orders in force has the same meaning as in the **Movement and Gathering Order**;

passenger services has the same meaning as in the **Transport Integration Act 2010**;

PPE means personal protective equipment;

premises has the same meaning as in the **Open Premises Order**;

probable case has the same meaning as in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order means the **Pandemic (Quarantine, Isolation and Testing) Order 2022 (No. 5)** as amended or replaced from time to time;

reasonably practicable is to have its ordinary and common sense meaning;

records requirement means the requirements in clause 10;

retail premises has the same meaning as in the **Movement and Gathering Order**;

Revoked Workplace Order means the **Workplace Directions (No. 57)** or the **Pandemic (Workplace) Order 2022 (No. 5)**, or their predecessors;

self-isolate has the same meaning as in the **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

self-quarantine has the same meaning as in **Quarantine, Isolation and Testing Order**;

Service Victoria has the same meaning as in the **Service Victoria Act 2018**;

Service Victoria CEO has the same meaning as in the **Service Victoria Act 2018**;

signage requirement has the meaning in clause 11;

Students with Disabilities Transport Program means the program of that name administered by the Department of Education and Training;

symptomatic person means a person that is experiencing one or more COVID-19 symptoms, unless those symptoms are caused by an underlying health condition or medication;

Testing Requirements for Contacts and Exposed Persons means the document titled 'Testing Requirements for Contacts and Exposed Persons' as amended or reissued from time to time by the Secretary of the Department of Health;

vehicle has the same meaning as in the **Open Premises Order**;

Victorian Government QR code system means the digital system provided by the Service Victoria CEO and other parts of the Victorian Government that enables a person to record their attendance;

Visitors to Hospitals and Care Facilities Order means the **Pandemic (Visitors to Hospitals and Care Facilities) Order 2022 (No. 3)** as amended or replaced from time to time;

work premises means a premises in which work is undertaken, including any vehicle whilst being used for work purposes, but excluding a person's ordinary place of residence;

Note: this includes a community facility such as a community centre or community hall, or a public library, or a place of worship, or a home or residential property when a business is operated from that home or residential property.

worker includes employees, subcontractors (and their employees), volunteers and any other person engaged or permitted by an employer to perform work;

WorkSafe means WorkSafe Victoria.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Foley', is positioned above the name of the Minister for Health.

Martin Foley MP, Minister for Health

25 February 2022