Victorian Soaring Association

"Doing Gliding Differently"

COVID Safety Plan for Victorian Gliding Clubs

Version 7

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Purpose of This Document

On the 26th March 2021, the Victorian government announced its roadmap for further easing of COVID-19 restrictions.

The purpose of this document is to:-

- Formulate a "Flight Plan" for a return to gliding club flight operations in a safe manner.
- Provide policy guidance to clubs during the phased relaxation of restrictions in line with legislation and best practice, whilst maintaining a safe environment for members to enjoy sport.
- Be used as a template in developing a COVID Safety Plan that is approved by the relevant authorities
- Be used by clubs in meeting their obligations at law in regard to various restrictions
- Be used by members as a checklist for individual operations.

The makeup of this document is in sections.

- The *"Flight Plan"* is designed to give an overview of "Doing Gliding Differently" in relation to flight operations, during staged transition from lockdown, to align with the Victorian Government's Roadmap.
- Implementation guidelines of the Flight Plan Phase 1 from 12th May
- Implementation guidelines of the following phases will be added progressively when details are known.
- Framework for a COVID Safety Plan
- Airworthiness and Operations
- Checklists and resources for members
- Appendices
- Reference materials

Overarching Legalities

Victorian and Federal Government Health

Gliding Federation of Australia

Civil Aviation Safety Authority

Executive Operations Manager:- MOSP

Chief Flying Instructors:- MOSP

Airworthiness Officers:- MOSP

COVIDSAFE SETTINGS – FROM 6PM FRIDAY 26 MARCH 2021

STAY SAFE
STAY OPEN

Note: Cleaning, signage, record keeping, and other COVIDSafe requirements continue to apply for all venues and facilities with onsite operations as per Workplace Directions. The Density Quotient (DQ) applies to all venues and spaces that are accessible to the public (and in closed workplaces, to shared spaces such as lunchrooms).

	COVIDSAFE SETTINGS
Social	• **Leave home:** No restriction on reasons to leave home but stay safe. • **Public gatherings:** Up to 200 people can gather in public from any number of households, infants under 12 months are not included in the cap. • **Visitors to the home**: Up to 100 visitors can visit a home in a day (infants under 12 months are not counted in the cap). Visitors may be from any number of households and may visit either together or separately. Front and backyards are considered part of the home.
Face masks	• **Face masks:** Must be carried at all times. Mandatory when travelling on public transport or when travelling in a commercial passenger vehicle (unless a lawful exemption applies), by visitors to a hospital and by visitors to a care facility (while indoors). Not required in retail settings. • Any person diagnosed or suspected of having COVID-19, or who is a close contact of someone diagnosed with COVID-19, must wear a face covering if leaving home/accommodation for a permitted reason, such as medical care.
Education and childcare	• **Childcare and early education:** Open. • **Schools:** Open. • **Adult education:** Open with no density quotient required in classroom settings.
Work	• Workers may attend onsite as required. On-site office work will no longer be capped (both public and private sectors). • All workplaces with onsite workers require a COVIDSafe Plan.
Eating and drinking out	• **Hospitality:** Density quotient of 1 per 2 sqm for indoor and outdoor hospitality venues. No requirement for seated service. All venues are required to use the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system for electronic record keeping (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty). • **Food courts:** Indoor and outdoor food courts open with a density quotient of 1 per 2 sqm. No patron cap for indoor food courts.

	COVIDSAFE SETTINGS
Exercise and recreation	• **Indoor physical recreation and community sport:** A density quotient of 1 per 2sqm applies to each space. No caps on gym and exercise classes (other than limits imposed by dentisty quotients) COVID Marshals required when gyms are staffed. At times when gyms are unstaffed, a density quotient of 1 per 4sqm applies. Signage must state the number of people permitted inside, disinfectant and other cleaning products must be supplied for use by patrons, and electronic record keeping through the Services Vic application or a government API-linked digital system is required (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty). Venues with capacity of greater than 500 patrons must publish a COVIDSafe Plan online. • **Outdoor physical recreation and community sport:** No cap on outdoor fitness classes other than density quotient of 1 per 2sqm. Electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system is required (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty). Venues with capacity of greater than 500 patrons must publish a COVIDSafe Plan online. • **Pools, spas, saunas, steam rooms and springs:** Indoor venues open with a density quotient of 1 per 2sqm when using electronic recording keeping (if not using electronic record keeping, density quotient of 1 per 4sqm applies). Outdoor pools open with a density quotient of 1 per 2 sqm. Electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system is required (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty).
Ceremonies and special occasions	• **Weddings:** No maximum attendee caps indoors or outdoors. Record keeping requirements as per the venue where the wedding is held. For weddings held at a private residence, the private gathering limit of 100 people applies. • **Funerals:** No maximum attendee caps indoors or outdoors. Record keeping requirements as per the venue where the funeral is held. For funerals held at a private residence, the private gathering limit of 100 people applies. • **Ceremonies and religious gatherings:** Density quotient of 1 per 2sqm applies. Venues must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty). Indoor and outdoor ceremonies can occur at the same time. Indoor and outdoor ceremonies can occur at the same time.
Community venues, including libraries and toy libraries	• **Community venues and facilities including libraries and toy libraries:** No patron caps with a density quotient of 1 per 2sqm. Must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty). • **Creative arts facilities:** No patron caps with a density quotient of 1 per 2sqm. All venues must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty.
Real estate	• **Real estate:** Inspections and auctions operating with a density quotient of 1 per 2sqm. Mandatory use of electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty).

	COVIDSAFE SETTINGS
Entertainment facilities	• **Seated entertainment venues (indoors and outdoors):** Up to 75 per cent total capacity with maximum patron cap of 1000 people per space. Density quotient of 1 per 2sqm (including foyers, bars, bathrooms etc) and outdoor spaces. All venues must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty). Arrangements for capacity over 1000 are determined on an individual basis under the Public Events Framework. Venues with capacity of greater than 500 patrons must publish a COVIDSafe Plan online. • **Indoor non-seated venues (such as galleries):** Up to 75 per cent total capacity with maximum patron cap of 1000 people per space. Density quotient of 1 per 2sqm. All venues must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty) Venues with capacity of greater than 500 patrons must publish a COVIDSafe Plan online. Arrangements for large events determined on an individual basis under the Public Events Framework • **Outdoor non-seated entertainment venues (such as Zoos, live museums):** No patron limits. Density quotient of 1 per 2sqm. All venues must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty) Venues with capacity of greater than 500 patrons must publish a COVIDSafe Plan online. • **Arcades, escape rooms, bingo centres:** No maximum patron caps and a density quotient of 1 per 2sqm. All venues must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty) • **Drive in cinemas:** In areas outside of vehicles density quotient of 1 per 2sqm applies. All venues must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty). Venues with capacity of greater than 500 patrons must publish a COVIDSafe Plan online. • **Amusement parks:** Open, up to 75 per cent of venue capacity. Density quotient of 1 per 2 sqm applies indoors and outdoors. All venues must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty). Venues with capacity of greater than 500 patrons must publish a COVIDSafe Plan online. • **Gaming:** Open, with a density quotient of 1 per 2 sqm and no seated service requirement. Electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system is required (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty • **Adult entertainment**: Density quotient of 1 per 2 sqm. No seated service requirement and no patron cap. Electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system is required (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty. • **Nightclubs:** Standing service permitted. Density quotient of 1 per 2 sqm with no maximum patron limit. Electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system is required (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty.
Shopping, hairdressing and personal care	• **Retail:** (e.g. supermarkets, other retail) Density quotient of 1 per 2sqm, with record keeping (electronic reccomended) where practicable. • **Hairdressing, beauty and personal care services:** Density quotient of 1 per 2sqm applies. All venues must use electronic record keeping through the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty)

	COVIDSAFE SETTINGS
Accommodation and travel	• **Accommodation:** Bookings restricted to the private gathering limit. The person or household booking the accommodation can have up to 100 visitors. • **Tourism spaces and groups:** No patron cap on tour groups. Masks must be worn on tour transport. Venues must use the Services Vic app or a government API-linked digital system for record keeping (venues will have a 28-day compliance amnesty) • **Intrastate travel:** Allowed. • **Interstate travel:** Continued international border controls. State border controls activated in case of outbreaks.
Care facilities and hospitals	• **Visitors:** No restrictions on purpose, number or time of visits. • Symptomatic (e.g. sore throat) individuals (except those symptomatic due to underlying or chronic conditions), close contacts and returned international travellers excluded from visiting. Face masks required

DHHS Guidelines

Participate Safely

All Victorian gliding members will use common sense and ensure they obey the legal restrictions.

- Members must abide by any travel restrictions put in place.

Physical distancing:

- Continue to abide by physical distancing requirements including the 1.5m (or 1 person per 4sqm) distancing requirements.
- Where it is practical to do so, participants should bring their own equipment and limit the sharing of equipment. If equipment is shared, it must be cleaned in-between each use.
- Gliders should be cleaned in-between each if the gliders are being shared throughout the day.

Hygiene:

- It is encouraged that members consider installing the Governments Covid-19 Safe App so that if an outbreak occurs those at risk can be contacted. If the activity is run at an outdoor venue including airfields, the club must keep a record of attendees including first name, phone number, date and time of attendance.
- Members should practise good hygiene by washing their hands regularly and thoroughly with soap and water or using hand sanitiser. Where possible, members should maintain a physical distance of at least 1.5 metres from others. Hand hygiene, frequent environmental cleaning and disinfection, use of your own equipment where possible and minimizing the sharing of equipment also remains important.
- We strongly encourage all members to obtain their own hand sanitizer to avoid common touch-points and areas of congregation.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- Consider the use of disposable gloves, masks and other methods to reduce potential cross contamination. In addition to decreasing the risk of possible contraction of COVID-19, masks minimize the possible spread of fluid from the mouth and nose and assist in preventing pilots from touching their face, particularly when adjusting your microphone.
  Despite some concerns, pilots have reported that the use of masks have minimal disruption on the ability to make clear radio calls.

What are the current face mask requirements?

- You must always carry a face mask with you when you leave home unless you have a lawful reason not to.
- Face masks continue to be mandatory in some locations, unless a lawful reason not to wear one applies.
- For a full list of settings where masks continue to be mandatory, see: Face masks.

Restrictions on clubhouse facilities

In indoor spaces 50 people are permitted per group, class or session. In outdoor settings, 100 people are permitted per group, class or session.

Pilot currency and skill management:

- Prior to flight, ensure you are current to safely operate your aircraft. If you have not been able to fly for an extended period of time, are due for a flight review or have low total experience, you should strongly consider conducting a flight review or currency check with an instructor prior to returning to solo flight. Rather than carrying out long distance, cross country flights, consider local A-A flights or refreshing your personal skills by conducting circuits, practicing forced landings or stalling in the training area. These operations can also be carried out without a passenger, ensuring pilots continue to follow social distancing recommendations.

Travel Interstate

- Victorians can travel interstate depending on the border restrictions of the state or territory they are travelling to. However, travellers should be aware that border arrangements are constantly reviewed based on the health situation in each state and territory and Victorians should check the rules in place in the state they're visiting before they travel.
- You will also have to apply for a permit to re-enter Victoria based on the zone you have been in or travelled through. The permit system is based on a traffic light system which allows for areas across Australia to be designated as green, orange or red according to their risk. Visit the Victorian Travel Permit System page to understand the rules and requirements around travelling to and from the different zones.

Gliding Clubs that operate a restaurant or café

- Gliding clubs that operate a restaurant, café or canteen in their facility must adhere to restrictions that apply to the hospitality industry.
- Further information on these restrictions is available on the Hospitality — food and beverage sector guidance.

IF SUSPECTED THAT COVID19 IS PRESENT

- Any members who present to your club with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 (fever or respiratory symptoms such as cough, sore throat and shortness of breath must be told to leave immediately and report to a testing station or local hospital. All people who have come into contact with that person, must present to a testing station.
- Download the COVIDSafe App for tracking purposes.
- Clubs must keep a record of attendees including first name, phone number, date and time of attendance.

HIGH INJURY RISK ACTIVITY

If people show any signs of being unwell, they must not attend the club or fly. If people develop symptoms while at the club, they must inform the duty instructor immediately, and leave the club.

Stick to your personal minimums:

At a time where medical resources are already stretched it is important to avoid the potential for the need for emergency services in the unlikely event that something does not go to plan. We therefore recommend that thorough pre-flight planning be completed prior to flight to assess current conditions. If these conditions are challenging or fall outside your personal minimums, then it is recommended that the flight be delayed until conditions improve or abandoned.

To reduce the strain on Victoria's health and emergency services, common sense should be used in avoiding activities that have a high risk of injury that may result in hospitalisation.

- It is recommended that all clubs review and update their Safety Management Systems to take into account any contact with COVID19 if a serious accident should occur. Refer to Civil Safety Aviation Authority - Safety Management System Resource Kit.
- Download the COVIDSafe App for tracking purposes. Clubs must keep a record of attendees including first name, phone number, date and time of attendance.
- PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) must be worn when dealing with an incident or accident.

IMSAFE Checklist: Pilots should ensure they are fit to fly prior to operating an aircraft. If you are unwell or have any coronavirus symptoms, avoid flying until you have fully recovered. (See P.4)

Risk Assessments

It is encouraged that all Victorian clubs undertake a COVID Risk Mitigation Strategy. For further information, refer to the Gliding Federation Safety operational and safety teams "Returning to the Skies" webinar on COVID Safety and how to undertake a Risk Mitigation Strategy.

Also refer to Civil Aviation Safety Authority Booklet 3 – Safety Risk Management.

Underlying medical conditions that may increase the risk of severe illness from COVID-19 for individuals of any age.

- People 65 years and older
- People of all ages with underlying medical conditions, particularly if not well controlled, including:
    - People with chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma
    - People who have serious heart conditions
    - People who are immunocompromised

  Many conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including cancer treatment, smoking, bone marrow or organ transplantation, immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, and prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medications.
- People with severe obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 40 or higher)
- People with diabetes
- People with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis
- People with liver disease

COMMUNICATION

- Changes will be advised to all VSA clubs and VSA club member by the VSA newsletter to all members and on the VSA website www.gliding.asn.au/covid
- Any reported breaches of compliance will be advised to the club and VSA immediately and will be communicated in the VSA newsletter. If compliance is ignored the matter will be referred to Victoria Police, the Gliding Federation of Australia and CASA.
- Further information can be found on Directions from DCHO (Communicable Disease) in accordance with emergency powers arising from declared state of emergency – Restricted Activity Directions (No 7) Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 (Vic) Section 200

For more information visit DHHS Sport and Recreation Page

Update Details at DHHS website

- Changes to these dates will be subject to the advice of the Chief Health Officer. For more information, please visit the DHHS website.

The conduct of gliding clubs in a coronavirus (COVID-19) environment is subject to the Directions from the Victorian Chief Health Officer and standing regulations of Federal, State and Local Public Health Authorities.

Sport and recreation organisations can access information on return to play, including advice for cleaning facilities and operating indoor venues, on the Sport and Recreation Victoria website.

The activities listed are advice only and guide individual gliding clubs to better understand the type of activities that can be undertaken and whether operational adjustments should be considered.

However, the rules are written so that clubs can modify normal activities and operate in such a way as to comply with the Victorian Chief Health Officer Directions.

Awareness must be maintained relating to the coronavirus (COVID-19) environment and align current practices with informed decisions for the safety of your members and the community.

Framework for COVID Safety Flight Plan

If people show any signs of being unwell, they must not attend the club. If people develop symptoms while at the club, they must inform the duty instructor immediately, and leave the club.

Definitions:-

Hand Hygiene: Wash hands prior to task (and sanitize if necessary), do the task, then wash hands after the task and sanitize. Do not touch your face if possible.

Clean/wash: Use of soap and water preferred, or other approved cleaning mechanism. *Removes* dirt, grease and germs. Cleaning rags need to be "one use only" and disposed of immediately in a bin with a lid.

Disinfect/sanitize: Use a disinfectant or sanitizer on the surface as appropriate. Such as a min 0.1% bleach solution or a product like Viraclean. *Kills* germs.

General Club Facilities

- Hand hygiene to be completed prior to every task.
- Hand washing facilities (soap and water) to be available external to club house/toilets and at launch points
    - Recommend taps that can be turned on/off with the elbow or foot pumps.
        - BSS has sourced some foot pump units
- Antibacterial hand sanitizer be available in all locations.
    - "Aqium" or similar is recommended with a high alcohol content
- Limit the indoor sections of the club to comply with the 1 person per $4m^2$ rule.
    - Use signage where needed
    - Toilets and showers are exempt, but require extra cleaning
    - Have briefings outside wherever possible
        - External portable whiteboards may be an option
    - One person only to operate club computer for weather briefings
        - Equipment to cleaned afterwards
        - Hand hygiene
- Bring or prep your own food.
- Use disposable cutlery/plates, or use your own.
- Own water bottles and food containers
- Common use cooking/cutlery/plates/cups etc will need to be cleaned in a dishwasher or with water at least 70 deg C.
    - Suggest use of local town take-away options
    - Suggest precooked meals
    - Microwave external surfaces need to be cleaned after every use.
- Common use drinking fountains/coolers should be turned off.

Airworthiness

Gliders

- Limit of 2 people to complete the Daily Inspection with social distancing (1.5m)
    - Hand hygiene before and after the inspection
    - Recommend Form 2 inspector if available for 1st DI after lock down
    - If no Form 2 inspection, a very thorough inspection of the glider needs to occur, looking for vermin/insect infestation, degradation of any component due to non-use, loosing of cables etc.
    - Engines to be checked thoroughly in accordance with MOSP and manufacturers' instructions
    - Aircraft washed with soap and water (not just water to remove the bugs/dust)
    - Cockpit sanitized

Tug/Tow Planes

- Aircraft manufacturer requirements for storage should already be in place. Re-servicing may require extra checks.
- If the tow plane/tug has been sitting idle for some time (greater than 30 days), then a thorough inspection looking for vermin/insect infestation, degradation of any component due to non-use, loosing of cables etc needs to be completed as part of the first daily inspection.
- Aircraft/any surface that is being pushed by others, washed with soap and water.
- Cockpit sanitized.

Operations – see GFA Airworthiness AN179 in Appendix 1

General

- First flights will be critical flights
    - Lack of currency and recency will be big issues
    - Pilots should conduct a formal **I'M SAFE** check list
        - Clubs may want to formally document these.
    - First flights to be directly observed by CFI or duty instructor as a "check flight". Keep It Simple and Short
        - Keep the first flight simple. General handling (45/60 deg angle of bank turns), approach to stall, rejoin for the circuit.
        - Tug pilots need to be aware that this is the first flight(s) and not to "chase thermals".
- Consideration to the application of extension of medicals and flight reviews as per GFA guidelines.

Hygiene - Gliders

- Hand hygiene performed before and after all interaction with gliders
- All gliders, private and club, are to be washed with soap and water prior to being handled by others.
- Club glider cockpits need to be sanitized before and after each flight.

    - Appropriate methods for cleaning of canopies are in Appendix 1 – GFA AN179.
    - Until an appropriate method is found, it is highly recommended that only one pilot, per day, use club gliders, with the canopy (inside and out) being cleaned before and after use with appropriate cleaners. It may be deemed that this is enough to also be used between pilots.
    - Viraclean or appropriate cleaners to be used on harness webbing as well as all hard plastic and metal glider cockpit surfaces. (RFDS has been using this product for years) Refer GFA AN179.
    - Club parachutes should be cleaned in accordance with GFA AN179 recommendations.
    - Club cushions should not be used, only personal cushions. (Ensure they are suitable for use in an aircraft). Clubs may develop a way of sanitizing cushions between use or using disposable plastic covers.
- Sanitizing of private/syndicated gliders is at the discretion of the owner(s), but is highly recommended.
- Sanitizing of the cockpit between pilots of private/syndicated gliders is also highly recommended.
- Wings needs to washed after each flight with soap and water.

Hygiene - Tugs

- Limit the number of tug pilots on any one day. Preferred option is limit to one.
- Cockpit is sanitized prior to the first flight, when a change of pilot is necessary, and at the completion of day.
- Wings are cleaned prior the tug being pushed by any third party.
    - Careful parking of the tug will alleviate this during the day, with only fueling and hangaring being the only times when this should be needed.
    - Gloves must be used when handling re-fueling equipment and bowsers.
- Pilot's to use their own headset if possible. Otherwise, headsets to be sanitized prior and after use, and only by one pilot per day

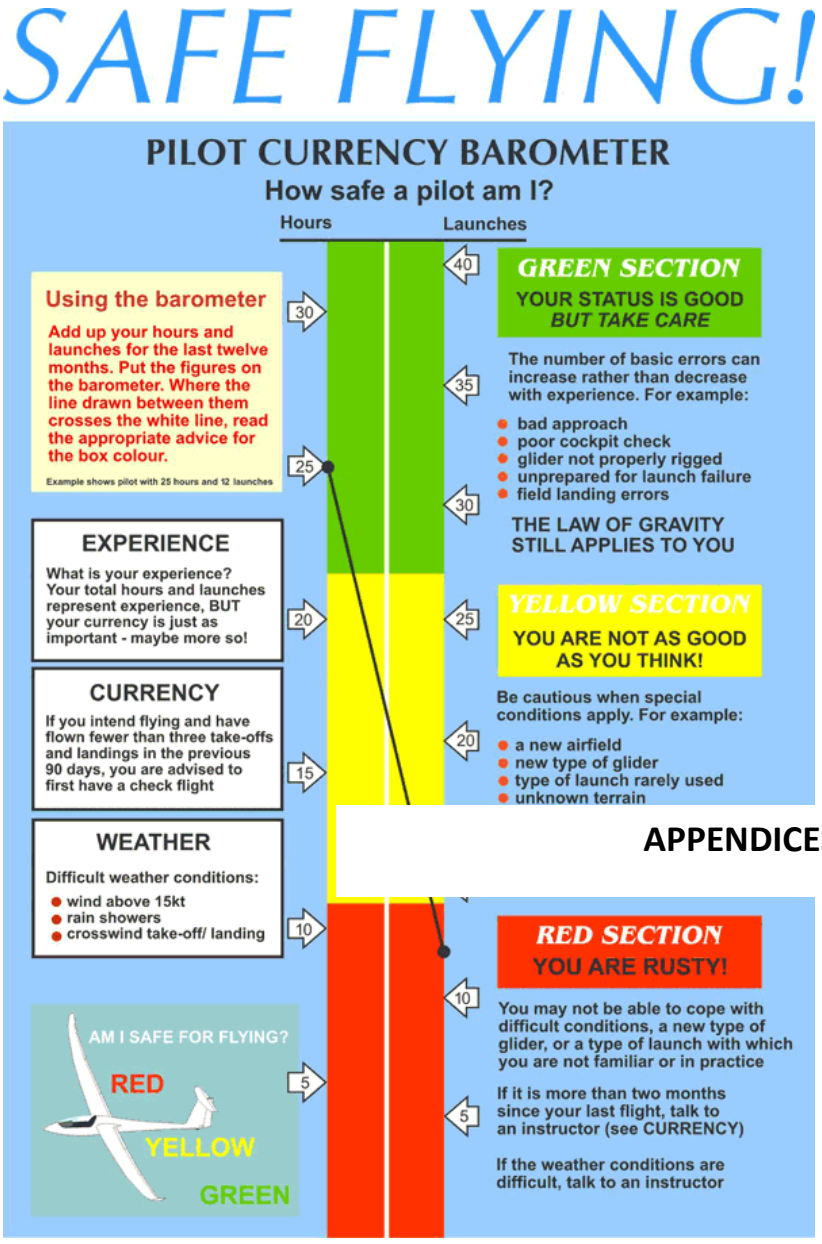
Hygiene - Tow Ropes

Handling of tow ropes must be done using gloves.

Check lists and resources for members

✓	I	Illness	I do not know of any illness or symptoms of illness that would affect my flying
✓	M	Medication	I have not taken any prescribed or over the counter drugs that would affect my flying
✓	S	Stress	I have not put myself under pressure to perform these flights, and have not suffered any external pressures that would adversely affect my flying
✓	A	Alcohol	I have not consumed any alcohol or drugs in last 12 hours, and am not affected by alcohol or drugs in any way to adversely affect my flying
✓	F	Fatigue	I have had adequate rest to perform my proposed flight
✓	E	Eat	I have had adequate nourishment for the proposed flight, and are carrying appropriate amounts of nourishment for the flight

Reference: www.raaus.com.au



APPENDICES

Reference: https://members.gliding.co.uk/library/safety-briefings/currency-barometer-pdf/

THE GLIDING FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA

GFA AN 179
(ISSUE 2)

AIRWORTHINESS ADVICE NOTICE

TYPE AFFECTED:	All sailplanes.
SUBJECT:	DISINFECTING COCKPITS AND ASSOCIATED AVIATION EQUIPMENT
BACKGROUND:	With the widespread relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions across the majority of Australian states, a large number of gliding clubs are likely to recommence operations. The state and federal governments continue to emphasize the importance of social distancing and hygiene and it would be a disaster if a COVID cluster were to occur at a gliding club. It is important that the GFA provides advice to protect our members and the local communities. Many clubs have conducted risk studies that recommend disinfecting cockpits after use. There are a wide range of disinfectants available that are effective against COVID-19. However many of these are unsuitable for use in aircraft cockpits or parachutes because they contain aggressive chemicals. There is very little published data for many of these disinfectants that states their impact on critical safety equipment like seat harnesses or parachute harnesses. The use of disinfectants within the cockpit and on parachute harnesses should be undertaken with an abundance of caution and careful reading of the ingredients of the disinfectant. In most cases there is no clear answer and that there will be a trade-off between the short term benefits of disinfection and the longer term risk of damage to or degradation of components. In some instances regular disinfection may result in earlier replacement of components like aircraft harnesses. This document aims to provide an overview of what can be used in each location and some of the risks that need to be considered and managed in the future. A summary is provided at Table 1.
RECOMMENDATIONS:	Studies have suggested that the COVID-19 virus can stay active for longer periods of time (up to 3 days) on hard surfaces than porous

SIGNED:  Anthony Smith CHAIR AIRWORTHINESS DEPARTMENT	For and on behalf of: THE GLIDING FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA

surfaces. Disinfection efforts should focus on high touch surfaces such as:

- Canopy frames,
- Cockpit sides,
- Controls,
- Seat harness buckles, and
- Release handles and rudder pedal adjustment knobs.

Consideration should also be given to:

- Microphones, given their close proximity to the face and high chance of contamination from fine drops of spittle / saliva when talking.

The best way to prevent COVID-19 from spreading via contact with the aircraft is to disinfect people's hands with sanitizer both before and after. By disinfecting the hands, less disinfecting of the aircraft and cockpit is required hence posing less of a risk to airworthiness.

The use of disinfectants within the cockpit and on parachute harnesses should be undertaken with an abundance of caution and careful reading of the ingredients of the disinfectant. In most cases there is no clear answer and that there will be a trade-off between the short term benefits of disinfection and the longer term risk of damage to or degradation of components. Seat belts or fittings may require earlier replacement as a result of disinfection practices.

The following guidance is recommended:

1. Ensure hand disinfectant is readily available and used both before and after handling or flying the aircraft.

2. Where cockpit disinfection is required, exercise due diligence in the selection of disinfection media by checking ingredients and determining their suitability for use on aircraft. There is a technical guide below to assist with selection. Disinfection media must be pH neutral.

3. Daily Inspections and Annual Inspections will require increased vigilance for corrosion, particularly around metal fittings on seat harnesses when water based solutions are used.

4. If regularly disinfected each day, seat harnesses should be removed every 3 months, disassembled and washed in warm soapy water and then thoroughly rinsed and allowed to dry in order to remove any build up of chemicals in the weave. The metal fittings should be inspected for corrosion before reassembly.

5. If regularly disinfected each day, parachute harnesses should be wiped down every 3 months with soapy water and then wiped with clean water and allowed to dry. The metal fittings should be inspected for corrosion.

DISINFECTION METHODS: Various aircraft and cockpit disinfection methods are:

Time: General advice states that 3 days storage in dry conditions is sufficient to disinfect a hard surface and less time is needed for a porous surface. Good storage of aircraft and parachutes during the week will ensure that these items are COVID-19 free by the next weekend.

Household Cleaners and Disinfectants: As a general rule these should not be used anywhere near an aircraft cockpit, seat harness, parachute or canopy. Because of the wide range available with a range of ingredients, careful assessment is required before deciding what can and can't be used. Many contain either acids, bleaches, hydrogen peroxide or ammonia which can damage aircraft components, harnesses or canopies. 'Medical disinfectants' often contain Benzalkonium Chloride which is referenced in a paragraph below.

Soapy Water: This has been the traditional cleaning and disinfecting medium. Mild, pH neutral soap should be used. If used regularly in the cockpit, using distilled or demineralised water will decrease the risk of corrosion of exposed metal over time.

Soapy water can be used in almost all parts of the cockpit but should not be used on aircraft instruments where water ingress can cause damage to electrical switches and mechanical dials. When used on control columns fitted with push to talk switches and similar, it should be used sparingly and wiped on rather than sprayed or splashed on. Again water ingress can cause damage to electrical switches. Any excess should be wiped off after a short time. Using a cloth damped only with water will help remove excess soap.

Water will wick into the weave of aircraft seat harnesses and parachute harnesses. This moisture may be retained under buckles and other metal fittings even though the rest of the harness is dry. This will increase the risk of corrosion on the contact side of these fittings that will need extra vigilance during annual inspections.

Iso-Propyl Alcohol: Most commonly found as a pump spray pack or as an 'alcohol wipe' this will either be pure or a 70% to 80% solution with distilled water. Similar to soapy water, iso-propyl alcohol can be used in the majority of the cockpit with the exception of the canopy. Whilst there is less water involved in the alcohol solutions, it should be used sparingly around electrical switches and never sprayed directly onto instruments.

CAUTION
Vapours from the evaporating iso-propyl alcohol are highly flammable

Iso-propyl alcohol will slightly reduce the strength of nylon and polyester webbing until it evaporates but should not cause permanent damage. However at the time of writing, there was no definitive information from manufacturers. Iso-propyl alcohol is an effective solvent and may leach dyes from seat harnesses and parachutes harnesses causing local discoloration. Because Iso-propyl alcohol solutions contain water, the water will wick into the weave of aircraft seat harnesses and parachute harnesses. This moisture may be retained under buckles and other metal fittings even though the rest of the harness is dry. This will increase the risk of corrosion on the contact side of these fittings that will need extra vigilance during annual inspections.

Iso-propyl alcohol may loosen gap tape or control seals if used externally on the aircraft.

Diluted Methylated Spirits: This is similar to iso-propyl alcohol but can be prepared at home from methylated spirits (ethanol) and distilled / demineralised water. The following recipe was provided by Dr Rachel Westcott (care of Emilis Prelgauskas) for a homemade hand sanitiser:

75mls methylated spirits
24 mls clean water
1 ml glycerine (available from pharmacies and some supermarkets)

Shaken up into a spray bottle.

The glycerine acts as a skin moisturiser as repeated sanitising will remove natural oils from the skin. This can also be used on the aircraft controls, but the glycerine will remain after the solution has evaporated and will require a wipe with a dry cloth to remove it.

A solution of 75% methylated spirits and 25% distilled / demineralised water is preferred for general aircraft cleaning. Similar to soapy water, ethanol solution can be used in the majority of the cockpit with the exception of the canopy. Whilst there is less water involved in the ethanol solutions, it should be used sparingly around electrical switches and never sprayed directly onto instruments.

CAUTION
Vapours from the evaporating methylated spirits are highly flammable

Ethanol will slightly reduce the strength of nylon and polyester webbing until it evaporates but should not cause permanent damage. However, at the time of writing, there was no definitive information from manufacturers.

Because methylated spirit solutions contain water, the water will wick into the weave of aircraft seat harnesses and parachute harnesses. This moisture may be retained under buckles and other metal fittings even though the rest of the harness is dry. This will increase the risk of corrosion on the contact side of these fittings that will need extra vigilance during annual inspections.

Hand Wipes / Disinfectant Containing Benzalkonium Chloride (BAK): There are a number of 'hospital grade' or 'medical' disinfectants as well as alcohol free hand wipes that contain Benzalkonium Chloride (BAK). Examples of this are:

- Calla 1452 Aircraft Interior Disinfectant
- Viraclean Hospital Grade Disinfectant

BAK is a very potent antiseptic. A review of available technical documents show that these are typically a small concentration of BAK in a water solution, sometimes with or without alcohol. There is often a detergent, dye and a scent mixed in with these as well. Whilst the BAK may not be a direct threat to airworthiness, other components in the solution may be. The scent is likely to be an ester which may have a long term impact on polyester.

Advice from disinfectant manufacturers (Viraclean) state that it is unlikely these products cause short term damage to aircraft cockpits. However, there is no information on long term degradation. Calla 1452 has been tested to meet a number of standards to show that it will not damage aircraft interiors and hard plastics. However, the standards do not require testing on aircraft or parachute harnesses and the Calla 1452 literature specifically omits reference to seat belts, harnesses and similar items. No strength testing has been done.

Some studies suggest a percentage of BAK will also be absorbed into synthetic materials also giving an extra duration of protection. This suggests that wiping with BAK solutions and allowing it to dry needs to be done less frequently than other methods to give the same level of protection.

However, BAK in concentrated form is very alkaline and may cause pitting of some metals. It is unclear as to whether residual BAK will build up in seat harnesses or parachute harnesses over time and then cause damage to metal fittings. BAK is water soluble and will be removed by washing harnesses with soapy water. As a result periodically removing seat harnesses and washing them as per an annual inspection is recommended.

Netbiokem DSAM: This product is being recommended by other sports aviation groups. It contains N-(3-aminopropyl)-N-dodecyl-1,3-propanediamine which is a biocide. It is also a very strong skin and eye irritant and requires the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

CAUTION
Strong eye and skin irritant.
Wear gloves and eye protection when using this product.

Netbiokem DSAM has been tested to meet a number of standards to show that it will not damage aircraft interiors and hard plastics. However, the standards do not require testing on aircraft seat belts or parachute harnesses and the Netbiokem DSAM literature specifically omits reference to seat belts, harnesses and similar items. No strength testing has been done.

It is unclear as to whether residual chemicals will build up in seat harnesses or parachute harnesses over time and then cause damage to metal fittings. N-(3-aminopropyl)-N-dodecyl-1,3-propanediamine is water soluble and will be removed by washing harnesses with soapy water. As a result periodically removing seat harnesses and washing them as per an annual inspection is recommended.

Zoono Z-71: This is a relatively new product currently used by Qantas. It contains Octadecyldimethyl Trihydroxysilyl Propyl Ammonium Chloride which is a very potent antiseptic similar in effect to Benzalkonium Chloride (see above). The difference is that this water solution is sprayed onto a surface and allowed to dry. This forms a protective surface that will last up to 30 days (if kept clean of dirt etc) according to the manufacturer.

Zoono Z-71 has been tested to meet a number of standards to show that it will not damage aircraft interiors and hard plastics. However, the standards do not require testing on aircraft seat belts or parachute harnesses and the Zoono Z-71 literature specifically omits reference to seat belts, harnesses and similar items. No strength testing has been done.

This product is expensive. However the long duration of the protection means there is likely to be less risk to airworthiness in the long term from build up of residual chemicals on surfaces and in the weave of seat belts etc as Zoono Z-71 needs less regular application. The same applies to water wicking into the weave of aircraft seat harnesses and parachute harnesses from the solution. Less exposure will reduce the risk of corrosion on the fittings than other methods of disinfection.

DISINFECTING COCKPITS

	Soapy Water	Isopropyl Alcohol (Pure or 70%-80% Solution) CAUTION: FLAMABLE VAPOURS	Diluted Methylated Spirits (75% Meth 25% Water) CAUTION: FLAMABLE VAPOURS	Hand Wipes / Disinfectant With Benzalkonium Chloride (BAK)	Netbiokem DSAM CAUTION: SKIN IRRITANT	Zoono Z-71
Controls	! Wipe with damp cloth. After 20 seconds or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth. Water ingress may affect switches on control column.	✓ Light spray or use wipes or damp cloth. After 20 seconds or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue.	✓ Light spray or wipe with damp cloth. After 20 seconds or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue.	✓ Wipe with damp cloth. Not likely to cause short term problems on control hand grips. No clear information on long term impact on controls. BAK may remain on surfaces after wiping. BAK in concentrated form is very alkaline and may cause pitting of some metals.	✓ Light spray or wipe with damp cloth. After 5 minutes or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue. Use appropriate PPE.	✓ Disinfect surface. Spray onto surface and allow to dry. Water solution may affect switches on control column.
Instruments	✗ Water ingress may affect switches and instruments	✓ Use wipes or damp cloth. After 20 seconds or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue.	✓ Wipe with damp cloth. After 20 seconds or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue.	! Wipe with damp cloth. Not likely to cause short term problems. No clear information available on long term impact on instruments. BAK may remain on surfaces after wiping. BAK in concentrated form is very alkaline and may cause pitting of some metals.	! Wipe with damp cloth. After 5 minutes or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue. Not likely to cause short term problems. No clear information available on long term impact on instruments.	! Disinfect surface. Spray onto surface and allow to dry. No clear information available on long term impact on instruments.
Harness	✓ Wipe with damp cloth. After 20 seconds or longer, follow with wipe down with cloth dampened with water only. Regular disinfection each day will increase the risk of corrosion of metal buckles and fittings.	! Light spray or wipe with damp cloth. After 20 seconds, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue. Low risk but no definitive statement from manufacturers that this is guaranteed to be safe. May leach dye from harness. Regular disinfection will increase the risk of corrosion of metal buckles and fittings.	! Wipe with damp cloth. After 20 seconds or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue. Low risk but no definitive statement from manufacturers that this is guaranteed to be safe. Regular disinfection will increase the risk of corrosion of metal buckles and fittings.	! Wipe with damp cloth. Not likely to cause short term issues. No clear information available on long term impact on harness webbing. No available data on strength of nylon or polyester treated with BAK. Some BAK will be absorbed by synthetic fibres after wiping. BAK in concentrated form is very alkaline and may cause pitting of some metals.	! Wipe with damp cloth. After 5 minutes or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue. No clear information available on long term impact on harness webbing. No available data on strength of nylon or polyester treated with Netbiokem DSAM.	! Disinfect surface. Spray onto surface and allow to dry. No clear information available on long term impact on harness webbing. No available data on strength of nylon or polyester treated with Zoono Z-71. Water solution will increase the risk of corrosion of metal buckles and fittings.
Parachute	✓ Wipe with damp cloth. After 20 seconds, follow with wipe down with cloth dampened with water only. Regular disinfection each day will increase the risk of corrosion of metal buckles and fittings.	! Light spray or wipe with damp cloth. Follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue. Low risk but no definitive statement from manufacturers that this is guaranteed to be safe. May leach dye from harness Regular disinfection will increase the risk of corrosion of metal buckles and fittings.	! Wipe with damp cloth. After 20 seconds or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue. Low risk but no definitive statement from manufacturers that this is guaranteed to be safe. Regular disinfection will increase the risk of corrosion of metal buckles and fittings.	! Wipe with damp cloth. Not likely to cause short term issues. No clear information available on long term impact on parachute. No available data on strength of nylon or polyester treated with BAK. Some BAK will be absorbed by synthetic fibres after wiping. BAK in concentrated form is very alkaline and may cause pitting of some metals.	! Wipe with damp cloth. After 5 minutes or longer, follow with wipe down with dry cloth to remove any residue. No clear information available on long term impact on harness webbing. No available data on strength of nylon or polyester treated with Netbiokem DSAM.	! Disinfect surface. Spray onto surface and allow to dry. No clear information available on long term impact on harness webbing. No available data on strength of nylon or polyester treated with Zoono Z-71. Water solution will increase the risk of corrosion of metal buckles and fittings.
Canopy	✓ Wash as per normal	✗ Possible damage to acrylic	✗ Possible damage to acrylic	✗ Due to the wide range of products available with a range of ingredients it is unclear what impact these will have on acrylic canopies. No published data on strength or transparency of acrylic with BAK. BAK in concentrated form is very alkaline and may cause pitting of some metals.	! Tested on Lexan 9600 for 10 minutes. No cracking or crazing reported. Not recommended.	! Tested on Lexan 9600 for 10 minutes. No cracking or crazing reported. Not recommended.

Table 1: Summary of Cockpit Disinfection Options

Appendix 2

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for cleaning staff

The risk to cleaning staff in non-healthcare settings is lower than the risk to cleaning staff working in environments were there may be sick people. There is no need for cleaning staff to wear surgical masks or gowns when cleaning.

Cleaning staff in non-healthcare settings should be advised to:

- Use any chemicals in accordance with the Manufacturer's instruction.
- Avoid touching your face especially mouth, eyes and nose when cleaning.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for the cleaning products they are using e.g. disposable gloves while cleaning.
- If handling bleach or other disinfectant solutions, protective eyewear should be worn to avoid eye splashes.
- Perform hand hygiene after removing disposable gloves on completion of cleaning tasks.

Appropriate cleaning products

Cleaning products should be chosen that are approved for the surface to be cleaned. In general, combined detergent/disinfectant solutions or wipes are acceptable for hard surfaces. Some products such as bleach can damage fabrics, stainless steel and other surfaces.

Safety Data Sheets are to be available for all chemicals utilised in the work place.

For most general cleaning tasks, a neutral detergent with pH between 6 and 8 should be used.

The use of combined detergent / disinfectant wipes is acceptable, or solutions can be prepared fresh each day.

If using a bleach solution look for products which give you a 1000ppm (0.1%) bleach solution either neat or when diluted with water.

Always follow the manufacturer instructions if any detergent or disinfectant products require mixing with water or dissolving prior to use.

Remember to never mix different cleaning products as in some instances toxic gases can be generated.

Avoid 'topping up' detergent or disinfectant containers as this can lead to contamination of the containers.

If a product requires decanting from a larger to a smaller container, ensure:

- The detergent/disinfectant Safety Data Sheet is available and current.
- Appropriate PPE is worn to avoid detergent/disinfectant splashes.
- Containers must be washed thoroughly with warm water and detergent and air dried prior to reuse.

Last updated 04 May 2020

This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with disability.

health.wa.gov.au

Appendix 3

PREPARING YOUR AIRCRAFT FOR LONGER TERM STORAGE

IF YOU ARE IN AN AFFECTED AREA.

The greatest risks to the airframe during storage will be corrosion / water damage, insect nesting and rodent ingress. Many aircraft maintenance manuals will have a chapter detailing actions for storage of the aircraft. These actions should be followed. Aircraft with engines should follow the guidance in the aircraft maintenance manual for engine preservation.

Where there is not a specific chapter in the aircraft maintenance manual, the Airworthiness Department recommends the following generic guidelines:

1. Remove all soft furnishings from the sailplane and store in a suitable dry place away from the sailplane. Consider removing harnesses if rodents are known to be a problem.
2. Tape up all fuselage, hatch and wing openings. Tape up around nose and belly releases. Note do not cover up any fuselage or wing drainage holes. Use a contrasting coloured tape.
3. Tape over the static, pitot and total energy openings, also using a contrasting tape.
4. For aircraft in humid conditions, disconnect all static line plumbing from the installed instruments and plug or cap the static lines. Note dependent on the storage environment it is acceptable to remove the instruments or panel and store in another location.
5. Batteries are to be removed and placed on charge and / or stored separately to the sailplane.
6. If the aircraft is derigged, all exposed bare steel fittings eg lift pins and drag pins, to have corrosion prevention applied by covering the surface with grease.
7. Apply rodent bait around the storage area. Consider applying rodent bait in the sailplane as well. Ensure that a note is made of where the bait is in the aircraft.
8. Ensure the storage location is weather tight. Repair the trailer for leaks as required if the aircraft is stored in the trailer. If stored in the trailer, consider sealing the front door ensure that the trailer is tilted down at the rear so that any water that does enter drains away.
9. In the current maintenance release: Record that the intent of the GFA preservation maintenance has been performed. Make an entry in the maintenance to be performed section that a return to service inspection is required before next flight.

The return to service is the opposite of the above along with a functional check of the instruments to ensure that they are connected correctly, a visual inspection for corrosion of bare steel fittings, and a visual inspection for insect nesting and any rodent damage.

APPENDIX 4

Cleaning and sanitising

As a food business, cleaning and sanitising are important ways to prevent harmful microorganisms or other things contaminating food and making it unsafe to eat.

SAFE FOOD AUSTRALIA
InfoBite

What are the requirements?

Under Standard 3.2.2 - Food Safety Practices and General Requirements, food businesses need to keep their premises, fixtures, fittings, equipment and food transport vehicles clean and sanitary. This means:

- things like food scraps, garbage, dirt, grease etc should not be left to accumulate
- utensils and surfaces that come in contact with food should be clean and sanitary.

Cleaning vs sanitising

Cleaning is removing general dirt, grease and food waste. Santising destroys microoganisms.

You need to clean items before you sanitise them.

Getting it right

Cleaning:

- ✓ pre-clean utensils by scraping or wiping food scraps off surfaces and rinse with water
- ✓ wash with hot water and detergent to remove grease and food residue (soak if needed)
- ✓ rinse off the detergent.

Sanitising:

- ✓ soak items in very hot water (77°C for 30 sec) or in diluted bleach, or
- ✓ saturate items with 70% alcohol, or
- ✓ use a commercial sanitiser and follow the manufacturer's instructions, or
- ✓ use a dishwasher that can sanitise (usually the longest hottest setting)
- ✓ air-drying is best
- ✓ where you can, remove parts like stab mixer sticks and slicer blades to sanitise.

Tips for using bleach

- use plain bleach to minimise the risk of it contaminating or tainting items
- for cold water, use 100 ppm chlorine – add 10 ml commercial bleach or 25 ml household bleach to 10L water
- for warm water, use 50 ppm chlorine – add 5 ml commercial bleach or 12.5 ml household bleach to 10L water
- contact time is usually 10–30 seconds but check the manufacturer's instructions
- throw diluted bleach away after 24 hours.

Tips for using your dishwasher

- follow the manufacturer's instructions and use the right detergent or sanitising chemical
- scrape or rinse excess food off before placing in the dishwasher
- place items in a way so that water can reach all surfaces
- use the longest, hottest cycle (or the program designed for sanitation)
- check that items are clean and dry when the cycle ends
- use clean hands to unpack the dishwasher
- clean and service the dishwasher regularly (including filters).

Need more information?

Safe Food Australia is a guide to the food safety standards in Chapter 3 of the Food Standards Code. Cleaning and sanitising are covered under Standard 3.2.2 clause 19 and 20 and in Appendix 6 and 8.

Copies of the guide, some translated fact sheets and other information is available at www.foodstandards.gov.au/safefood or by emailing information@foodstandards.gov.au.

Food safety doesn't just happen

Victorian Government FAQ Sport Recreation

Sports and recreation FAQs

https://sport.vic.gov.au/our-work/return-to-play/return-to-play-for-community-sport-and-active-recreation#

Why can't competition resume now that restrictions are starting to lift?

The Victorian Government is taking a phased approach to resuming community sport and recreation. This approach will ensure the safety of participants and the broader community.

Under new restrictions that come into effect at 11:59pm on Tuesday May 12 some sport and recreation activities are allowed under the following conditions:

- If the activity is outdoors
- If the activity is non-contact
- If there are no more than 10 people participating at a time (not including the coach or minimum support staff required to manage the activity)
- If physical distancing of 1.5 metres between participants is maintained
- and equipment that that touches the head or face or cannot be effectively cleaned, is not shared

Sport and Recreation Victoria has published new guidance to support state sporting associations and peak bodies to develop their own return to play plans and risk mitigation strategies which their clubs can use.

This guidance has been developed in consultation with the Chief Health Officer.

Can multiple groups train at the same outdoor facility, such as a football oval or basketball court?

Outdoor community sport and recreational facilities can host a maximum of one group of up to 10 people, plus a coach or the minimum number of support staff reasonably required to manage the activity.

Where the facility has sufficient space to comply effectively with the Chief Health Officer directions (e.g. multiple ovals, courts, lawns or fields), more than one group of 10 can be accommodated on the condition that:

- Groups of 10 do not operate closely to each other (e.g. one group per basketball court, lawn bowls green and for larger playing surface e.g. football oval or soccer pitch, split into two zones)
- The facility can ensure that catering to multiple groups does not create an unnecessary risk of people congregating (e.g. at entrances or exits, near toilets or in carparks or other nearby areas)
- Social distancing and restrictions on gatherings can be effectively managed during all periods before, during and after training or the activity.
- Groups of 10 should not mix with each other and should remain constant, with participants avoiding swapping between groups
- It is advised to establish a "zone" for your group to train within, ensure the zone is clearly marked, which will allow other groups to avoid any unnecessary contact.

How come professional sports are resuming full contact training but we can't?

Professional sports are able to resume because playing sport is also going to work, and that means there are more processes and resources in place to ensure that players and officials conduct activities in a safe way that limits the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19).

Professional sporting organisations have a duty of care to ensure that these venues are safe for their sporting staff. This includes player management, travel, testing and the use of the facilities and equipment. The oversight of professional codes means occupational risks are carefully managed.

Why are some sports resuming and others only partially?

Indoor sports and those with physical contact will take longer to roll out, because of the significantly increased risk of spreading coronavirus (COVID-19). Training can resume, but only outdoors and in a modified way with no contact, with up to 10 people (not including the coach or the minimum number of support staff to manage the activity), physical distancing of 1.5 metres, and conditions on shared equipment.

Why are indoor sport and recreation centres and sporting clubrooms remaining closed?

The risk of spreading coronavirus (COVID-19) is higher in indoor settings and with the use of communal facilities, or when physical distancing is not adequately maintained.

For this reason, indoor sports facilities and clubrooms will remain closed until the Victorian Chief Health Officer determines that it is safe and appropriate to re-open them, and under what conditions or restrictions.

Club toilets will be accessible under strict hygiene guidelines. Changerooms and showers will not be open.

What about gyms and studios?

Gyms and other physical recreation facilities will remain closed under the current directions of the Victorian Chief Health Officer.

Where can indoor sports find an outdoor space for training?

Clubs that usually train indoors should contact their SSA or local council to discuss alternative outdoor training facilities that could be used temporarily.

Can parents/guardians attend training?

Parents and guardians taking children to and from training activities are required to follow the Chief Health Officers' Directions for public gatherings and maintain physical distancing of 1.5 metres.

Parents and guardians that remain with their children during participation in sport, will be considered part of the group up to 10 people, unless they are formally coaching or instructing the activity.

The amount of coaches or instructors needs to be the minimum necessary required to conduct the activity.

People failing to observe public gathering restrictions risk being issued an on the spot fine by Victoria Police.

Sport and Recreation Victoria is providing State Sporting Associations with support to develop their return to play plans, which contain guidance and protocols to ensure safety of participants and parents to minimise the risks of transmission.

Why do operators of an indoor physical recreation facility (such as a gym, health club or fitness centre) or a personal training facility need to manage the recording of the names and phone numbers of people attending training?

Recording details enables the health authorities to quickly trace anyone that may have come into contact with should someone have a positive test for coronavirus (COVID-19).

It is up to the operator of the indoor training facility or a personal training facility to determine how to best keep the records. However, a simple log book would be sufficient, noting that only names, phone numbers and time and date are required.

Operators of physical recreation facilities that are used predominantly for outdoor physical recreation (e.g. football oval, soccer pitch, outdoor netball and basketball courts) are not required to manage the recording of the names and phone numbers of people attending training.

FAQs for Participants

https://sport.vic.gov.au/our-work/return-to-play/return-to-play-for-community-sport-and-active-recreation#

What steps are in place to keep me safe?

Sport and Recreation Victoria has published new guidance to support State Sporting Associations and peak bodies to develop their own return to play plans and risk mitigation strategies which their clubs can use.

A full list of activities and how the current restrictions please visit the Sport and Recreation Victoria website.

What can I do to make sure I play safely?

We all have a responsibility to make sure our return to play is safe and a success. That means we all need to practice some basic health and hygeine measures to protect ourselves, and our friends.

Participants will be encouraged to bring their own equipment and limit sharing. This could include golf players marking their own card, participants only using their own racquets, and minimising shared exercise equipment (e.g. tires and ropes or scrum machines) and not sharing uniforms (e.g. hockey goalkeeper gear).

Participants should wash hands before and after training or use approved hand sanitiser, and equipment and balls with a smooth surface can be wiped with sanitiser before and after each session.

When it comes to going to your local park, use your common sense to keep you and everyone else safe. If you think it is looking a little crowded, go to another park.

Can we use the club changerooms before and after training?

No. Communal indoor facilities such as clubrooms will remain closed with the exception of allowing access to toilets.

Sport and recreation bodies and clubs should ensure participants are ready to train prior to arriving and are equipped to manage the conditions without access to the clubrooms

Why are some sports resuming and others only partially?

Because every sport is different, some will be able to resume full play earlier than others. Sport and Recreation Victoria will provide guidance to associations and peak bodies with online resources.

Indoor sports and those with physical contact will take longer to roll out, because of the increased risk of spreading coronavirus (COVID-19). Training can resume, but only outdoors in a modified way with no contact, with up to 10 people (not including the coach or minimum support staff required to manage the activity), physical distancing of 1.5metres, and strict conditions on shared equipment.

Spectators

Why can't spectators attend training?

To slow the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) and protect community safety, spectators are not allowed to attend professional sports training. Only people with an essential role in conducting the training should attend.

There are only five reasons to leave home:

- Shopping for food and supplies that you need
- Care and caregiving
- Exercise and outdoor recreation
- Work and education if you can't do it from home
- Visiting friends and family – if you really need to

As professional sports teams will be training under strict risk mitigation measures, spectators and non-participants will not be allowed at training at this point in time.

For community sport and recreation activities, training can resume in groups of up to 10 people. The group of 10 does not include a coach or the minimum number of support staff who are reasonably required to manage the activity. Spectators are not able to attend.

Parents or other people are required to keep a reasonable distance or will be included in the group of 10. Parents and guardians that are required to remain in the group to support their child's participation in sport, will be considered part of the group up to 10 people, unless they are undertaking a formal coaching or instructor role that is required to manage the activity.

When will community sport competition resume in Victoria?

That will depend on directions from the Victorian Chief Health Officer, and will be influenced by spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) in the community, to ensure the safety of players and participants.

What is a COVID Safety Plan?

The Return to Play COVID Safety Plan is intended to assist organisations return safely to sport and recreation activities under the latest Stay at Home and Restricted Activity Directions issued by the Victorian Chief Health Officer and allows each organisation to consider their activities and the environment in which activities take place.

Sporting organisations will be responsible for developing and enforcing these Return to Play plans. Sport and Recreation Victoria can provide advice and support to organisations in the development of these, noting that those organisations are ultimately responsible for them.

References

- Victorian State Government "Return to Play for Community Sport and Active Recreation"
- Deputy Chief Health Officer (Communicable Diseases)
- Victorian Soaring Association COVID Advice
- Safe Work Australia "How to disinfect and clean your workplace"
- Gliding Federation Safety operational and safety teams "Returning to the Skies"
- Gliding Federation of Australia Airworthiness AN179 (Appendix 1)
- health.wa.gov.au – explanation of PPE and appropriate cleaning products (Appendix 2)
- Safe Food Australia "Cleaning and Sanitizing" - (Appendix 3)
- Civil Safety Aviation Authority - Safety Management System Resource Kit.
- Civil Aviation Safety Authority Booklet 3 – Safety Risk Management.
- AHA Hospitality & Tourism COVID-19 Hygiene Course