event safety council

POWERED BY SACIA

RE-OPENING GUIDELINES

FOR SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS

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THE EVENT SAFETY COUNCIL

RE-OPENING GUIDELINES FOR

SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS

PRESENTED BY

SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS

CONFEDERATION AND OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Executive Summary

The purpose of the Event Safety Council Re-Opening Guidelines for Spectators returning to sporting events is born from the broader sports, live and business events industry working together to formulate the way in which this can be done safely.

The Event Safety Council (ESC), represents event safety specialists that practise within the broad events sector in South Africa, applying health and safety practices in the sector when it comes to hosting any type of event including sports events, music events, business events, cultural events, etc. The Event Safety Council is a special interest group within South African Communications Industries Association (SACIA).

SACIA is a SAQA-recognised professional body who award several professional designations to industry professionals working in the events industry, including two designations focused specifically in the specialised sector of Event Safety.

The Event Safety Council previously launched Re-Opening Guidelines specifically for the events industry in June 2020 in counteracting the threat of COVID-19 across the sector. Since launching these Guidelines, the ESC and the South African Events Council (SAEC) have engaged across the South African spectrum with government, corporate South Africa, Tourism South Africa and associations representing different aspects of the sector as well as with Sports Federations and South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (SASCOC) to determine the way forward.

In our engagements, especially with SASCOC and the Sports Federations, it became apparent that the Event Safety Council had a role to play in collectively working together in drafting one set of Guidelines applicable to spectators returning to live sporting events.

This is in line with the requirements of the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC) in having one specified guideline, one size fit for all that each Sporting Federation can adopt in developing protocols specific to a sporting event in line with the Regulations and applicable Directions. This also meets the requirements of the Department of Labour and Employment in developing sector specific guidelines. Furthermore, this allows a unified approach with aligned thinking to avoid each Sporting Federation submitting their own protocols to the Department which may create confusion and contradiction.

The events industry Re-opening Guidelines published in 2020, concentrated on the broad spectrum of all events such as business and live events, however due to the nature of sports and various Sports Federations involved in their direct engagement with Government, the Event Safety Council chose to exclude sporting events from the initial Guidelines published.

In our engagement with various Sports Federations, we soon learnt collectively that getting spectators back to sporting events and attendees back to organised business and live events, that the principles, protocols and risk assessment models remain similar for all types of events with public in attendance.

As such, we have embarked a consultation process with key stakeholder in the sporting events to develop guidelines specifically to allow spectators back to stadia, arenas, routes and sporting venues across South Africa.

The Sports Federations themselves have negotiated with Government directly on how they can go back to participating in sport for both professional and non-professional sport participation. Each Sport Federation – of which there are many – have agreed protocols with DSAC for allowing people to participate in sporting codes. These have been specific and relate almost entirely to testing and screening procedures that allows for sports participation to resume. Each protocol has been developed specifically to the sport in question and do not factor in public attendance. This document therefore addresses the spectator attendance and provides guidance on how this should be handled.

Thus, the ESC has embarked on developing the Re-Opening Guidelines for Spectators at Sporting Events, which enhances the next step in resuming the next phase of sport, allowing spectators back to these events. We believe by adopting these Spectator Guidelines each Sport Federation can implement specific protocols to allow spectators back to their respective sporting events. By using the Spectator Guidelines that is endorsed by the sector, approved by SASCOC and agreed by government, the health authorities and the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture, spectators can return to live sporting events under a unified set of guidelines.

This collective and unified approach, with consideration of global best practices and by providing a grounding that all Sports Federations can adopt, will in our mind meet the legislated requirements of existing laws predating COVID-19, such as the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) and Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act (SASREA) as well as meet the Disaster Management Regulations and relevant Ministerial Directions in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The importance of **organised sporting events with spectators in attendance under strict guidelines and protocols** will drive economic recovery, especially small and medium size businesses which represent the backbone of every industry sector in South Africa.

Sport is big business and important to cohesion and society in driving positivity and health.

Sporting events contribute to growth and development with significant tangible and intangible benefits. Events such as the FIFA World Cup 2010, Cricket World Cup 2003, African Cup of Nations, Kaizer Chiefs vs Orlando Soccer Derbies, NBA Africa Games, Netball World Cup 2023, Tennis Match in Africa Roger Federer vs Rafa Nadal 2019, Cape Town 7's Rugby and the British and Irish Lions Tour to South African are **significant economic drivers**.

The expected revenue generation from the British and Irish Lions in planned for July 2021 is expected to generate in excess of R6 billion to the South African GDP, a significant economic boost for the country of South Africa. Therefore, government working with the sporting sector and private sector must collectively plot a way forward that allows this sector to recover and bring much needed stimulus and growth not only to the economy but provide social cohesion and much needed upliftment. This can be done safely.

The basis of the Spectator Guidelines, are borne from a 5-tier risk framework adopted from the World Health Organisation (WHO) that allows certain relaxed criteria for very low risk exposure events and requires a far more rigid approach for larger moderate to very high-risk exposure sporting events.

Continuous risk assessments carried out will alleviate any adjustments and changes to the government risk adjusted strategy and amended accordingly to remain relevant. Thus, the principle of this document will remain the framework of the risk assessments carried out and resultant prevention and control measures implemented.

We believe that these Spectator Guidelines can be adopted by each Sports Federation with testing bubbles where applicable. We believe a sporting event should have 5 identified layers or zoning parameter controls in which to manage the specific sporting event, they can be described as:

- **Layer 1 – Known as the Red Zone**
  - Player, team management, officials, internal venue crew, dressing room staff, medical, safety and security crew - these members are covered strictly by the sports federation participation protocols.
  - Unless exempt, all participants with access to their designated area should have a negative COVID-19 test, recognised by the World Health Organisation and agreed upon by National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) and South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA).
  - Safe corridors and safe zones will be provided so that there is no mixing with red zone persons with other zones.

- **Layer 2 – Known as the Orange Zone**
  - This includes media, team crew working outside the red zone, administrators, local authorities, working crew, venue crew, broadcast and Venue Operations Control (VOC) representatives that work around the red zone at the sporting event.
  - An electronic screening process must be in place for the orange zone and accreditation issued in line with the requirements of SASREA.
  - Depending on the risk level of the event, will determine if a negative rapid antigen test is required to enter this designated area.

- **Layer 3 – Known as the Yellow Zone**
  - These persons make up VIP persons, hospitality persons, suite guests, sponsors and those identified and issued tickets or accreditation to a specific area.
  - This will include general working crew needing access to the venue but not allowed within any dressing room or player areas.
  - An electronic screening process must be in place for the yellow zone and accreditation issued in line with the requirements of SASREA.
  - Depending on the risk level of the event, will determine if a negative rapid antigen test is required to enter their designated area.

- **Layer 4 – Known as the Green Zone**
  - This layer includes persons attending the event as a spectator to watch and be a part of proceedings.
  - These persons are required to have a ticket for the sporting event, be screened medically prior to entry in order to allow them access to the event.
  - An electronic screening process must be in place for the green zone for track and trace purposes before they can enter the sporting event.
  - Depending on the risk level of the event, will determine if a negative rapid antigen test is required to entering the sports venue.

- **Layer 5 – Known as the White Zone**
  - This layer is those at the event working, but not requiring access inside the sporting event, but play a vital role around the event.
  - These persons include traffic management, road authorities, transport operators, parking staff, vendors, etc.
  - These persons will typically be screened by their individual Organisations and not necessarily be screened by the event organiser.

In regards to spectator capacity density and numbers, as part of these Spectator Guidelines unpacked in section 7 of this guide, we have defined them as follows:

1. **Very Low Risk Sporting Event:**
   This will be a sporting event with low spectator numbers with less than 300 pax in attendance at any one time, with electronic screening in place for track and trace to assess spectator's health before allowing them to enter the event.

   1,5m social distancing will be enforced at all times, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sporting event.

   50% of venue capacity must be enforced at all times and the venue must be suitable to handle 300 pax based on this 50% capacity, i.e., 600sqm that allows 300 pax.

2. **Low Risk Sporting Event:**
   This will be a sporting event, where 1.5m social distancing is easily managed that allows up to 1,000 pax in attendance at any one time. Electronic screening is in place for track and trace to access spectator's health before allowing them entry. This will be a low risk catergorised event based on SASREA requirements.

   1,5m social distancing will be enforced at all times, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sports event.

   50% of venue capacity must be enforced at all times and the venue must be suitable to handle 1,000 pax based on this 50% capacity, i.e., 2,000sqm or 2,000 seats that allows 1,000 pax.

3. **Moderate Risk Sporting Event:**

When an event requires more than 1,000 pax in attendance at any one time, but is able to maintain a 50% capacity density between spectators, then a medium risk catergorised event should be applied for as per SASREA and an Event Safety and Security Planning Committee (ESSPC) and VOC designated to manage the health and safety of the sporting event.

The spectator screening should then be via an electronic application. The ESSPC and VOC must decide based on the current Regulations and Alert level, whether the spectators are required to provide a negative antigen test or proof of vaccination in order to attend the sporting event.

1,5m social distancing will be enforced at all times, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sports event.

The capacity density of 50% of the venue capacity will be enforced to allow more than 1,000 pax into the sports event, i.e., 9,998sqm or 9,998 seats that allows 4,999 pax.

4. **High Risk Sporting Event:**

When an event requires more than 5,000 pax in attendance at any one time but the distance between persons is reduced to 1m between people thus allowing a 70% capacity density at the sports event.
A medium risk categorised event should be applied for as per SASREA and an Event Safety and Security Planning Committee (ESSPC) and VOC designated to manage the health and safety of the sporting event.

The spectator screening should then be via an electronic application. The ESSPC and VOC must decide based on the current Regulations and Alert level, whether the spectators are required to provide a negative antigen test or proof of vaccination in order to attend the sporting event.

1m social distancing will be enforced at all times especially in seated areas, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sports event.

The capacity density of 70% of the venue capacity will be enforced to allow more than 5,000 pax into the sports event, i.e., 17,000sqm or 17,000 seats that allows 11,900 pax.

5. **Very High Risk Sporting Event:**

When an event requires 100% capacity in attendance at any one time at the sporting event and there is no social distancing between people attending the event. A medium to high risk categorised event should be applied for as per SASREA and an Event Safety and Security Planning Committee (ESSPC) and VOC designated to manage the health and safety of the sporting event.

The spectator screening should then be via an electronic application. The ESSPC and VOC must decide based on the current Regulations and Alert level, whether the spectators are required to provide a negative antigen test or proof of vaccination in order to attend the sporting event.

There is no enforcement of social distancing, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sporting event.

In summary, event industry-specific sector guidelines were introduced in 2020 based on global best practices. In follow up to this, in 2021 the Event Safety Council have applied these initial principles in publishing these Re-Opening Guidelines for Spectators at Sporting Events.

These Spectator Guidelines can be adopted by the respective Sports Federation and a protocol document written for each specific sporting event or sports match or series - as the case may be - outlining the protocols in place for the spectator safety while attending the event.

The Spectator Guidelines are built on the premise of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, SASREA and the Disaster Management Regulations and take into account working crew, spectators, venue requirements, cleaning and hygiene, social distancing regimes and health protocols accepted by the Government of South Africa in line with legislation.

Furthermore, the Event Safety Council advocates that those with a proof of vaccination be allowed into sporting events, that events larger than 1,000 pax are required to have a negative rapid antigen test in order to attend the event in knowing your status.

A key area of consideration that are outlined in these Spectator Guidelines is crowd control management, queue management, contact points where screening / verification points are provided for access control for both health screening and ticket management. Furthermore, included are the requirements for infrastructure and the number of people required to manage the access control through these contact points. A crowd management plan taking into account specific COVID-19 protocols needs to be provided as part of the overall COVID-19 Management Plan for the event.

We foresee that each sporting event will apply for a risk categorisation from the applicable South African Police Services Provincial Joint Operations Centre (JOC) or Major Events Office as well as the local municipality or council that the event will be held in. These authorities will then categorise the event and the required documents and protocols will need to be provided by the event organiser in order for the authorities to allow permission for spectators to attend the event.

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1. SCOPE OF THE RE-OPENING GUIDELINES FOR SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS

By understanding the requirements of the national state of disaster declared in South Africa regarding the exposure and infection of COVID-19 in March 2020. Especially when it comes to allowing spectators back into sporting events, which includes understanding the Regulations and applicable Directions governing the national state of disaster, the sports sector, recognises the necessity for health and safety precautions to be taken in order to allow spectators at sporting events.

We understand the need for assessing the hazards and their risks associated with exposure to COVID-19 and we understand the importance of providing prevention and control measures against exposure.

We understand that control measures are needed, that they are consistent with the overall national strategies and policies of the country, that they recognise global best practices in minimising the spread of COVID-19. Most importantly that they are aligned with sporting environments, thus, protecting workers, staff, spectators and the public whilst watching and attending sporting events.

The South African sports community understands that sporting events have a direct effect on the transmission of COVID-19 from person to person. By developing and adopting the Spectator Guidelines throughout the sports industry, we believe will provide a level of comfort to the Government of South Africa, Corporate South Africa and the South African public that reasonably practicable steps and processes are in place to protect persons against the spread and exposure to COVID-19 whilst watching a sporting event.

The scope of the Re-Opening Guidelines, when it comes to allowing spectators back to sporting events is to provide COVID-19 specific processes and protocols that should be followed in planning and hosting an **organised sporting event** in South Africa.

We are confident that the Spectator Guidelines pertaining to sporting events will provide for a health and safety prevention framework for Sports Federations and sporting event organisers in assessing its current public health capabilities and meeting the requirements for enhancing health practices in terms of preventing and responding to COVID-19.

This framework provides considerations to be taken into account when establishing plans, processes and structures for managing incidents that threaten health and safety. Regardless of the size, nature and complexity of the sporting event, stadia or venue, these Spectator Guidelines provide planning resources to assist in improving health protection, preparedness planning, prevention, detection, contract tracing and control of public health threats.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Event Safety Council (ESC) is a special interest group within the South African Communications Industries Association (SACIA) that represents industry professionals active in the event health and safety industry across Southern Africa whether it be in the hosting of business, live or sporting events.

The Event Safety Council is tasked with developing these Spectator Guidelines on behalf of South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (SASCOC) for the use of Sports Federations as a holistic approach to manage the public at sporting events.

This is truly a collective effort in developing a set of guidelines representative of the sporting community when putting in place safety measures for allowing spectators at sporting events across South Africa.

The Event Safety Council in its mandate undertakes to develop a strategic vision for the event health and safety community, no matter the type of event, by promoting a **"safety first"** philosophy by:

- Establishing task groups to address health and safety issues within the broader events industry with issues related to the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act;
- Develop and award professional designations based on health and safety competence, skill and knowledge within the broader events industry in Southern Africa to ensure standardisation of event safety practices and protocols;
- Develop industry practises and norms to inform, educate, train, empower and drive best practise principles based on health and safety within the broader events industry of Southern Africa.

The ESC, through SACIA, have been working with global partners in drafting global Re-Opening Guidelines in the safety and prevention against exposure to COVID-19 at events and as an affiliate of the **Event Safety Alliance** (ESA) based in the United States. By collaborating with ESA and similar bodies across the globe it ensures that international best practices are embedded within the local events industry. The ESC has adopted and aligned with the protocols published by the **Event Safety Alliance** and applied these to the South African Events environment.

In conclusion, in June 2020, the Event Safety Council published its Re-Opening Guidelines for Events that covered business and live events but did not include spectators at sporting events.

Since publication the Re-Opening Guidelines in 2020, ESC has lobbied multiple Sports Federations and based on the requirements of the Department Sports, Arts and Culture, are working with SASCOC in providing one set of Spectator Guidelines that allows spectators back to sporting events.

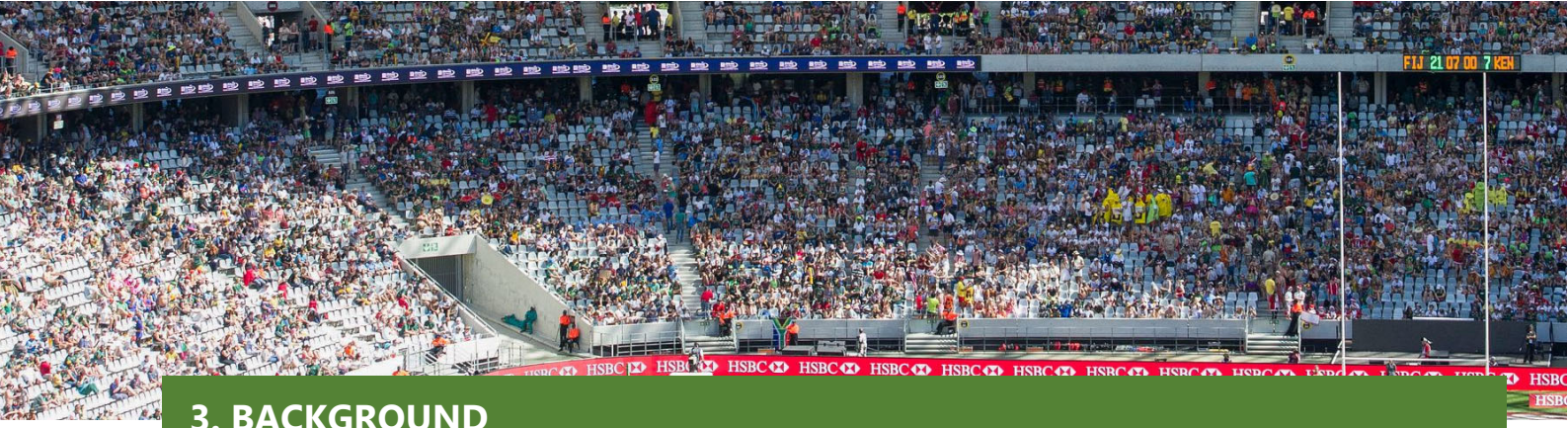
The events industry guidelines form the basis of these Spectators Guidelines and the ESC has expanded on the initial guidelines issued and made them applicable to a sporting environment and enhanced the thinking based on learnings since first publication. These Spectator Guidelines will be specifically applied to spectators attending sporting events and the risks associated with this environment.

These Spectator Guidelines have taken into account current legislation governing South Africa, the current Regulations and Directions that have been issued regarding COVID-19 by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Department of Health, Department of Employment and Labour, Department of Health and the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture in terms of the declared National State of Disaster. www.gov.za

In summary, the Spectator Guidelines have enhanced discussions and have been developed specifically to deal with spectators at sporting events based on global best practises, national legislation as well as provincial and municipal government engagement. Furthermore, allowing for co-operation between public and private sector in providing best practises in implementing prevention measures against COVID-19 exposure.

This has been achieved by accessing, reviewing, evaluating and referencing available data to make sporting events as safe as possible with the knowledge we have gained by using resources such as:

- South African Regulations and Directions; www.sacoronavirus.co.za
- World Health Organisation (WHO) COVID-19 requirements; www.who.int
- National Institute for Occupation Health (NIOH) resources; www.nioh.ac.za
- UFI Global Framework for reopening exhibitions internationally; www.ufi.org
- Applicable resources from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases; www.nicd.ac.za



3. BACKGROUND

These Spectator Guidelines have been collectively developed by sporting and the broader event industry professionals to outline key considerations for implementing response and operational plans in the context of the COVID-19 virus when dealing with the public.

The four cornerstones for the prevention and control measures are outlined in these Spectator Guidelines:

1. **Social Distancing**
2. **Protect and Detect**
3. **Communication**
4. **Cleaning and Hygiene**

3.1 HOW TO USE THE SPECTATOR GUIDELINES

The Spectator Guidelines aim to set out methods of assessment for the needs of the sporting industry, determine the ability of existing systems to meet these new identified needs, modify, enhance and strengthen the existing systems that address COVID-19 requirements.

This document makes provision for guidance regarding prevention, detection, tracing and management of COVID-19. Furthermore, it considers the broad spectrum of different types of sporting events and the different challenges associated with the type of event and the type of spectators that traditionally attend the event.

We have identified reasonably practicable and foreseeable health risks against the exposure to COVID-19 and proposed mitigating protection and control measures to minimise and prevent the transmission of the virus and outlined prevention strategies that can be adopted.

These Spectator Guidelines are intended to be used by sporting and event professionals. The intention is to strike a balance between providing a simple checklist and steps for low-risk events to a fully integrated COVID-19 health and safety management system for high risk events with larger crowds attending matches in stadia and tailoring the solution which is financially and operationally specific to the risk level using the four cornerstones mentioned above as a basis of managing COVID-19.

The goal is therefore to provide enough information to enable each user to make reasonably informed and reasonably practicable choices under their own circumstances and risk level. By using the four cornerstones in managing COVID-19 exposure, being scalable, these guidelines can be applied to any sporting event of any size and nature.

3.2 WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT COVID-19

Human Coronaviruses are common throughout the world. There are many different coronaviruses identified in animals but only a small number of these can cause disease in humans.

The spread of the disease is mainly via respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes, similar to how influenza and other respiratory pathogens spread according to the South African **Department of Health (DoH).**

According to the **World Health Organisation (WHO)** the common signs of infection include:

- mild to severe respiratory symptoms;
- fever;
- chills;
- muscle pain;
- coughing;
- sore throat;
- fatigue;
- tiredness;
- loss of taste and smell;
- redness of eyes;
- nausea or vomiting;
- diarrhea;
- shortness of breath;
- breathing difficulties.

In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death.

According to the **National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD)** older people, and those with underlying medical problems such as high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious ailments, and have been found to be at a higher risk of death.

Symptoms may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus but bear in mind that asymptomatic people carrying the virus may not show any signs of infection.

According to the **DoH** information about the virus, the following can provide protection against infection from Coronaviruses and many other viruses that are more common in South Africa:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds;
- If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitiser;
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands;
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick;
- Stay at home when you are sick, keeping a distance from others;
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a flexed elbow or a tissue, then throw the tissue in the bin;
- Clean and disinfect objects and surfaces that have frequently been touched.

When to wash your hands: (Federated Hospitality Association of Southern Africa)

How to wash your hands effectively: (Federated Hospitality Association of Southern Africa)

How to wash your hands effectively: (Federated Hospitality Association of Southern Africa)

3.3 SOUTH AFRICAN COVID-19 LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS AFFECTING SPORTING EVENTS

In this section, we will look at the various Acts, Legislation and Regulations that impact spectators attending sporting events and we have highlighted key considerations that informs us on what is required when providing a COVID-19 Management Plan for the event.

3.1.1 Occupational Health and Safety Act

As an Event Organiser, you are required to provide and maintain, as far is reasonably practicable, a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health based on the requirements of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 (OHSA)** specifically under Section 8, General Duties of Employers.

In addition, under Section 14 of **OHSA,** General Duties of Employees, (these include workers and staff) in the workplace are required to take reasonable care for the health and safety of themselves or any other person that may be affected by their acts or omissions.

Section 9 of **OHSA** requires that the Event Organiser shall ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that persons other than those in his employment who may be directly affected by his activities are not thereby exposed to hazards to their health or safety, public entering the premises or venue would fall into this category.

The definitions of reasonably practicable in OHSA means:

a. the severity and scope of the hazard or risk concerned;
b. the state of knowledge reasonably available concerning that hazard or risk and of any means of removing or mitigating that hazard or risk;
c. the availability and suitability of means to remove or mitigate that hazard or risk; and
d. the cost of removing or mitigating that hazard or risk in relation to the benefits deriving therefrom;

Over and above the existing Occupational Health and Safety Act, the **Department of Employment and Labour (DoEL)** has issued Directions specifically pertaining to the Consolidated COVID-19 Occupational Health and Safety measures in the Workplace. These can be sourced on www.gov.za.

The above is applicable to the hosting and organising of sporting events specifically around public safety and having in place a health and safety management system that deems to meet the needs of occupational health and safety in the workplace.

The purpose of the COVID-19 Directives is to stipulate measures that must be followed to protect the health and safety of workers and the members of public who enter the workplace that may be exposed to the activities provided by the Event's Organiser. These include the implementation of policies and procedures to protect workers and visitors from the risk of exposure.

The OHSA Directions outline the employer's obligation to implement health and safety measures to reduce and eliminate the escalation of COVID-19 in the workplace. They include developing written

control measures to prevent this exposure. Under the obligations of **OHSA**, every worker/staff member is obliged to comply with measures introduced by the Event's Organiser regarding COVID-19.

3.1.2 Disaster Management Regulations

The Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs designated under section 3 of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) declared a national state of disaster on the 15th March 2020 with amendments issued in terms of section 27(2) of the Act.

Within the Regulations, key considerations need to be made to areas that apply to implementing a COVID-19 Management Plan with Spectators at sporting events.

The highlighted considerations are the following:

- **Compliance Officers** – Private sector (including Event Organisers) are required to designate a COVID-19 Compliance Officer to oversee the implementation of the plan containing measures to meet standards of health protocols, adequate spacing, social distancing measures for public, service providers and employees. Compliance Officers must oversee the strict adherence to the standards of hygiene and health protocols related to COVID-19.
- **Closing Times** – From time to time, depending on the Alert Level in place, closing times will need to be considered in relation to movement of persons and curfews in place.
- **Mandatory Protocols in Public Places** – The wearing of a face mask is mandatory for every person when in a public space. A venue or stadia would be considered a public space. Consideration may be required around double masking protocols. Furthermore, steps need to be taken to ensure persons queuing inside or outside a venue or stadia are able to maintain a distance of one and a half meters from each other. Moreover, hand sanitisers must be provided for the use of public at the entrance to venues and stadia.
- **Attending a Gathering** – Every person when attending a gathering must wear a face mask, adhere to health protocols, maintain a distance of at least one and half meters from each other, adhere to curfew hours, adhere to other health protocols and social distancing measures provided for in directions issued by the relevant Cabinet Minister. The owner of an indoor or outdoor facility where gatherings are held must display the certificate of occupancy which sets out the maximum number of persons allowed in the facility.
- **Sporting Activities** – Including professional and non-professional matches, by recognised sports bodies are allowed provided that Directions for sports matches issued by the Cabinet Minister responsible for sports are issued.
- **Public Transport** – The Cabinet Minister responsible for transport issue Directions pertaining to public transport in respect of bus and taxi services, e-hailing services including the capacity density allowable and include health protocols while using public transport.

Measures highlighted in legislation include the implementation of:

- social distancing measurements;
- provision of physical barriers;
- health symptom check;
- temperature screening;
- work arrival procedures;
- symptom protocols around entering the workplace;
- ensuring the provision of cloth masks;

- sanitizing and disinfecting protocols;
- hygiene and hand sanitisation;
- supervision of the above processes.

3.1.3 Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act

The existing **Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act 2 of 2010 (SASREA)** still applies regarding providing for health and safety measures to safeguard the physical well-being and safety of persons and property at sporting events held at stadiums or venues.

SASREA recognises that the physical well-being and safety of all persons attending sports events must be promoted and protected and that the rights of the persons attending sporting events must be protected.

Furthermore, SASREA requires that the planning, management and enforcement of safety and security at sports events must be handled by people experienced in the field of safety and security and that all controlling bodies or event organisers of sports events must have proper safety and security measures in place in the need to determine and maintain minimum safety and security standards at the sporting event.

SASREA is used as a tool to promote South Africa as a desirous destination for hosting major international sporting events.

SASREA moreover, provides for the accountability of event role-players, provides for the risk categorisation of events, provides for control of access of attendees at events and provides for the establishment of measures to deal with safety and security at sporting events.

Key considerations from SASREA are as follows:

- Event Safety Officer is appointed to assist with the planning and oversight of safety and security measures at the sporting event
- Access Control Officer is appointed in charge of access of persons and motor vehicles at a sporting event
- Provide a written Event Safety Plan
- Provide an event risk assessment
- Provide written safety measures
- Provide written security measures
- Provide written crowd management measures
- Provide written motor vehicle parking arrangements and traffic management plan
- Provide written medical measures as per the National Health Act and relevant mass medical regulations

Notwithstanding the above, the **Local Authority By-laws**, city COVID-19 protocols and event permit processes will continue to apply when applying to organise a sporting event.

Cognisance needs to be applied when considering the South African National Standards applicable to events particularly the **SANS 10366:2015 Edition 2.2** for **Health and Safety at Events**

4. THE IMPORTANCE OF RE-OPENING SPORTING EVENTS TO SPECTATORS

Sporting events, sports games and matches puts people at the heart of its business model, sports bring people together to enjoy themselves, to share experiences and to support your favourite team and experience joy being part of a live sporting environment, sport is emotive. Social cohesion through sport is paramount, sports unite and bring society together.

Studies worldwide indicate that watching sport is good for your health, research shows that being a sports fan may actually improve your emotional, social and physical health and wellbeing. Reference to this thought is attributed to the author of Sports Fans: The Psychology and Social Impact of Spectators by psychologist Daniel Wann. Furthermore, it is widely accepted that the action and excitement of games is a great way to reduce stress and take one's mind off the things that stress us out.

These Spectator Guidelines will enable the safe return of live sports with spectators. Such an outcome is foundational to the long-term economic sustainability of sport, as well as the unique and vibrant atmosphere associated with live sports events that so many people value and enjoy.

The health and safety of people is, **and always has been**, a primary concern of those involved in sports especially when it comes to those attending. The world over, the sporting environment applies robust health and safety standards which are applied rigorously in the South African when it comes to applying the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act.

Sporting events are strictly controlled, well planned and organised

The sports community and those holding events related to sports are able to manage the flow of people (crowd flow/crowd management) in a structured and organised way.

The safety management plans already in existence covers considerations such as:

- Designing routing to the venue;
- Arrival at the venue parking;
- Public and private transport arrangements including e-hailing;
- Registering, access control and screening processes in allowing entrance to a venue;
- Movement and migration within the venue including concourse areas and areas where crowds amass;
- Using services within the venue;
- Food and beverage safety;
- Providing Health and Safety planning based on the existing environment and risks associated with public attending sporting events;
- Providing operational planning whether the stadium or venue is small, large, inside or outside.

Managing COVID-19 potential exposure as part of existing protocols is easily added to the sporting event planning mechanisms.

Thus, sports tourism is a key industry for South Africa.

What we know about Sports Tourism:

- Sport Tourism is one of the fastest growing areas of the global travel and tourism industry;
- The links between venue management, hospitality, sport, business and tourism networks – highlighting the relationship between these markets and that they act as a catalyst for economic development;
- Sports play an integral part in the development of all aspects of a country's economy, be it the sociocultural dynamics, job creation, health, environment and have a direct positive impact on GDP;
- Winning the right to host major events and the financial benefits this derives means hosting events such as the British and Irish Lions 2021 and the Netball World Cup 2023 are critical to sustainable success of Sporting Federations.
- The International Tourism bodies including UNWTO, has been actively advocating to position sport and major events in national tourism development strategies in order to maximise their potential as a driver of growth and development;

The Financial Impact to the economy of South Africa:

- Sports tourism and major events in South Africa is estimated to contribute more than R20 billion to the tourism industry per annum;
- More than 10% of foreign tourists come to South Africa to watch or participate in sporting events, with spectators accounting for 60% to 80% of these arrivals;
- Research undertaken by South African Tourism on the impact of the Football Confederations Cup (2009) and the previous Lions Rugby Tour (2008), found that the two events brought in approximately 52 000 visitors and contributed an estimated R800 million in direct expenditure to our economy;
- More than 90% of these visitors indicated that they would return to South Africa and, very importantly, that they would recommend South Africa as a destination to others;
- In follow up to the success of South Africa's hosting of the FIFA World Cup 2010, opportunities for growing the sports tourism industry have increased dramatically;

Therefore, it is important that providing safe sporting events with spectators in attendance and those organising sports pledge to honour the responsibility in providing these safe and secure environments.

Striking the right balance between event operation and public health with specific emphasis on implementing sound prevention and control measures that are reasonably practicable to minimise the transmission of COVID-19 at our sporting events.

4.1 ROLE OF AN EVENT ORGANISER OF A SPORTING EVENT

The event organiser of a sporting event that has spectators in attendance is responsible for the hosting of the event and as defined by SASREA is any person who plans, is in charge of, manages, oversees or holds or controls a sporting event or has a material interest in the hosting of the event.

When it comes to working staff at an event, the organiser of the sporting event *(known as the event organiser)* by virtue of the above is *defacto* the accountable person and/or employer of those working at the event site, therefore this could be deemed the *defacto* workplace.

Furthermore, based on SASREA the Event Organiser is accountable for the public safety of all spectators to the sporting event and therefore accountable for the health and safety measures required to people safe from transmission of COVID-19.

As the accountable person, the event organiser takes the lead in ensuring the protocols needed to minimise exposure are reasonably practicable and applicable to appropriate law for both workers and spectators. The event organiser and those they assign / delegate / appoint / contract have the role and responsibility in ensuring all the right people are appointed, in place and health and safety systems implemented are monitored correctly.

Although the event organiser is the most critical component in implementing, managing and overseeing the prevention and control measures needed to avoid the transmission of COVID-19 at the sporting event, it can only be done with the assistance of a broader team of appointed people and in partnership with the stadium or venue it uses and the role-players and stakeholders that help make it happen.

We have a shared burden to work collectively in providing, implementing and supervising agreed measures, sharing the financial and operational challenges in keeping sporting events safe. We are all in this together.

4.2 PLANNING A SPORTING EVENT WHILST COVID-19 IS PREVALENT

The lifecycle of any sporting event begins with the decision to hold the match or game in the first place.

These Spectator Guidelines assume that we all want to reopen sports events with spectators in attendance as fully and quickly as possible, without unreasonably risking health or safety to those attending. A government directive legally allowing you to reopen does not mean you can do so without careful and considerate planning.

The legislation of South Africa may direct your thinking on how to go about hosting an event safely. Everyone has a legal duty to behave as a reasonable person under the same or similar circumstances.

The key considerations are how to reopen during a global pandemic in which:

- Asymptomatic people can carry the virus;
- Widespread testing is lacking;
- Mechanisms to contract tracing are limited;
- A vaccine is not readily available, rolled out or herd immunity achieved;

- Continued peaks and waves of infections thus requiring lockdowns and adjustments to alert levels.

If very low risk exposure events with spectators can reopen without increasing COVID-19 transmission rates, it will open the door for progressively larger spaces to implement similar measures on a larger scale in a stepped approach. Thus, allowing us to reach 50% of capacity within stadia or venues to eventually being able to have full houses at the match or game.

Careful decision-making is necessary, as even well-intentioned health and safety measures have potentially significant unintended consequences. These decisions need to be assessed and the correct prevention and control measures provided specific to the type of event, the exposure risk profile and stadia or venue to keep people safe from transmission.

Using the 4 cornerstones of prevention, by applying documented and demonstrated measures for social distancing, protect and detect, communication, cleaning and hygiene, including providing testing or vaccination protocols, an organised sporting event can be hosted while the pandemic is prevalent.

4.3 DISCLAIMER AND LEGAL NOTICE

We recognise as a sporting industry that there is no guarantee of an illness or pandemic free sporting event therefore all content in and related to this document is provided for information purposes and guidance purpose only as a best practise. These guidelines are not intended to supersede applicable legislation but rather enhance it and provide practical solutions to the challenges to hosting sporting events with spectators during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The provisions within the document are also not regarded as legal advice and the drafters of these Spectator Guidelines, as well as their representatives do not present these Guideline as same and shall not be liable for any damages, indirect or direct suffered by any person who utilises these Guidelines.

The drafters and their legal representatives of these Guidelines shall at all material times adhere to any regulatory provisions or instructions issued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture and the relevant Sports Federations in which the sporting event occurs and should any such enactment be in contradiction with the content of these Guidelines, such enactment shall take precedent.

Furthermore, no warranty or representation is given to the accuracy or completeness of any information and/or advice or recommendations provided in these Guidelines, due to the changing knowledge of the COVID-19 virus as well as the ever-changing strategies to combat the virus but are based on the information at hand on the date these Guidelines are published.

It is indisputable, however, that planning, training, awareness and implementing reasonably practicable health and safety prevention and control measures are the best ways to protect spectators at sporting events. We believe these Spectator Guidelines will inspire spectators to return to the places where anticipation and excitement happens.

Furthermore, myriad legal issues may arise as sporting events, stadia and venues reopening during the COVID-19 pandemic. Most cannot be meaningfully addressed in a general way; therefore, legal advice should be sought.

One issue that can be addressed in these Guidelines is your legal exposure that needs to adhered to and applied.

For starters, here are some basic interpretations of the current legislation that need to be adhered to and applied:

The legal name for a claim of personal injury or wrongful death is a "delict." In a delict case, the injured party has the burden to prove four elements:
(1) they were owed a duty of care by defendants;
(2) there was a breach of that duty;
(3) that breach was the cause of
(4) the plaintiff's damages.

- ***Duty of Care**. Taking steps discussed in this Spectator Guide to mitigate the risk of illness, and documenting how you arrived at your conclusions and enforced your new health policies, will be compelling evidence that you did not breach your duty to provide reasonably healthy and safe premises under these challenging circumstances.*
- ***Proximate Cause**. Any claim stating that someone got ill at a particular sporting event, stadium or venue, will face a significant causation problem. Given consideration to all the people with whom we have contact with when we leave our homes, all the surfaces we touch, all the aerosols from other people that we unknowingly breathe in as well as the incubation period for COVID-19, it will be difficult for most victims to isolate one specific contact as the actual source of illness while excluding all others as possibilities.*

All spectators and organisers of sporting events have a duty to conduct themselves reasonably under these circumstances. The principal of social distancing and use of sanitary practices suitable for a pandemic are to be observed by all parties at all times.

The event organiser must ensure that the requirements as stipulated in the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPI Act) and protection of public health information (PHI) are complied with.

5. SPORTING EVENT DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

- **"access control officer"** a person appointed in terms of section 20 of SASREA to be in charge of access of persons and motor vehicles at an event;
- **"accreditation"** a process whereby persons wishing to enter a designated area within a venue must apply for, be evaluated, screened and subjected to meeting certain criteria set by the event safety and security planning committee and issued a special pass;
- **"attendee"** means **spectator** or patron as a member of the public who is an attendee or part of the audience at an event or watching the match, race or game;
- **"BCEA"** means the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997);
- **"competent"** means a person regarded as competent in an identified role and has sufficient training and expertise. Competency includes an awareness of the limits of one's personal knowledge, skills and experience**;**
- **"compliance officer"** is someone designated by an event organiser in terms of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs to develop and oversee the management of COVID-19 management plan and protocols at the sporting event under the monitoring of an event safety officer;
- **"COVID-19"** means Coronavirus Disease 2019;
- **"Disaster Management Act Regulations"** means Regulations pertaining to COVID-19 issued in terms of section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002);
- **"Department of Employment and Labour" (DoEL)** is the government department responsible for regulating the labour market for a sustainable economy through legislation, compliance and enforcement;
- **"event" or "sporting event"** means in the context of these Spectator Guidelines a sporting event with spectators in attendance hosted at a stadium or venue.
- **"event organiser"** means any person who plans, is in charge of, manages, supervisors or holds a sporting event or in any manner controls or has a material interest in the hosting of the sporting event;
- **"event safety officer"** means a person appointed in terms of section 4(4)(a) of SASREA to assist with the planning and oversight of all health, safety and security measures at an event;
- **"event safety plan"** is the event organiser's plan developed as per the requirements of the SASREA to determine and document the health and safety measures in place for the event;
- **"event safety and security planning committee" (ESSPC)** means the committee contemplated in section 15 of SASREA responsible for coordinating the functions of the role-players that are involved in the provision of safety and security at an event including the planning, assignment of tasks to the role players at an event;
- **"flow rate"** means the number of persons per metre width per minute passing through an element of an ingress or egress point or along a route;

- **"health screening"** in the context of this document means the process of screening the health of persons in order to identify individuals who may have COVID-19 risk factors or symptoms as prescribed by the DoH;
- **"local authority"** means municipality established under section 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) within in whose jurisdiction a stadium or venue and the event are located;
- **"mass gathering"** as defined by WHO which is any gathering that puts pressure on medical and healthcare capacities;
- **"OHSA"** means the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993);
- **"official"** means sporting venue manager, sporting venue employee, match official, journalist, television crew, radio commentator and security personnel;
- **"participant"** means anyone participating in an event, race, match or game. This person may be a professional or non-professional athlete or competitor.
- **"PPE"** means personal protective equipment which is all equipment which is intended to be worn or held by a person at work which protects them against one or more risks to their health and safety;
- **"professional athlete"** means an athlete who earns a living by competing in a sport, or receive payment for performance, a member of a training squad for a relevant sports body;
- "**risk assessment"** is a systematic process of evaluating the hazards and associated risks that may be involved in an activity, task or event and providing control measures to mitigate the likelihood of the risk materialising;
- **"role-players"** are the people involved in the health and safety planning of an event;
- **"security officer"** means a security officer as defined in section 1 of the Private Security Industries Regulations Act 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001);
- **"social bubble"** means a group of people in the same household, people who do not have to social distance from each other, therefore able to sit or stand together;
- **"spectator"** means anyone attending or watching a sporting event as a member of the public who is not accredited by the event organiser to participate in the event;
- **"sports body" or "Sports Federation"** means any national federation, agency, club or body, including a trust, professional league, or registered company of the above, involved in the administration of sport or recreational at local, provincial or national level;
- **"stadium"** means any venue, enclosed, semi enclosed structure or open area reserved for the purposes of hosting a sporting event;
- **"stakeholder"** means a person, company, entity, institution, organisation, controlling body, etc. that has an interest in the hosting of an event;
- **"steward"** means a person responsible for marshalling and overseeing safe and general flow of attendees, provision of event information, including safety, health and security information, provide usher services and assist with emergency evacuation procedures to persons at an event except provide security or medical services;
- **"support bubble"** means the combination of social bubble where one household combines with another person living alone allowing them to form one bubble to attend an event together as one social bubble;
- **"support staff"** means a technical official, coach, assistant coach, kit manager, physiotherapist, medical officer, driver and physical trainer;
- **"test"** means any World Health Organisation, NICD or SAHPRA recognised COVID-19 test to establish if one is not carrying the COVID-19 virus;

- **"vendor"** means a person authorised in writing by an event organiser or venue to sell approved goods or services including food and beverages at an event;

- **"venue"** means an enclosed, semi enclosed structure, a route or open area reserved for the purposes of hosting the sporting event which could be a stadium, venue, sports ground, field, swimming pool where matches or training may take place;
- **"venue owner"** means a person who owns, manages or is entitled to exercise the rights of an owner or occupier of a venue or stadium used for the sporting event;
- **"virus"** means the SARS-CoV-2 virus known as COVID-19;
- **"VOC"** means a venue operation centre contemplated in section 17 of SASREA where the entire health, safety and security operation in respect of an event is coordinated;
- **"volunteer or usher"** means a person appointed by the event organiser or venue to supervise or provide functions or services in support of an event excluding providing health, security and medical services;
- **"worker"** means any person who works in an employer's workplace including an employee of the employer or contractor, a self-employed person or volunteer;
- **"workplace"** means any premises or place where a person performs work, including the entire venue.

6. PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES FOR SPORTING EVENTS

The purpose of this section of the Spectator Guidelines is to provide information and guidance on global best practises based on the South African environment on the prevention and control measures one should take to minimise the associated risks of COVID-19.

6.1 COVID-19 PREVENTION STRATEGY

A sporting event COVID-19 prevention strategy or management plan should cover the protocols needed to host the event successfully with spectators without spreading the COVID-19 virus between those attending.

The strategy should include:

- Risk assessment based on the hazard COVID-19 poses;
- Provide an understanding the different types of exposure risk along the event chain;
- Who may be exposed and how this exposure could happen;
- Outlining plans for high risk or vulnerable individuals;
- A zoned or layered approach to participants, officials, support staff, employees, sponsors, authorities, spectators and ancillary services
- Hierarchy of controls required in line with the **Department of Employment and Labour (DoEL)** and **Department of Health (DOH)** requirements for COVID-19;
- Providing key control measures based on national legislation and global best practices;
- Information and communication strategy;
- Training, education and awareness protocols;
- Staff, employee and worker management protocols;
- Participant protocols and bio-bubble considerations;
- Spectator management protocols:
- Cleaning and hygiene protocols;
- Stadium or Venue management protocols;
- Safe operating procedures and practices around issues such as load-in and load-out, transport, food service, waste, etc.;
- Roles and responsibilities of those involved in the sporting event;
- Stakeholder and role-player engagement;
- Provide health and safety documentation included in the Event Safety Plan (section 4, SASREA) in respect to COVID-19 preventative measures or management plan for the event;
- Consideration to providing WHO approved rapid testing solutions or vaccination protocols in allowing spectators into the event.

6.1.1 Risk Assessment Process

An accountable person in charge of an event is required to review and update their risk assessment to cover any changes to the workplace and in this case sporting event environment. With the identified hazard COVID 19, it is a requirement to re-assess and re-evaluate the impact this virus will have at the event and in particular those working or those attending the sporting event.

An event organiser is required to carry out a risk assessment outlining the hazards and associated risks that COVID-19 will have at an event.

The risk assessment must cover the people that may be exposed and infected and how this exposure may happen. Included in the assessment is the control measures that will be implemented, the persons responsible in the implementation of the control measures and any additional steps required to minimise the impact COVID-19 will have on the health of staff, workers and spectators to the sporting event.

In these Spectator Guidelines we have classified sporting events based using the World Health Organisation's 5 tier risk levels when applying the risk exposure to a gathering or event.

The simpler the sporting event, with less people with strong social distancing protocols, protect and detect processes with strong communication including contract tracing with appropriate cleaning and hygiene practises will have a very low exposure impact at an event. Similarly, an event with many people in a stadium environment, difficulties enforcing social distancing, detailed contract tracing requirements and intricate cleaning and hygiene requirements pose a very high risk of exposure to people attending the sporting event that require enhanced COVID-19 protocols.

These Spectator Guidelines recommend that during the application process seeking approval to host a sporting event, that a risk assessment is drawn up detailing the risk profile specific to the event and provided with the application based on the following risk criteria:

1) **Very low risk exposure events:** When an event has a low or minimal chance of transmitting the COVID-19 virus and basic principles applied, minimise exposure.
2) **Low risk exposure events:** When an event has limited exposure and unlikely to expose attendees to risk and can be easily controlled with adequate and approved planning processes in place as part of the Event Safety Plan.
3) **Moderate risk exposure events:** When there is more than likely the probability of exposure to COVID-19 virus at the event, detailed plans and process are needed to minimise and manage the exposure risk. These detailed COVID-19 plans should be planned with all role-players making up the event safety and security planning committee (ESSPC) in approving the health protocols for the event.
4) **High risk exposure events:** When there is greater potential of exposure and detailed and rigorous planning is needed in order to host the event. Planning with the ESSPC role-players is critical in determining the risks and the measures needed to mitigate these risks and outlining the roles and responsibilities in curbing potential spread.
5) **Very high risk exposure events:** When the likelihood of transmission to many people is probable and requires careful consideration and planning by all role-players making up the ESSPC in determining the required measures needed in protecting those working or attending the event. Full approvals processes will need to be in place managing health concerns before the event can go ahead.

An effective tool to managing the exposure to COVID-19 is control measures which are identified in a risk assessment process and these should include (FEDHASA Safety Guidelines):

- Job specific risk assessments to identify the risk of exposure present in each work area or activity;
- The specific risk assessments should include all other hazards associated with the work area or activity, including but not limited to biological, physical, chemical, ergonomic and psychosocial hazards;
- Event risk assessment applied including an issue-based risk assessment on the transmission of COVID-19 from person to person of those attending the event.
- Identify the relevant controls required to effectively eliminate or control the hazards identified as part of the work area or activity. The hierarchy of controls should be used as a guideline. PPE must always remain the last control measure;
- Ensure that training is conducted with staff, security, stewards and workers on the risks and control measures associated with their duties and responsibilities, and records must be kept.

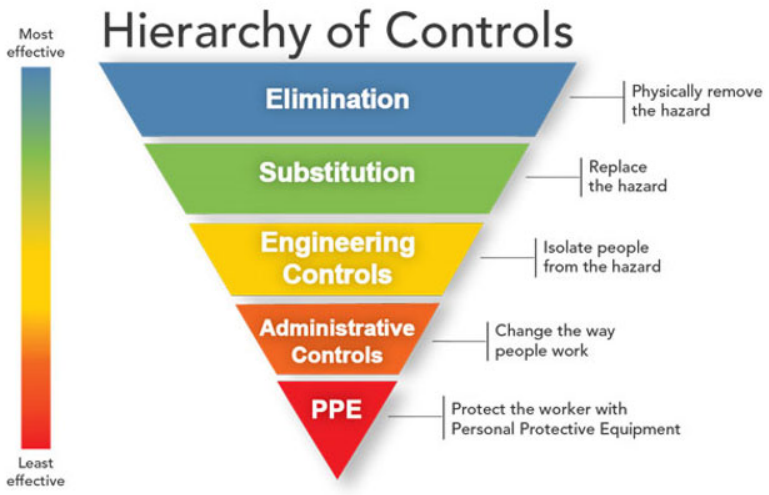
Each individual organisation or role-player involved in the sporting event supply chain is required to manage their own COVID-19 risks based on the above and provide the necessary documentation to demonstrate their ability to implement a COVID-19 management plan for their area of responsibility.

6.1.2 Hierarchy of Controls

All prevention and control measures as required by law should be implemented in order to avoid transmitting or spreading of the virus. Principles of prevention can be viewed as a hierarchy with the most preferred principle implemented first and least preferred last and is a general best practise regarding risk prevention.

Ideally the hierarchical principles are based on: (FEDHASA Safety Guidelines)

- Eliminate or physically remove the hazard or source of the hazard;
- Substitution such as replacing something that minimises the risk of exposure;
- Engineering controls such as isolation in reducing potential to exposure;
- Administrative controls such as changing the process in reducing the exposure;
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is equipment worn to minimise exposure to a hazard that may cause illness.



6.1.3 Key Control Measures

Practical steps and measures that can be implemented at a sporting event site include:

- Registering to work prior to coming to the site, completed electronically beforehand. This process allows for pre-screening and an access control process. This allows for contact tracing of all workers at a venue and meets the requirements of SASREA whereby each and every person working must apply for, be evaluated, screened and subject to certain criteria prior to receiving accreditation in order to work.
- Registering to attend the event via a technology platform prior to the game or match so all spectators are able to be communicated too and contact traced in case of exposure which assists minimising physical time spent at the venue registering contact tracing details.
- Provide a health symptom check (which may include situational checks) to determine potential symptomatic cases prior to arriving for work or attending the event.
- Having the contact details of all workers and attendees/spectators is critical to contact tracing.
- Providing an electronic "tap" or "tapping" technology for major events where those attending are able through an electronic platform able to see if they have been exposed to any spectators that may have been positively diagnosed with COVID-19, apps such as the CovidAlert SA or similar application.
- Provide hand sanitiser solutions (70% alcohol) as you enter the stadium or venue and around high touch points such as toilets and catering areas.
- Only allowing access into the stadium or venue if you are wearing the appropriate mask or face covering.
- Provide social distancing marker and indicators where required particularly where contact points and queue lines form.
- Provide signage and awareness at all entrance and contact points.
- Communicate spectator rules, spectator code of conducts, requirements and regulations to everyone entering the stadium or venue by any efficient form of communications. (Email, announcements, screen ads, signage, pamphlets, etc.).
- Limiting exposure by limiting the number of people working or attending the event.
- Providing testing mechanisms recognised by WHO that minimises that attending being infected and possibly infecting others.
- Provide a cleaning plan that meets the sanitisation requirements, prior, during and after an event or during any changeovers between spectators.

6.1.4 Operational Measures

Operational measures that can be applied in an event space to minimise exposure are:

- **Develop**: Awareness of COVID 19 symptoms and procedures to avoid transmission**;**
- **Mobilise**: Response and preventing cases through hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette and individually based physical distancing;
- **Control**: Have a measure in place to find and isolate any cases in the area to protect and prevent transmission to others;
- **Suppress**: To avoid unnecessary physical contact and create physical distance to suppress the transmission;
- **Reduce**: To contact the correct authorities if a symptomatic or positive patient come in contact with other people or enter the venue. Implement procedures covering contact tracing of every person who might have been infected;

6.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES – APPOINTMENT/S

Based on existing legislation, each organisation that hosts a sporting event is required to appoint a compliance officer responsible for the organisations risk assessment and implementation of the control measures for COVID-19.

The compliance officer should have the knowledge and awareness to be able to coordinate and implement the control measures needed and have a grounding and experience in event safety processes.

Depending on the size of the event, multiple persons may be needed especially if a layered access control approach is implemented.

The person/s will be responsible for communication of the risks, control measures and procedures that need to be implemented. The person/s should ensure that all documentation is updated and modified when required.

In the event chain, the determination of who the compliance officer will be, needs to be determined by the roles and responsibilities delegated for the event and negotiated between the event organiser, venue and role-players and an organisational structure, organogram or plan provided with relevant contact details.

Note the understanding is that the designated compliance officer appointed for overseeing the entire event cannot replace an individual organisations responsibility of appointing a person within their organisation whether they are a venue, role-player, supplier, contractor or stakeholder providing services to the event.

Where possible the compliance officer could represent multiple entities if agreed between the parties involved. The Compliance Officer should have ample resources and skilled staff to assist them in their function in line with SASREA section 4 (4) (a) in having sufficient persons to be responsible for safety and security at an event, including event safety officer, security officers, stewards, or such persons as may be prescribed by the authorities.

The compliance officer written appointment including any COVID-19 Manager appointments will need to be included in the overall organisational structure of the event and added to the required appointments pre-existing in OHSA and SASREA such as the assignee, event safety officer, access control officer, etc.

6.3 STAKEHOLDERS AND ROLE-PLAYERS

Determining stakeholder and role-players is imperative in assigning roles and responsibilities:

- An event organiser should provide a COVID-19 issue-based risk assessment for the sporting event which identifies all role-players that should be involved in managing COVID-19 at the event;
- Role-players shall include, but not be limited to, stakeholders, contractors, players, participants, officials, administrative staff, support staff, technical crews, broadcasters, sponsors, advertisers, public transport, parking attendants, caterers, stall vendors, security, medical, suppliers, etc.

- Role-players includes health officials, labour officials, South African Police Services, disaster management officials as well as the relevant local authorities;
- Important to communicate well in advance prior to the event with all role-players in informing them of the COVID-19 specific Health and Safety requirements for all involved in the specific sporting event and the rules for attending as a spectator/ This is over and above normal event health and safety requirements within OHSA and SASREA;
- Ensure compliance by role-players where applicable through auditing, implementation and monitoring processes;
- Role-players should not be allowed to participate and access an event unless they comply and cooperate with all requirements as set out by the event organisers and their delegated persons.

7. EVENTS INDUSTRY RISK LEVELS

In order to re-open sporting events where spectators can be in attendance, the best approach is to mirror the South African risk adjusted strategy and the DMA Regulations by defining the risks and this can be done implementing the WHO's 5-tier risk exposure system.

By using the 4 cornerstones of these Guidelines to manage the potential exposure to COVID-19, namely:

- **Social distancing;**
- **Protect and detect;**
- **Communication (including contact tracing);**
- **Cleaning and hygiene**

Event organisers and government are able to reasonably grade the risk profile of each type of sporting event against the exposure to COVID-19.

7.1 COVID-19 RISK LEVEL FRAMEWORK TO SPECTATORS AT SPORTING EVENTS

Using a framework which takes into account capacity and capacity density, ability to social distance and the level of compliance with these Spectator Guidelines, based on the World Health Organisation (WHO) risk levels for events, it will be reasonably practicable for event organisers to host sporting events based on the different levels of risk criteria.

KEY FOR COLOUR DETERMINATION OF OVERALL RISK	
VERY LOW	Overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **very low**. A **very low risk** sporting event is when the overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **very low**. This will be a sporting events with low spectator numbers in attendance at any one time. Ideally with a capacity below 300 spectators.
LOW	Overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **low**. Recommend checking and ensuring that the 4 cornerstones are taken into account and if mitigation measures can be strengthened where the overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **low**. Ideally with a capacity below 1,000 spectators.
MODERATE	Overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **moderate**. Recommend significant efforts to improve mitigation measures or reduce risk of transmission. A **moderate risk** profile is where it is likely that the probability of exposure to COVID-19 exists especially if any of the 4 cornerstones in prevention management are compromised or not easily controlled without careful planning. More than 1 000 spectators.
HIGH	Overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **high**. Recommend significant efforts to improve both mitigation measures and reduce risk of transmission. A **high risk** exposure event can be defined when there is greater potential of exposure and detailed, rigorous planning is needed in order to host the event where the overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **high**. Recommend significant efforts to improve both mitigation measures and reduce risk of transmission. More than 5 000 spectators.
VERY HIGH	A **very high risk** exposure event where the overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **very high**, where one cannot implement social distancing but can implement other effective measures to prevent the transmission of the COVID-19 virus. 50% to 100% Full venue capacity.

By allowing organised sporting events with very low exposure risks to happen first based on available control measures that protect staff, workers and spectators alike, this framework provides mechanisms to re-open the events to spectators.

By applying a step-by-step process in determining risk, mirroring the risk adjusted strategy employed by government, allows for a structured approach to allowing spectators back to sporting events over time.

The emphasis is on **organised sporting event governed by SASREA** and **operated professionally by experienced people** especially in the field of event safety is easily distinguished from other types of social gatherings that are not.

Based on the above risk levels, using global best practises and learnings worldwide, applying legislation, referencing these Spectator Guidelines, event organisers are able to apply a risk profile to their sporting event. The risk profile will then determine the prevention and control measures needed to hold the sporting event in a safe manner that minimises the exposure to COVID-19.

This risk assessment should be provided as part of the event risk categorisation and application to host the sporting event.

These measures already exist to ensure compliance and do not need to be duplicated. COVID-19 Management Plans based on the above risk level assigned to the event and the written protocols can be easily assessed by local authorities, local municipal disaster management centre, South African Police Services, DoEL, DoH, SASCOC, relevant Sports Federations and relevant role-players in determining whether the controls meet the risk profile in allowing an event to proceed.

By using existing processes – outlined in SASREA – systems and structures already exist which allows the COVID-19 strategy to be included in current compliance and oversight.

7.1.1 Very Low Risk Sporting Event

A **very low risk** sporting event is when the overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **very low**. This will be a sporting event with low spectator numbers in attendance at any one time.

A **very low risk** sporting event is one with limited capacity ideally below 300 spectators, which can implement social distancing and other effective measures to ensure a low risk of transmission of the COVID-19 virus, and is held at a suitable venue that manages events on a day-to-day basis.

1,5m social distancing will be enforced at all times, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sports event. 50% of venue capacity must be enforced at all times and the venue must be suitable to handle 300 pax based on this 50% capacity, i.e., 600sqm that allows 300 pax.

Using the risk adjusted approach implemented by government, Low Risk Events should be allowed under level 3 as per the DMAR.

Very Low risk events should have the following compliance measures in place:

- Appoint a person in the role of compliance officer;
- Provide a risk assessment for COVID-19 exposure determining the low risk profile of the event;
- Provide a COVID-19 Management Plan for the event including control measures;
- Provide health screening processes for staff, workers and spectators alike;
- Provide hygiene stations and relevant PPE;
- Provide safe work procedures and site rules based on COVID-19;
- Provide awareness and training where applicable;
- Practice social distancing based on 1.5m between people at all times;
- Provide capacity density of 1 person per 3sqm;
- Ideally have no more than 300 spectators attending the event at any one time;
- Be hosted in a suitable venue that can accommodate 300 spectators based on above social distancing requirements based on 50% capacity of venue;
- Be able to contact trace all staff, workers and spectators with relevant information;
- Communicate prior, during and after with workers, staff and spectators;
- Consideration made on providing sealed meals, sealed beverages and sealed utensils;
- Be able to disinfect the venue prior and post the event;
- Provide a cleaning solution during the event based on COVID-19 requirements;
- Provide a waste management plan based on COVID-19 requirements.

7.1.2 Low Risk Sporting Event

Similarly, to a very **low risk** event, by ensuring that the 4 cornerstones are taken into account with no compromise in implementing COVID-19 strategies that deal with the identified risks, where the overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **low**.

Ideally with a capacity below 1,000 spectators, the event environment can be easily controlled where transmission risk is low. This is done by providing adequate plans, that are reasonably practicable, approved by the relevant authorities and form part the Event Safety Plan required for low risk events catergorised by SASREA.

1,5m social distancing will be enforced at all times, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sports event. 50% of venue capacity must be enforced at all times and the venue must be suitable to handle 1,000 pax based on this 50% capacity, i.e., 2,000sqm or 2,000 seats that allows 1,000 pax.

Using the risk adjusted approach implemented by government, events with a **low risk** profile should be allowed under level 2 as per the DMAR.

Low risk events should have the following compliance measures in place:

- Appoint an event safety officer who fulfills the role of compliance officer;
- Provide a risk assessment for COVID-19 exposure;
- Provide control measures based on risk assessment;

- Provide a COVID-19 Management Plan for the event;
- Provide an Event Safety Plan as per SASREA requirements for low risk catergorised events;
- Provide health screening processes for staff and workers including issuing accreditation;
- Provide an electronic spectator screening process;
- Provide hygiene stations and relevant PPE;
- Provide event safe work procedures and site rules based on COVID-19;
- Provide awareness and training where applicable;
- Practice social distancing based on 1.5m between people at all times;
- Provide capacity density of 1 person per 3sqm;
- Ideally have no more than 1,000 spectators attending the event at any one time based on 50% capacity of venue;
- Be hosted in a suitable venue that can accommodate 1,000 spectators based on above social distancing requirements;
- Be able to contact trace all staff, workers and spectators with relevant information;
- Communicate prior, during and after with workers, staff and spectators;
- Provide electronical ticketing related to a specific seat or standing zone for social distancing management;
- Consideration made on providing sealed meals, sealed beverages and sealed utensils;
- Be able to disinfect the venue prior and post the event;
- Provide a cleaning solution during the event based on COVID-19 requirements;
- Provide a waste management plan based on COVID-19 requirements.

7.1.3 Moderate Risk Sporting Event

Using the medium risk categorisation process within SASREA, a **moderate risk** profile event should be based on events above 1,000 where the overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **moderate**. A **moderate risk** profile is where it is likely that the probability of exposure to COVID-19 exists especially if any of the 4 cornerstones in prevention management are compromised or not easily controlled without careful planning.

Based on the requirements of SASREA, **moderate risk** events need detailed plans and process developed to minimise the exposure of identified risks. These detailed COVID-19 management plans should be planned with all role-players making up the event safety and security planning committee (ESSPC) in approving the health protocols for the event.

Under a **moderate risk** event, social distancing mechanisms and controls will need special attention, the prevent and detect mechanisms will require additional management steps, rigorous cleaning controls will need to be applied during event times and communication and contract tracing require a communication and detailed response plan. Additional resources will need to be provided to prevent the spread of COVID-19 at the event. With additional resources and plans which can be easily drawn up and managed under ESSPC oversight and management as is normally the case with medium risk catergorised events (SASREA).

The spectator screening should then be via an electronic application but that the ESSPC and VOC must decide based on the current Regulations of the spectator providing a negative antigen test or proof of vaccination in order to attend the sporting event.

1,5m social distancing will be enforced at all times, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sports event. The capacity density of 50% of the venue capacity will be enforced to allow more than 1,000 pax into the sports event, i.e., 9,998sqm or 9,998 seats that allows 4,999 pax.

Using the risk adjusted approach implemented by government, events with a **moderate risk** profile should be allowed under level 1 as per the DMAR.

Moderate risk events should have the following compliance measures in place:

- Appoint an event safety officer who oversees health and safety at the event;
- Appoint a compliance officer;
- Provide a detailed risk assessment for COVID-19 exposure;
- Provide control measures based on risk assessment;
- Set-up an ESSPC to manage the health, safety and security planning for the event;
- Provide medical protocols by the event medical supplier in overseeing health management at the event;
- Provide a detailed COVID-19 Management Plan for the event;
- Provide an Event Safety Plan as per SASREA approved by the ESSPC;
- Provide health screening processes for staff and workers including accreditation protocols;
- Provide an electronic spectator screening process
- Provide spectator queue management protocols;
- Provide hygiene stations and relevant PPE;
- Provide event safe work procedures and site rules based on COVID-19;
- Provide awareness and training where applicable;
- Be hosted in a suitable venue that can accommodate 50% of the spectators based on social distancing requirements;
- Provide enforced social distancing protocols based on 1.5m between people at all times;
- Be able to contact trace all staff, workers and spectators with relevant information;
- Provide electronic ticketing related to a specific seat or standing zone for social distancing management;
- Communicate prior, during and after with workers, staff and spectators;
- Provide a food and beverage protocol plan that minimises the exposure to COVID-19
- Be able to disinfect the stadium or venue prior and post the event;
- Provide a cleaning solution during the event based on COVID-19 requirements;
- Provide a waste management plan based on COVID-19 requirements.

7.1.4 High Risk Sporting Event

A **high risk** exposure event can be defined when there is greater potential of exposure and detailed, rigorous planning is needed in order to host the event where the overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **high**. Recommend significant efforts to improve both mitigation measures and reduce risk of transmission.

When an event requires more than 5,000 pax spectators at any one time but the distance between persons is reduced to 1m between people thus allowing 50% to 70% capacity density at the sports event. A medium risk categorised event should be applied for as per SASREA and an Event Safety and Security Planning Committee

(ESSPC) and VOC designated to manage the health and safety of the sport event.

The spectator screening should then be via an electronic application and the 50% to 70% capacity density subject to each spectator providing a negative antigen test or proof of vaccination in order to attend the sports event.

1m social distancing will be enforced at all times especially in seated areas, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sports event. The capacity density of say 70% of the venue capacity will be enforced to allow more than 5,000 pax into the sports event, i.e., 17,000sqm or 17,000 seats that allows 11,900 pax.

A comprehensive COVID-19 management plan will need to be presented and approved by the event safety and security planning committee (ESSPC) prior to the event being approved.

Using the risk adjusted approach implemented by government, **high risk** events could be allowed under level 1 as per the DMAR if the province in which the event is to be held if say the risk level has been consistent for a period of at least 60 days and there is no likelihood of the risk level being adjusted upwards due to a consistent reduction in the number of new cases and the ability of the healthcare system to manage COVID-19 patients.

High risk events should have the following compliance measures in place:

- Appoint an event safety officer who oversees health and safety at the event;
- Appoint a compliance officer and additional staff to manage COVID-19 strategy;
- Provide a detailed risk assessment for COVID-19 exposure;
- Provide control measures based on risk assessment;
- Present the comprehensive COVID-19 management plan before the ESSPC provides approval to hold the event;
- Provide medical protocols by the event medical supplier in overseeing health management at the event;
- Provide an Event Safety Plan as per SASREA approved by the ESSPC;
- Provide health screening processes for staff and workers including accreditation protocols;
- Provide an electronic spectator screening process including consideration for "tap" or "tapping" technology;
- Provide spectator queue management protocols;
- Provide hygiene stations and relevant PPE;
- Provide event safe work procedures and site rules based on COVID-19;
- Provide awareness and training where applicable;
- Be hosted in a suitable venue that can accommodate 70% of spectator with diminished social distancing in seated or standing areas where exposure is possible over a longer period of time.
- Have enhanced capabilities to contact trace all staff, workers and spectator with relevant information;
- Communicate prior, during and after with workers, staff and spectators;
- Consider rapid testing protocols and vaccine protocols in allowing the spectator to attend the event;
- Provide a food and beverage protocol plan that minimises the exposure to COVID-19
- Be able to disinfect the venue prior and post the event;

- Provide a cleaning solution during the event based on COVID-19 requirements;
- Provide a waste management plan based on COVID-19 requirements.

7.1.5 Very High Risk Sporting Event

A **very high risk** exposure event where the overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the event is considered **very high**, where one cannot implement social distancing but can implement other effective measures to prevent the transmission of the COVID-19 virus.

When an event requires 50% to 100% in attendance at any one time at the sporting events and there in no social distancing between person attending the event. A medium to high risk categorised event should be applied for as per SASREA and an Event Safety and Security Planning Committee (ESSPC) and VOC designated to manage the health and safety of the sport event.

There is no enforcement of social distancing, masks to be worn at all times and health protocols, sanitations practices implemented throughout the sporting event.

A **very high risk** event has more than 10,000 spectators and is classified as medium risk under SASREA. The risk of transmission is high, and therefore careful consideration and planning by all role-players making up the ESSPC in determining the required measures needed in protecting those working or attending the event. Full approvals processes will need to be in place managing health concerns before the event can go ahead.

A comprehensive COVID-19 management plan will need to be presented and approved by the event safety and security planning committee (ESSPC) prior to the event being approved.

Using the risk adjusted approach implemented by government, very high events could be allowed at level 1 if there are therapeutic treatments in place to treat COVID-19, limited to no transmission occurring and the healthcare system has sufficient capacity to manage COVID-19 patients.

Very high risk events should have the following compliance measures in place:

- Appoint an event safety officer who oversees health and safety at the event;
- Appoint a compliance officer and additional staff to manage COVID-19 strategy;
- Provide a detailed risk assessment for COVID-19 exposure;
- Provide control measures based on risk assessment;
- Present the comprehensive COVID-19 management plan before the ESSPC provides approval to hold the event;
- Provide medical protocols by the event medical supplier in overseeing health management at the event;
- Provide an Event Safety Plan as per SASREA approved by the ESSPC;
- Provide health screening processes for staff and workers including accreditation protocols;
- Provide an electronic spectator screening process;
- Spectator queue management protocols;
- Provide hygiene stations and relevant PPE;
- Provide event safe work procedures and site rules based on COVID-19;
- Provide awareness and training where applicable;

- Be hosted in a suitable venue that can accommodate the spectators;
- Have enhanced capabilities to contact trace all staff, workers and spectators with relevant information;
- Communicate prior, during and after with workers, staff and spectators;
- Provide electronic ticketing related to a specific seat or standing zone for social distancing management;
- Consider rapid testing protocols and vaccine protocols in allowing the spectator to attend the event;
- Provide a food and beverage protocol plan that minimises the exposure to COVID-19
- Be able to disinfect the venue prior and post the event;
- Provide a cleaning solution during the event based on COVID-19 requirements;
- Provide a waste management plan based on COVID-19 requirements.

8. COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Where to Message. In a word, everywhere.

8.1 KEY CONSIDERATIONS

How to Message. With a goal as broad as normalising and gaining buy-in for new rules, any method that works is good. Here are a few suggestions:

- **Marketing staff** can use their creative talent to promote health guidance without being intimidating.
- **Photos and videos** can show spectators having a good time even while following health rules, such as attractive people wearing stylish face coverings over their nose and mouth.
- **Storyboards** can show how a stadium or venue is sanitised so that spectators understand the process and personalise the workers keeping them safe.
- **Announcements** should be both audible and visual to accommodate people with sensory challenges and different language skills.
- **Artists and performers** can use their authority with attendees/spectators to remind them that only their full compliance allows the show to go on.

8.2 RISK COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Here are some ways to reach spectators before they arrive at your point of ingress:

- **Web site** for the stadium, venue, event, or participants. The more prominently new rules and expectations are displayed, the more serious organisations and individuals appear about enforcing them, which will tend to gain greater compliance.
- **Social media channels** for the stadium, venue, event or participants. As with the website, the more information appears on social media, the greater its impact.
- **Ticket purchasing sites** should link to health and safety rules. Online ticket purchases can require spectators to check a box affirming that they have read and agree to comply with posted rules, the way we affirm that we are not a robot before making an online purchase.
- **Emails and push notifications** reminding spectators of health rules and expectations can be sent at regular intervals from date of purchase through to day of the match or game.
- **Mobile apps** are already valuable means of giving spectators directions to the stadium, venue, show times, sporting bios, and merchandise options. You can add health rules and expectations to the information on every spectator's phone.
- **Signage** leading to and at the sporting event site can be effective as a further reminder, especially if it is visually attractive and located where spectators are likely to be standing still or moving slowly. Physical signs are particularly important for ticketless events or where

young participants will be brought by their parents.

- **Event registration and check-in** are excellent places to post health rules and model compliance at sporting events where spectators have their tickets checked. Registration materials can be placed by workers or volunteers easily viewable by spectators, and lines can be marked on the floor or created by rope and stanchions to enforce social distancing.
- **Guest or public relations services staff, stewards and volunteers** walking along the queue line at ingress or among spectators waiting for service can put a friendly face on health and safety rules, and they encourage compliance by modelling good behaviour.

During the event it is important to continue communicating with your spectators as well as maintain frequent and transparent communication with all role-players. The distribution of public messages (via signage, posters, event app) throughout the event will remind the spectators to comply with the COVID-19 protocols. Announcements throughout the event can also play a role in reminding spectators to comply with the set-out protocols.

After the event a post-match review to determine if role-player collaborations were effective as well as to report on incidents identified, and possible recommendations for future planned events should be encouraged. Event organisers should promote feedback from the spectators through websites, emails, event apps and social media relating to their COVID-19 experience. This will assist with improving communication at future sporting events.

8.3 CONTACT TRACING

As countries around the world gradually reopen and allow spectators to return to stadiums and venues, some are using contact tracing to enable health authorities to track who has been to an event or location if an outbreak flares up. They are then contacted and instructed to seek medical advice. This can be done through tap technology or via apps such as Covid Alert SA.

This infection control method becomes more effective when testing is widespread, vaccination roll out is occurring, that rapid testing in knowing your status and that people who do allow limited access to their whereabouts may enjoy relaxed social distancing requirements especially in a sporting environment.

The DoH follows national procedures for COVID-19 contact tracing. Therefore, it is important that the DoH has the necessary information in order to follow up on persons who may have come into contact with an infected person.

The event organiser should ensure that they collect contact details of all workers, spectators, role-players and stakeholders present at the sporting event and keep it on record for use by the DoH should there be a need for contact tracing. The contact details collected should be consistent with that on the COVID-19 symptoms monitoring sheet in the DoH guidelines for symptom monitoring and management.

Where available, these should include:
Surname, first name, contact cell number, email address, alternative contact number, home address and if the person is an employee or a spectator.

9. STAFF HYGIENE AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Due to the fact that COVID-19 is a transmittable virus with limited testing regimes, limited or delayed vaccination role out, workers and those involved in an event must diligently address the health risks of working in the close confines of a sporting environment. This section deals with employees, workers, crew and staff.

9.1 STAFF HEALTH GUIDELINES AND BEST PRACTICES

In accordance to current legislation the following should be considered:

- Implementation of hand sanitizing and hygiene practices;
- Communication of COVID 19 symptoms and precautions;
- Identify and ensure correct Personal Protective Equipment used in specific work environments;
- Social distancing measures including usher and stewarding plans especially around queuing and crowd control;
- Mandatory wearing of cloth masks at all times.

9.1.1 Staff Induction

Before operations commence, each stadium, venue or event's organiser must develop and communicate their new health procedures and requirements, such as social distancing and face covering (masks) requirements. This must be placed in a written document. This can be achieved by the use of email, toolbox talks, virtual meetings or any social media platform. This is part of the campaign required to ensure awareness and training is carried out in the organisation. Organisations should be able to provide proof of this training provided to staff.

9.1.2 Social Distancing While Working

Public health guidance stresses that whenever possible, everyone should leave at least 1.5m to the person closest to them.

All employees shall maintain a distance of 1.5m from each other at all times. If this is not possible, an employer shall provide Perspex screening between workers to limit their exposure. By forming a "work team" in which people routinely work together in small groups, can also be applied to ensure if a person is infected that not the whole workforce is subjected to isolation. No physical contact should be allowed between employees.

9.1.3 Staff Hygiene Best Practices

Frequent hand washing with soap is vital to help combat the spread of any virus. When a sink is available, workers should wash their hands with soap and water for twenty seconds at recommended at least every 60 minutes, and dry thoroughly with a disposable towel or dryer. As a backup, workers may use sanitiser containing at least 70% ethanol or isopropanol when a sink is not available.

Workers should also wash their hands at the beginning and end of each shift and during breaks, after using the restroom, sneezing, before touching their face, blowing their nose, cleaning, sweeping, mopping, smoking, eating, or drinking.

9.1.4 Coughing and Sneezing Etiquette

Workers should cover their cough or sneeze with a tissue, or an elbow if no tissue is available, followed by thorough handwashing.

The following guidelines should be followed by all:

- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze;
- Cough and sneeze into your elbow;
- Dispose of the tissue in the trash bins;
- Immediately wash or sanitise your hands after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing.

9.2 STAFF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

9.2.1 Gloves

Gloves are not a substitute for regular hand washing. Gloves made of vinyl or similar non-absorbent material that allows fine motor function without possibility of contaminating the wearer's hands should be worn when conducting health checks on workers or attendees when handling food, tickets, or any items on which infection can be transmitted, and when using cleaning or disinfecting products.

Workers should be trained on the proper use of gloves, including frequency of disposal and hand-washing based on the worker's specific duties, to avoid spreading the virus in high-touch areas.

Disposable gloves shall be provided for use as and when required, especially when physical contact is required between employees, clients, participants, spectators etc. After contact, all staff need to dispose of gloves and replace them. Staff members should be trained on the proper use of gloves as well as ensure the frequency of glove change when operating in high touch areas.

9.2.2 Masks

Face masks requirements should be task-specific and include instruction and training in proper use. For example, workers doing temperature screening may need N-95 or equivalent face coverings when contact dealing with workers or spectators.

In order to ensure maximum comprehension and compliance, signage posted throughout the venue should show how to wear and use a face covering as outlined earlier in this document issued by DoH.

The wearing of masks will reduce the risk of persons transmitting or spreading the virus to each other.

Each employee must have at least 2 cloth face masks as per legislation. This ensures proper sanitising of masks (one worn at work, one in the laundry for the next shift). In addition, all companies should provide disposable masks for when needed by employees and visitors to the worksite. Every employer must ensure workers are informed and trained on how to use masks correctly.

Touching Your Face. Workers should avoid touching their eyes, nose, and mouth. Microphones, headphones, and other personal equipment should not be shared, and should be sanitised before and after each use.

9.2.3 Additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE to minimize the risk of exposure to coronavirus is as necessary, employers should ensure that in addition to face coverings and gloves, workers have PPE appropriate for their work, and that vendors and independent contractors provide and use their own.

If in the case of medical care or multiple contact with spectators and public, additional PPE should be considered such for high risk exposure as specified by the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD).

9.3 STAFF TEMPERATURE SCREENING

When entering the venue every employee must be screened for body temperature and checked for observable symptoms, ensuring that temperatures are below 38°C (NICD). Daily records should be kept and be accessible when required.

Every single point of entry into the venue for workers, should be monitored by persons trained and approved under the compliance officer's supervision. These workers will conduct temperature screening using "no-touch" thermometers approved by the compliance officer and perform health symptom checks.

We highly recommend an electronic pre-screening application and that allows for efficient verification on site to reduce queue times and contact between persons.

A written screening protocol should be implemented whereby anyone displaying a temperature on or over 38°C (NICD) should be taken to a predetermined isolation area for a secondary temperature screen which should ideally be carried out by event medical personnel if possible, using a 2nd temperature recording device.

Workers confirmed to have an elevated temperature should be denied entry to the venue and immediately directed to the isolation area for appropriate medical care and isolation to determine whether the worker will be allowed to enter the work space.

9.4 RAPID ANTIGEN TESTING PROTOCOL FOR THE WORK FORCE

The event organiser should consider the use of rapid testing using an antigen test to determine whether workers could possibly be carrying the virus or not. By implementing a protocol that only those with a WHO recognised test like a lateral flow antigen test (LFDs) that detect proteins called "antigens" produced by COVID-19 that is relevant for 72 hours or confirmation of a vaccination for COVID-19 should be allowed to work based on knowing their status and not being able to spread the disease at an event.

It is understood that not every sporting event can apply a lateral flow antigen rapid testing protocol to know your status while working at a sporting event, certain environments such as moderate to very high risk events should consider the rapid testing protocol as part of their H&S management system to reduce those potentially asymptomatic from entering the event site and unknowingly affecting others.

By applying a rapid test, we are able to sift through the work force to isolate those not showing symptoms but potentially still infected, thus reducing the risk significant of an asymptomatic person affecting others.

9.5 RESPONSE PLANNING

The following recommended practices for potentially sick workers presume a degree of supervisor oversight and control over employees that may be difficult with independent contractors. Where possible, companies should consider incorporating health and safety requirements into their independent contractor agreements. I.e., it will be easier for the Event Organiser to assign supervisory staff to conduct screening of workers to the event site rather than rely on the contractor, thus ensuring the chain of screening protocols is consistent with protocols and adhere to for each and every worker to ensure everyone entering site does not visibly show symptoms and that their temperature is below 38°C (NICD).

The event organisers COVID-19 management plan should at least include actions for suspected symptomatic cases and confirmed cases.

9.5.1 Suspected Symptomatic Case

If a worker exhibits symptoms of acute respiratory illness upon arrival to work, or shows visible symptoms or becomes sick during the day, their supervisor must separate them from other workers and spectators and the worker should immediately be taken to the isolation area. The supervisor should document the circumstances of the worker's illness to help with contact tracing, areas they operated in and places they may have been on the event site.

In a case where the employee is already at work, they should be isolated immediately, given a FFP1 surgical mask and the case reported to COVID-19 management structure in order to assess and assist with the arrangements for transport of the employee to a medical healthcare centre or to an agreed place of isolation.

It is critical that supervisors monitor workers at all times and do not allow staff to continue working if they are showing a mild fever or visible symptoms. Any persons working in close proximity to those that show symptoms should be isolated as well

Because one can carry COVID-19 with no symptoms at all, anyone who has been in close contact with a person known to have had the virus, or whose family or friends show signs of exposure, should behave as if they are infected, isolate themselves, and contact their physician.

The employer shall immediately commence with tracing all people that the employee has been in direct contact with in order to have this information available to the DoH.

Workers with symptoms of acute respiratory illness associated with COVID-19 should only return to work after

(a) Home isolation for 10 days since their first symptoms or positive test as per NICD guidelines, and
(b) Medical authorisation.

9.4.2 Confirmed case

When a worker, staff or employee confirms that they have tested positive with COVID-19 (reporting is required by law) the employer is required to follow the procedures set out by legalisation.

The event organiser should cooperate with the local Health Department to determine which other employees are at risk and what procedures should be taken to ensure health and safety for all employees at the venue. Bear in in mind that this confirmed case may only be diagnosed after the event and therefore contact tracing post the event is critical.

Responding to Confirmed Cases of COVID-19. If a worker is confirmed to be infected with COVID-19, their employer should immediately notify the local public health authority as well as the compliance officer who should do the following:

- Note that it may be illegal to provide the infected persons name or other information that could be used to determine their identity. Consult your local health department and human resources policy regarding reporting protocols.
- Determine what areas of the venue were visited, used, or impacted by the infected worker (the "Impacted Areas").
- Assess whether the worker's role put them within 1.5m of other workers or attendees, including whether their duties create specific transmission risks such as food handling, bartending, or ticket checking, etc.
- Work with the local health department to determine which other workers that may have been impacted due to close contact with the infected worker.
- Notify the impacted workers that they may have had contact with an infected worker and encourage them to monitor their health and report any concerns to their healthcare provider.
- Any worker who tests positive for COVID-19 should remain at home in isolation for not less than 10 days after symptoms begin. The worker should follow health authority guidance as well as their company policy.
- Impacted workers who have been in close contact with a person who tests positive, but who are not presently symptomatic or suffering a fever greater than 38°C (NICD) should not come to work for 10 days after their last close contact, and quarantine themselves.

10. SPECTATOR MANAGEMENT

10.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

10.1.1 Event Safety Officer

The event safety officer can fulfil the joint role of compliance officer as long as this does not compromise their primary event safety function especially in very low risk profile events.

There may be times when the event is a very low risk event, where it is reasonably practicable that the event safety officer will be able to fulfil both the compliance officer role and the event safety officer role equally with neither role nor responsibility compromised.

Where applicable and depending on the requirements to the event and risk profile, a second safety officer should be appointed to manage event safety specific services (as outlined in SASREA) allowing the compliance officer to concentrate on developing and implementing the event COVID-19 management plan.

By extension, the event safety officer's health and safety responsibilities (SASREA) cover all health and safety related issues for an event including COVID-19 and therefore they are key to ensuring the requirements of the compliance officer role is fulfilled at the event over and above normal general safety systems required by existing law.

The event COVID-19 management plan, procedures, roles and responsibilities required should form part of the Event Safety Plan developed by the event safety officer and can be provided as an extension to the event health and safety management plan.

As such the event safety officer must ensure all operational measures, protocols and practises for reducing COVID-19 transmission are developed and implemented accordingly and a separate written document / management plan provided.

The event safety officer should ensure that none of the COVID-19 protocols interfere, restrict or limit basic emergency evacuation procedures at entrances and exits and provide the following:

- Oversee the compliance officer and ensure that key control measures for the venue and event are in place.
- Support the compliance officer and ensure that all COVID-19 protocols have been implemented, in place and that none of the measures negatively influence any emergency planning.

10.1.2 COVID-19 Compliance Officer

As per current COVID-19 Regulations, the event organiser should designate in writing a COVID-19 compliance officer who should oversee the:

- Implementation of the COVID-19 management plan.
- Adherence to standards of hygiene and health protocols on the event site.
- Develop measures to ensure the event site meets the standards of health protocols, social distancing measures for workers, staff and public.
- The COVID-19 management plan should contain the following information:
  - which persons are allowed to work or attend the event;
  - what health protocols are in place to protect employees and attendees/spectators from COVID-19;
  - details of the compliance officer.
- The compliance officer should provide an issue based risk assessment based on exposure to infection and possible transmission of persons working at the event site and spectators specifically to the event.
- For events that pose a moderate to very high risk, we recommend the event organiser appoint COVID-19 Manager from within the organisation to oversee all aspects related to the COVID-19 management plan that the COVID-19 Compliance Officer needs to implement.
- That the COVID-19 hierarchy of controls is clear and understood by Security, Steward, Medical Services, Steward and Usher Management and awareness and training is provided.
- The compliance officer should inspect and verify that the COVID-19 key control measures for the event, are described in the risk assessment are implemented accordingly.
- Ensure deployment of passive "no touch" temperature screening and health surveillance measures are in place.
- That there is a social distancing written protocol in place specific to the event and venue including ensuring social distancing queuing equipment, fencing and signage is provided for implementing protocols and that sufficient staff are provided to implement the social distance protocol.
- Ensure that the COVID-19 screening process, reporting and response is in place, that staff are aware and trained accordingly.
- Provide an isolation protocol for those suspected or show COVID-19 symptoms including identifying the necessary isolation areas for both workers and attendees/spectators, that Security Officers, Stewards, Ushers and Medical Staff are aware of the area and aware of the isolation protocols in place.
- The compliance officer due to the nature of events should have a grounding and experience in implementing event safety systems.

10.1.3 Security

Security including the appointed access control officer and deployed event security officers will, in combination of their role in SASREA, execute standard operating procedures in relation to minimising COVID-19 transmissions.

Security's role in the enforcement of social distancing, "no touch" ticket scanning and spectator temperature screening as well as movement of spectator to designated isolation zones areas will form part of their key responsibilities.

- The access control officer should oversee and ensure implementation of COVID-19 protocols at ingress/ entrance and egress/exit points like they would do for normal ticket access control, this will form another layer of access control, from pre-checks, health screening to searching, to ticket verification. Spectators will need to go through all 4 checks before entering a stadium or venue.
- Event security officers should be responsible for the implementation of COVID-19 protocols at ingress/entrance and egress/exit points.
- Event security officers should ensure that the social distancing within the queuing system is adhered to by all spectators or for participants, crew and workers at staff ingress/entrance points. Stewards and PR staff may be employed to assist security to provide information and awareness to spectators, allowing a softer approach to engaging spectators.
- Event security officers should scan tickets in printed form or electronic copies without touching the spectator ticket or device. Ideally all tickets and screening should be electronic with no paper used for access control.
- Event security officers as part of their access control function should physically monitor the scanning all spectators with thermal temperature scanning devices (or monitor free-standing devices) at all ingress/entrance and egress/exit points.
- Should the spectator register a temperature reading 38°C (NICD) or higher, an immediate second reading should be done. If the reading is confirmed with a second scan, the spectator must be moved to the isolation area for further observation and questioning. The spectator should follow at a safe distance on no closer than 1.5m from the event security officer/steward or usher to the isolation point. At no point must event security officers touch the spectator unless security protocols dictate this is required and only done so if public safety is compromised.

10.1.4 Medical Staff

Event Medical staff appointed for a sporting event should be deployed in a supportive role to event security officers in access control in executing COVID-19 protocols on entry in minimising COVID-19 transmissions. For events that are a very low risk that do not need the deployment of medical staff at the event, they should have access to medical advice.

Medical staff on duty for the event should assist in the re-screening of spectators when increased temperatures are detected, consult on conducting the screening questionnaire and final screening of spectator prior to them entering the stadium or event as a precautionary measure. This role is primarily visual and support but we highly recommend event medical staff manage the isolation area to assess those with visible symptoms or elevated temperatures as part of the isolation protocols for the event.

- The medical staff deployed should support and assist where required in implementing the COVID-19 protocols at ingress/entrance and egress/exit points.
- Existing event medical staff should be deployed at the ingress/entrance points to assist security officers during ingress and be called to the isolation point with spectator that have registered a temperature 38°C or higher via the thermometer and/or show visible symptoms and need a secondary assessment at the isolation area. This should ideally be carried out by medical staff wearing appropriate PPE.
- Ideally the on duty medical staff member should provide the secondary scan and assessment of the spectator with an alternative thermometer. Should the assessment be within acceptable levels, the spectator should be escorted back to the ingress/entrance point for searching and ticket verification processes and allowed access.

- The elevated temperature reading should not be the only reason for the prohibition of a spectator entry to the event. The medical staff member should complete a symptom check and questionnaire based on the DoH requirements. Should the spectator answer positively to any of the COVID-19 symptom questions the spectator should be prohibited entry to the event.
- The VOC must be advised immediately and response protocols enacted and the event organiser notified as per the isolation protocols written for the event.
- The number of isolation points will be determined by the number of entrances to the stadium or venue

10.1.5 Stewards, Volunteers and Ushers

- All stewards, volunteers and ushers deployed will assist in implementing the COVID-19 protocols at ingress/entrance and egress/exit points.
- Stewards are considered to be part of the public relations campaign in ensuring spectator awareness when it comes to COVID-19 transmission at the event. The steward besides fulfilling a general safety role in marshalling and overseeing the safe general flow of spectators (SASREA), needs to provide key safety information to spectators in regards to COVID-19.
- Tasking might change for stewards, volunteers and ushers with social distancing, capacity management, queue and aisle control.
- The use of stewards is critical in providing information and awareness to spectators and to assist them during their attendance at the event, whether it be within queuing lines, contact points, service areas or in standing or seated areas.
- Part of the responsibility of stewards is to advise spectators to keep social distancing at all times where required as per the management protocols for the event.
- They should have a uniform that stands out that allows engagement between the steward and the spectator.
- The number of stewards should be detailed by the number of contact and queue points as well as seating blocks.
- Stewards must be made aware of keeping social distance of all times of 1.5m when engaging with spectators and limit the interaction time between them,
- A soft touch based on public relations is highly recommended over harder enforcement provided by security personal who ideally reinforce the message provided by stewards.

10.2 INGRESS (ENTRANCE MANAGEMENT)

10.2.1 Sanitation Stations

Once a spectator arrives at the stadium or venue prior to presenting their ticket and being screened, there should be hand sanitiser available for them. Once the spectator has passed the screening and access control process, once again at the venue entrance there should be additional hand sanitiser stations or options for hand washing. The compliance officer should appoint hand sanitiser stewards, cleaners, volunteer or ushers where needed to ensure that all spectators make use of these services prior to entry.

The number of sanitisation stations will depend on the number of people entering any one entrance or gate and depends on the flow rate of people entering. The process of hand sanitising can either be performed by security with a hand-held spray bottle or via a foot pump hands free system.

The most efficient manner will be determined by the number of people and flow will determine most effective way to provide sanitisation. Various other mass-person sanitisation systems may be considered for large crowds that are approved by the DoH for use for public members.

Furthermore, beyond entrance points, hand sanitiser stations or wash stations should be provided throughout the venue, well-marked and visible. These stations should allow no-touch activation if reasonably practicable. Cleaning supervisors must regularly confirm there are adequate supplies of hand sanitisers and that they are refilled if empty.

10.2.2 Parking

To ensure that spectators observe social distancing when leaving or returning to their vehicles, parking security officers and stewards can monitor and enlarge spaces between vehicles if needed especially when there is a mass ingress or egress to and from vehicles during specific mass ingress or egress times. Pre-paid parking should be considered to minimise contact at the venue.

Where possible parking should be aligned with entrance gates or entrances to allow ease of management of crowd flow and access control.

As part of the traffic management plan required for an event, public transportation, e-hailing and other forms of transport needs to include COVID-19 protocols provided by the service provider.

Specific planning needs to be applied if persons will be waiting post the match or game for transport and the protocols determined if compliance officer is required to oversee social distancing requirements and queue management.

10.2.3 Queue Management

As per the SANS 10366, the event organiser with their event safety officer shall ensure there are enough entrances to cope with peak demands especially with enhanced screening requirements for COVID-19 to achieve a smooth and orderly flow of spectators.

Ample space must be provided for supervising, marshalling, queuing and directing of spectators and infrastructure provided to redirect spectators if required. If queues build up due to additional COVID-19 screening protocols, crowd management measures must be in place to redirect spectator to alternative entrances.

COVID-19 screening protocols and isolation processes will add ingress times and cause additional queuing and this needs to be factored in and resources added to queue spectators, redirect them and communicate with them. Flow rates need to be determined in planning and sufficient resources applied to ensure ease of entry.

Flow rates depend on the type, design and width of the entrances and whether searching takes place. The desired entry time is the time taken to allow everyone access to the venue. This will depend entirely upon the type and duration of the event and the profile of the spectators. Extending ingress period prior to the start of the event must be considered.

The possibility of inclement weather might affect the desired time and needs to be factored into the screening protocols. A queuing system to manage people at the entrance shall be planned and carefully designed and plotted on site plans. Pre-sales of tickets is highly recommended to avoid additional queuing at the venue.

Event organisers should consider ways to schedule staggered ingress if possible, in order to minimise queues for pre-checks, screening checks, search procedures and ticket scanning. Virtual or technology pre-screening processes could be a solution to providing express queues to alleviate mass queuing.

Where mass queuing is required, a separate crowd management plan must be written and diagrams depicting flow should be provided including information on how social distancing will be exercised while spectator's queue. This can be by use of floor signs, steward re-enforcement, stanchions, picket fence or crowd control fencing. If additional space is required for queuing, the event organiser should make the necessary arrangements.

We do not recommend any testing protocols being exercised at the venue entrances; this should be decentralised away from the entrance to avoid further delays. Any verification testing should be placed away from the entrance and spectators redirected out of queues, if further verification is required. This will alleviate unnecessary queue delays.

Consider the following to spread arrival time and manage demand at the entrance.

- Events with a specific start time could schedule spectator arrival times this can be done using electronic booking times and early arrivals and longer ingress periods provided.
- During the ticketing process, spectators could select their ingress time and location, which can be coordinated with public transportation, car park zones or via e-hailing services.

Additional space may be required to accommodate longer but less densely packed queues waiting to enter the venue.

- **How Much Space**. In a 1.5m social distancing model, up to 3sqm per groups of people residing in the same household may be necessary.
- **Where to Queue**. It is important to separate pedestrians from vehicle traffic, and to preserve room for other pedestrians to pass. This will present challenges in urban settings or where space outside the venue doors is limited. Venues whose entrance is in built up areas may need to arrange with neighbouring properties and local authorities to allow early-arriving spectators to wait in designated areas. If an ingress queue consistent with social distancing would cause the line to extend into a road or pedestrian walkway, consult with local authorities to determine where to safely queue spectators whilst preserving emergency access.
- **How to Queue**. The line waiting to enter can be managed using common methods such as lines marked on the ground, rope and stanchions, fencing, in combination with steward and security staff who provide information about anticipated wait time and ingress procedure including the enforcement of social distancing protocols. The area where spectators wait should have signage showing the event's health rules, including social distancing guidelines and face covering requirements.

Contingency arrangements shall be made to cope with excess patrons to an event. Measures might necessitate the design of a holding and queuing area and related facilities, which need to be accommodated within the crowd management measures and queue design for the event.

10.2.4 Spectator Access Control, Screening and Health Checks

10.2.4.1 Access Control

As part of the COVID-19 management plan, an access control plan should be developed outlining the steps that will be taken in managing access into the venue from ticket or registration verification, accreditation, pre-checks, screening, searching criteria, etc.

Each sporting event will have its own specific access control requirements depending on the type of event, nature of the spectators, rivalry, event demand and specific event risks which in turn will direct the protocols needed specific to the event. Entrance layouts, space considerations as well as providing outer perimeter visual checks will need to be applied in the crowd management plan.

I.e., a mass participation cycling event will require more attention to participants partaking in the race or activity than say a spectator management plan whereby a stadium event, the concentration or resources and control measures will be around crowd management planning.

10.2.4.2 Temperature Screening

At the venue perimeter, an event security officer, steward or designated person wearing a face covering, gloves, and additional PPE if necessary, who has been approved by the compliance officer, should take the temperature of every spectator and conduct a brief visual screening for observable symptoms of fever or infection.

For mass ingress, applying a single person to single person temperature check will significantly delay entrance times and the recommendation that electronic and temperature scanning equipment is used to provide the scanning of multiple people at the same time especially for moderate to very high risk events.

Implementing a pre-screening process and health data capture electronically which spectators complete prior to the event will speed up the on-site verification processes.

This document does not make a recommendation regarding a specific type or style of thermometer, only that it be compliant with your applicable requirements of screening regulations and meet DOH health protocols. Cost and efficiency of devices can vary widely, so each venue or event operator should make a decision that is reasonable under their circumstances.

10.2.4.3 Health Symptoms

The compliance officer should develop the health symptom questions and evaluation criteria in consultation with a qualified medical person that cover the regulations issued and outlined in this document and that the information required is shared with the spectator prior to them entering the venue.

This data capturing process as mentioned above should be completed prior to queuing at entrances.

10.2.4.4 Rapid Testing

Lateral flow antigen testing recognised by the World Health Organisation can be applied for moderate to very high risk events to provide further mitigation measures to reduce the risk of infected persons transmitting the virus.

This may become a necessity to assist with the vaccination roll out strategy in South Africa especially prior to heard immunity taking hold, whereby large crowds can gather at sporting event if they supply proof of vaccination and/or a negative valid antigen rapid test.

During the pandemic where emphasis has been placed on social distancing and keeping people away from each other, events are a catalyst for bringing people back together and antigen rapid testing provides this ability especially while COVID-19 is prevalent to play and to connect.

It is incumbent as event organiser of sporting events, to create opportunities for people to come together and re-engage, sport plays this role, it builds social cohesion and can reignite economic growth and provide much needed revitalising of communities and society as a whole. The pandemic has had a devastating impact on the South African economy with events, tourism and hospitality been the hardest hit. Sporting events provides the solution in re-igniting economic growth and reinvigorating society. In order to do this while COVID-19 is prevalent will require processes and systems to keep people safe, providing the ability to know your status prior to attending a sporting event through a rapid testing regime is one more mitigating step.

Sports Federations have been assessing the effectiveness of mass rapid testing as a mitigation step to reduce risks sufficiently to allow spectators to return to live sporting events. Having learnt from the experiences of creating bio-bubbles for professional athlete participation through polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing, implementing a rapid test regime to allow spectators to sporting events a natural progression. Mass testing programmes are in place globally to support the recovery of economies. Large-scale rapid testing can deliver efficient outcomes with appropriate facilities provided by trained and well-managed staff operating under appropriate clinical governance systems.

Currently there are pilot projects in place in South Africa that are scalable for large scale spectator events both centralised around the sporting event or providing decentralised testing through pharmacies and other long term testing stations.

10.2.4.5 Spectator Search Procedures

Where the risk profile of the event requires a search procedure of spectators, walk-through magnetometers are effective at detecting prohibited items that are metallic while allowing security workers to maintain social distance. This is not always practicable in a mass sporting event environment and access to these resources are limited within the South African environment.

Hand held metal detectors checks are a less costly alternative which still allows no-contact metal detection; however, they require the security worker to be closer than 1.5m from the spectator, and therefore less optimal from a health perspective. However, with staff wearing appropriate PPE and minimising the exposure time they have to the spectator will minimise the risk of transmission.

Training and awareness processes should be applied and relevant PPE worn to ensure that the security personnel is trained on minimising contact per spectator.

Pat-downs are obviously the least sanitary searching procedure and should be applied when someone is suspected of carrying prohibited items. The person providing the 'pat down' search should have an N-95 or equivalent face covering, consider additional PPE and sanitise their hands frequently.

Plans could be provided to do spot checks or visual checks of spectators while in queue to avoid mass build-up of queues when a pat down search is deemed necessary, Training on how to effectively pat down a spectator is required by every security personnel required to fulfil this role.

10.2.4.6 Bag Search Procedures

Where the risk profile requires bag searches, it is important that even during a pandemic, it remains important for security reasons to keep prohibited items out of the venue. In order to avoid touching spectator's personal items, event organisers may wish to enforce a small clear bag policy in which spectators open their own bags for inspection.

The searching of bags by means of 50cm long searching sticks will have the benefit of not touch bags or sides but are less effective compared to instituting clear bag rule.

Alternatively, some event organisers may prohibit bags altogether but this may be impractical. Tension exists between health and security that needs to be addressed by the event organisers relating to a bag search protocol required for the event.

10.2.4.7 Ticket Management Systems

Paper tickets and cash require physical contact between spectators and workers that should be avoided at sporting events.

At ticketed events, tickets can be made available in advance and made online only, which allows for enhanced contact tracing. Electronic tickets can be scanned by ticket-takers wearing face coverings (masks) and gloves, or spectators could check themselves in at self-service kiosks outside the health and security screening area.

Adopting international standards around ticketing, one can implement a 10-step ticketing process:

1. **Fan risk assessment.** The intention is to deter fans in higher risk groups from buying a ticket for the event, e.g., Confirm I am not in a "higher risk" or in a vulnerable person group or confirm I am in a "higher risk" group but still wish to attend and understand that this may be against advice given for those considered to be at higher risk. The spectator must themselves take responsibility for deciding whether or not they should attend the event or not.
2. **Know your fans:** Confirm and/ or Validate identity of each individual fan.
3. Confirm acceptance of relevant code of conduct on behavioral expectations of the spectator.
4. Purchase ticket through an electronic platform taking into account social bubble or support bubble restrictions in sitting within a bubble.

5. Indicate mode of transport and onward destination, which allows engagement on how people will access the venue especially if public transport is needed.
6. **Regular notifications** with public heath messaging, e.g., social bubble or support bubble, tailored to the relevant local COVID alert level.
7. **Pre-event health questionnaire** and the relevant information needed based on DoH guidelines in contact tracing requirements.
8. **Event day notifications/ pre-arrival**, e.g., code of conduct reminders, arrival times if staggered.
9. **Event day notifications/ post event**, e.g., reminders to observe social distancing on departure.
10. **Post-event health questionnaire**, consider follow up requirements that may be deemed necessary from local authorities and Doh in contacting spectators post the sporting event.

10.2.5 Zoning Areas

Zoning means that you split the spectators between different zones within the venue, and no one can move outside of their allocated zones. For example, if you are seated on the East side of a stadium, you cannot move to the West side or elsewhere in the venue. Ideally you would park in the area closest to the east side, enter the gates closest to the east side in accessing your spectator area. One will need to be required to use the East side food and beverage, toilets, etc. One may consider adding specific times that people in these zones are required to enter the venue, to avoid congestion at entrances especially if your venue design doesn't allow you to split the ingress / egress.

Consideration in the zoning plan will be to provide staggered egress for larger numbers, as social distancing may pose challenges to maintain if everyone leaves simultaneously.

This zoning principle can be applied to stadiums, arena's, start and finishes as well as along a route.

10.2.6 Intervals / Half Time / Breaks in play

Ultimately matches and games cannot be reduced or the time spent in grandstand seating or standing zones decreased. This poses the highest risk of transmission beyond queue management. Sport requires intervals, half time and break in plays and therefore management protocols need to be applied during these periods to minimise movement of spectators.

Break in play present the same social distancing challenges as ingress and egress, with the distinction that some spectators will remain seated and spectators are prone to mulling around or congregating in smoking areas.

These risks need to be addressed and plans put in place to limit this interaction, this can be done by limiting the reason to leave seating areas, minimise the sales of alcohol, do not sell certain products during break in play that creates unnecessary movement. Have more temporary sales points for beverages and water. Ensure queue control management at toilets.

This can be done with a redeployment plan of security staff from the access gates to be redirected to specific areas to manage crowd potential and to enforce social distancing.

In designated smoking areas, provide larger areas and more ashtrays so that social distancing can be managed.

It is vital as part of the crowd management plan that spectators are not allowed to congregate inside or outside toilets or in lobbies or around food and beverage stations. Hand sanitisers should be available in these areas as well.

To alleviate congestion, special food and beverage points can be strategically placed to minimise queue build up and quicker service. Staff members attending these stations should serve the spectator instead of allowing them to cater for him/herself.

Using one-way systems inside the venue for movement will alleviate congestion and allow for easier management and control of social distancing and queue management if this is possible to do. This system should be clearly marked and illuminated if required.

10.2.6 Ticket Office / Information Centres

The ticket office or information centres are often protected by glass partitions. Where there are no physical barriers between ticket or information staff and the spectator, a clear protective shield is recommended and stations may need to be temporarily built to provide safe environment between staff and spectators

On-site ticket purchase and/or pickup can be eliminated for events that accept only electronic tickets by advanced purchase.

10.2.7 Accommodating Special Needs Spectators

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 108 of 1996) protects the rights and dignity of people with disabilities which presents a major challenge to the world of sport. Furthermore, the Act establishes the principle that disabled people should not in any way be discriminated against. A person with a disability has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

New health screening measures may require adaption for persons with disabilities. For example, deaf spectators who read lips may require screening from a worker wearing a clear face covering or one with a see- through window over their mouth.

The following considerations for disabled spectators should be taken into consideration:

- **Transport / Parking and Access to venue** – Disabled passengers should have sufficient time to disembark in safety. The arrival of disabled spectators will be at different times. However, departure will be at the same time as non-disabled spectators. Site factors and constraints may require consultation with the necessary authorities to accommodate spectators with disabilities. Management should ensure that designation and allocation of disabled parking is supervised and controlled by match day stewards and should be as close as possible to the main entrance.

- **Signage** – Disabled spectators rely on clear and early notification of facilities and access routes more than non-disabled spectators. A well planned and consistent approach to signage should be adopted and followed throughout the stadium and support facilities. Important facilities, such as car parking, information centres, designated entrances, first aid, circulation routes, lifts, toilets and escape routes should be well signposted, with consideration for the critical heights of each sign.
- **Access -** In the case of stadia, where crowd control and safety factors intervene (turnstile control, etc.), access via separately designated points is more appropriate for spectators with disabilities.
- **Viewing** - Accessible viewing should be considered for all disability groups of spectators and there should be sufficient areas around the stadium providing good viewing quality for disabled spectators with no obstructions from the spectator in front.

In order to remain compliant with applicable laws and provide reasonably accessible events for all spectators , these Spectator Guidelines recommend consulting with advocates for persons with disabilities and organisations such as the National Council of and for Persons with Disabilities www.ncpd.org.za

10.2.8 Psychosocial Considerations

The term psychosocial refers to the psychological and social factors that influence mental health such as worker and spectator stress and anxiety.

Ensure that good quality communication and accurate information updates are provided to both workers and spectators prior to the event and during the event. Staff should be on hand post the event to manage any problems or queries.

Furthermore, that workers are trained and aware of this information and are able to communicate effectively to spectators. Communicating with spectators that is clear and concise, done so with empathy and understanding (with firmness when required) will always alleviate any fears, concerns or anxieties spectators may have.

In relation to worker mental health impact staff, rotate workers between higher-stress and lower-stress functions (ensuring they have adequate training). Partner inexperienced workers with their more experienced colleagues. The buddy system helps to provide support, monitor stress and reinforce safety procedures.

Ensure that staff are aware of where and how they can access mental health and psychosocial support services and facilitate access to such services.

Managers and Supervisors are facing similar stresses to their staff and may experience additional pressure relating to the responsibilities of their role. It is important that the above provisions and strategies are in place for both staff and managers, and that managers can be role-models for self-care strategies to mitigate stress.

10.3 EGRESS (EXIT MANAGEMENT)

10.3.1 Exit Management Procedures

Social distancing likely requires that egress be managed the same way passengers exit an airplane at the end of their flight. After events that have a definite end time, spectators nearest the exits should leave first, by row or section if possible, with the help of security and stewards in order to clear space for spectators further inside to follow.

Announcements over the public address system may need to enhance the on the ground egress plan where sections of the crowd are allowed to move to the exits. This needs to be co-ordinated by a crowd management plan per section.

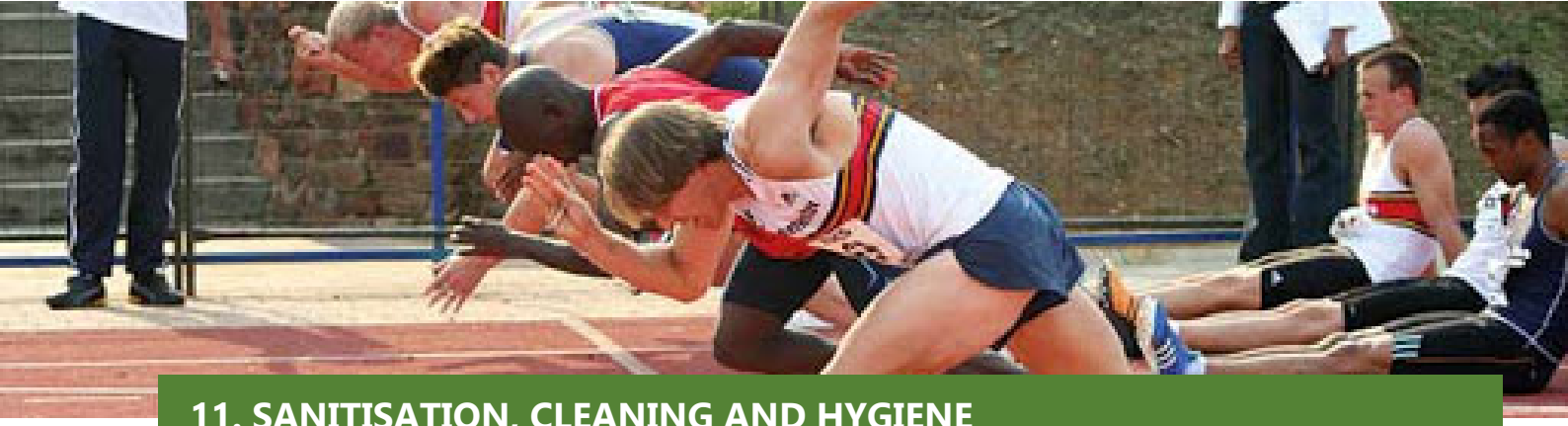
This will require security, stewards, volunteers and ushers to assist with egress management and ensure that spectators understand the procedure and comply with social distancing requirements until they are in their vehicles or otherwise outside the venue and away from congestion.

10.3.2 Emergency Evacuation Procedures

The need for social distancing creates significant challenges when planning to evacuate people during an emergency. Where spectators might be told to take shelter, such as at an outdoor sports event due to a forecast of severe storms, the area of shelter must be able to accommodate the number of people while maintaining 1.5m between unrelated groups or can easily reach their vehicles that does not compromise the access control if the event is to restart.

Likewise, if spectators will be instructed to return to their vehicles in an emergency, workers will need training to manage the egress to avoid the risk of transmission while they leave the immediate hazard.

These may not be significant obstacles for the smaller capacity events that will initially restart, but event organisers will have to coordinate with all role-players, including public health and local authorities on the emergency planning for the restart of the event based on its risk level, capacity and ability to allow spectators back into their seating or standing areas.



11. SANITISATION, CLEANING AND HYGIENE

Direct contact transmission involves the transfer of infectious agents to a susceptible individual through physical contact with an infected individual (e.g., direct skin-to-skin contact). Indirect contact transmission occurs when infectious agents are transferred to a susceptible individual when the individual makes physical contact with contaminated items and surfaces.

Similarly, the science as outlined in this document, is that when a person who has COVID-19 coughs or exhales, they release droplets (microorganisms) of infected fluid. These often fall on nearby surfaces and objects and contaminate the environment. This in turn infects others that touch and breathe in the droplets if precautions are not taken. Evidence indicates that the COVID-19 virus can survive for hours and days on certain surfaces (steel, wood, plastic, ceramics, glass, etc.).

Therefore, regular cleaning, sanitisation and disinfecting of surfaces in public places becomes one of the key public health measures towards reducing microorganisms and the spread of COVID-19.

Sanitisation and cleaning are part of the 4 cornerstones to prevent COVID-19 spread and a disinfection plan should be developed, implemented and constantly supervised prior, during and after the event and included in the COVID-19 management plan.

There is however currently no adequate evidence of the cost effectiveness of air disinfection in outdoor environments although enhancements in this field show promise specifically in stadium seating set-ups.

It is recommended that the methods of sterilisation include surface cleaning and disinfection including indoor spray disinfection for suite areas, holding areas, change rooms, administrative areas, etc.

11.1 DECONTAMINATION

Decontamination is referred to as terminal cleaning and involves total removal of harmful microorganisms in a contaminated area rendering the area free from a harmful agent or virus.

Decontamination can protect spectators, officials, staff and workers from the COVID-19 virus that may contaminate and eventually permeate the clothing, respiratory equipment, tools, vehicles, and other equipment used on the event site.

Decontamination Protocols

As part of the sterilisation and cleaning plan specific to COVID-19, decontamination protocols should be developed specific to the event and venue and form part of the Event Safety Plan which is over and above the general cleaning operational plans for the event dealing specifically with COVID-19 sterilisation control measures.

Consideration includes:

- Determine the area to be decontaminated and the available time;
- Determine the decontamination equipment needed;
- Determine appropriate decontamination methods;
- Establish procedures to prevent contamination of clean areas;
- Establish protocols and safe work practises when handling sterilisation chemicals and provide adequate risk assessments based on the method of operation;

Five major factors affecting the extent of permeation:

- Contact time. The longer the COVID-19 virus is in contact with an object, the greater the probability and extent of permeation. For this reason, minimising contact time is one of the most important objectives of a decontamination program.
- Concentration. Molecules flow from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration. As concentrations the COVID-19 virus increases, the potential for permeation of clothing increases.
- Temperature. An increase in temperature generally increases the permeation rate of the COVID-19 virus.
- Size of the COVID-19 virus molecules and pore space. Permeation increases as the COVID-19 virus molecule becomes smaller, and as the pore space of the material to be permeated increases.
- As a rule, gases, vapours, and low-viscosity liquids tend to permeate more readily than high-viscosity liquids or solids.

11.2 DISINFECTION

Disinfection is the process of applying a prescribed disinfectant to kills germs and reduce them to minimal levels on surfaces and objects. Cleaning surfaces with water and detergents first, is an essential part of disinfection. Appropriate disinfectants as recommended by WHO are:

- QAC based disinfectant
- Correctly diluted Sodium Hypochlorite
- 80% Ethanol based alcohol with a 0.125% Hydrogen Peroxide
- 75% Isopropanol based alcohol with a 0.125% Hydrogen Peroxide

Cleaning and Disinfecting.

- **Cleaning** removes dirt and impurities from surfaces and objects and may lower germ counts by removing but, not necessarily killing them.
- **Disinfecting** reduces and kills germs on surfaces and objects. Because disinfecting does not necessarily clean the surface, cleaning and disinfecting are both essential.
- **Cleaning Technique**. Clean high-touch areas by using water and soap or cleaning solution to remove dirt and impurities from surfaces and objects and reduce germ counts.

- **Disinfecting Technique**. High-touch areas should be disinfected using materials effective against COVID-19. To quickly disinfect a seating area between events, electrostatic cleaning is a means of spraying a fine mist of positively charged disinfectant particles that adhere to surfaces and objects.
- **Following the Manufacturer's Instructions**. In all instances, including technical and production equipment such as microphones and headphones, speakers, amplifiers, lighting etc, it is important that cleaning procedures follow the manufacturer's instructions. This will increase the likelihood of a thorough cleaning while not damaging the equipment or voiding a warranty.
- **Disposal.** Place gloves and other disposable items used for cleaning and disinfecting in a bag that can be tied before disposing of them with other waste.
- **Frequency**. The frequency of cleaning high-touch areas should be determined based on the surface or object and how it is used, applying guidance from local health authorities.
- **Documentation**. A supervisor should ensure that cleaning logs are carefully entered and preserved for reference.

Reference can be made to using Ultra Violet lighting (germicidal ultraviolet irradiation / UVGI) or portable decontamination solutions that are fast and provide comprehensive disinfection, has no residues, easy to use, and ideally portable as a means of disinfecting air and surfaces.

11.3 SANITISING HIGH-TOUCH AREAS

As soon as load-in begins surfaces and objects that are touched frequently, such as the ones listed below, should be regularly disinfected using approved chemical products.

- **Public Areas** (lobby, hallways, dining and food service areas)
  - Door handles, handrails, push plates
  - Turnstiles and access points
  - Fencing, bike rack or other barricades the public may touch
  - Handrails for stairs, ramps, and escalators
  - Elevator buttons – inside and out
  - Escalators
  - Reception desks, ticket counters, information desks
  - Telephones, Point of Sale terminals, and other keypads
  - Tables and chairs, including high chairs and booster seats
  - Beverage stations, water fountains, vending and ice machines
  - Waste receptacle touch points

- **Toilets** (including portable units)
  - Door handles and push plates
  - Sinks, counters, and toilet handles
  - Lids of containers for disposal of women's sanitary products
  - Soap dispensers and towel dispenser handles
  - Baby changing stations
  - Waste receptacle touch points

- **Back of House Offices, Organisers Office, Change Rooms, Green Rooms, Administration Areas**
  - Individual office and other room furniture
  - Door handles, push plates, doorways, railings
  - Light switches and thermostats
  - Cabinet handles
  - Telephones, computers, other keypads, mouse
  - Microphones
  - Lecterns
  - Backstage and technical equipment
  - Waste receptacle touch points

- **Kitchens and Food Preparation Areas**
  - Handles of all kitchen equipment doors, cabinets, push pads
  - Counter surfaces
  - Light switches
  - Handles of beverage and towel dispensers
  - Handles of sinks, including handwashing sink and mop sink

12. SPORTS VENUE REQUIREMENTS

The capacity of the stadium or venue should be re-calculated to ensure that there are enough previsions made for social distancing between spectators. The capacity density in providing social distancing is key to right correct venue being used for your sporting event.

The re-calculation can be made by means of allocating an occupancy of no less than three (3) square meters per spectator rather than on a person per sqm standing or 2 persons per sqm seated. Bearing in mind that recalculating the capacity will require to take into account all obstructions, furniture, set, concessions, exit aisles, etc.

For standing events capacity determination, a recommendation of 1 person per 3sqm which makes provision for a social distancing of 1.5m between spectators is the ideal situation for minimising exposure. If social distancing is potentially compromising social distancing, the social distancing protocol should determine how this will be demarcated and enforced during the event. Spectator engagement is key to managing this arrangement.

Fixed seating such as auditoriums, raked seating or grandstands for example, venues should close off seats closest to the pathways in order to minimise exposure of passing spectators and should start from the second row of seats and close off seats to ensure social distancing not less than 1.5m as far as is reasonably practicable.

For venues that have free seating arrangements, it is recommended that seats are placed 1.5m apart and once could consider a chequer board design in laying out non fixed seating.

It is advisable for venues to have their re-calculated capacity plans drawn up and approved by the local authorities in order to make it easier for event organisers to plan the capacity of their event.

Based on the complexity of the layout design and capacity determination of every event will need careful consideration especially when taking into account the social distancing requirements. It is recommended that the event organiser consult the venue on the design intended for the venue. The layout should ideally be approved the venue, event safety officer, compliance officer prior to the local authority submission for approval.

12.1 SOCIAL DISTANCING WITHIN A VENUE

Venue operational decisions will require a thoughtful balance of competing interests. On one hand, you want a capacity crowd, on the other, you can invite no more spectators than you can accommodate while maintaining social distancing and healthy conditions in all areas of the venue. The issues discussed throughout these Spectator Guidelines are intended to assist event organisers strike their own reasonable balance between those interests.

The following methods can be used to assist in enforcing and assisting in social distancing awareness:

- Incorporating a social distancing section into your emergency evacuation announcement;
- Repeat announcements (reminders) to keep social distancing over the PA system or via the MC;
- Floor markers whether it is dots on the floor, circles painted or taped or other ingenious methods to remind spectators of the requirements and help show spectators what is expected of them to be allowed to continue at the event;
- Rope barriers or floor markers indicating distance from desks or interaction counters will also assist.

Social distancing protocols developed by the event organiser will need to be presented to the venue and local authorities for approval including how this will be managed and implemented. It is however necessary for venues to consider adopting a no mask no entry policy no matter the current legislation saying otherwise or until the risk of exposure has minimised completely.

12.2 TOILETS

To ensure that a toilet area is not overcrowded, a toilet monitor should be stationed outside the toilet advising spectators when the toilet is full, manage queue lines and redirect spectators to other toilet stalls. This role can be given to the cleaner assigned to the toilet stall for low risk level events but we would recommend a steward, volunteer or usher be placed at each toilet area for medium and high-risk level events to manage queue control and social distancing.

Within toilet areas, some cubicles, wash basins and urinals should be closed off in order to insure social distancing. Spectators should be made aware when using toilets through means of visual communication within toilets and during safety briefings of the following information:

- Closing lids when flushing toilets in order to contain droplets;
- Washing of hands;
- Using of paper towels;
- Using of paper towels when opening cubical doors and disposing of paper towels inside the toilet bins.

Cleaning staff should frequently clean and disinfect the toilets.

Social distancing should be managed at all times on the outside of toilets by means of visual markers and it is advisable that event organisers through appointed staff inform spectators that there might be crowding or waiting at toilet areas specifically during high volume periods during break in play.

Consideration may be needed on bringing in additional temporary toilets to minimise queue management and allow spectators access to alternative toilets.

12.3 POINT OF SALE

There should be a clear space between the cashier and the spectator. Hand sanitiser should be available for the purchaser at the point of sale as well as for the cashier to be utilised on every transaction and thereafter.

Frequent cleaning and disinfectant of both sides of the point of sale should be conducted as it would be classified as a frequently touched area. Additional PPE should be considered for the cashier as to his/her task involves working with closely with the public.

Consideration should be made to provide a POS device per cashier where possible. Separate arrangements should be made for cash payments and the staff required to handle cash should have the required PPE. Further consideration should be made in providing shields or barriers between point of sale staff and spectator.

12.4 MERCHANDISE

Items for sale can be posted on a website or event app that allows for mobile ordering and on-site pickup. Considerations should be made for the following:

- **Queuing**. Mark merchandise sales lines on the floor, with barricade, or rope and stanchion, patrolled by guest services workers to provide information and enforce social distancing.
- **Touchless**. No trying on merchandise. Only workers may touch items for sale.
- **Final Sale**. No returns or exchanges. All sales are final.
- **Spacing**. Merchandise sellers must be spaced far enough from each other so spectators can wait in line while maintaining social distance and not block access for pedestrians passing by.

12.5 MEDICAL MANAGEMENT AT VENUES

To ensure that all medical facilities at events are adequately geared for a potential COVID-19 symptomatic person, all medical staff appointed to the event should have undergone COVID-19 medical induction safety training prior to commencing work on site. Proof of this training session is required to be kept on file and produced at any stage.

Medical awareness training should contain the following:

- Background and understanding of the virus;
- Signs and symptoms;
- High risk patients;
- Medical protocol to be followed should you have a patient that falls into a medium – high risk category;
- Correct usage of PPE;
- Correct discarding of contaminated waste;
- Completing a COVID-19 Incident report form;
- Legal obligations as a medical provider;
- Understanding the exposure risks as a medical provider to COVID-19 and consent given to work on site.

Sealed COVID-19 emergency medical packs need to form part of the equipment along with an inspection and inventory list for the medical safety file and the compliance officer should receive a copy to review before the commencement of each shift. Each pack should also have a unique code on it for record keeping purposes as well as an expiry date. Should a pack have been opened, all relevant parties need to be informed and a detailed COVID-19 incident report form should be completed.

A separate dedicated isolation room with medical crew needs to be arranged in the event a potential COVID-19 patient being identified in order to treat them away from the general medical treatment clinic. Any medical areas that may treat patients whether they be a clinic or outpost, each area needs to have relevant signage with social distancing markers and information. Sufficient hand and surface sanitiser need to be available in these identified medical areas.

Within 24 hours of the event, the medical clinic and medical areas need to be decontamination. Consideration should be taken to whether sanitisation should occur after each event day.

In regards to spectator and worker isolation areas for a second screening, these should be identified and designated prior to the event with on duty event medical staff responding when required. It is advised that the medical service provider provide specific protocols for COVID-19 within their event medical operational plan.

In addition to this, it should be compulsory for all event medical providers as part of their COVID-19 medical protocols to include a contaminated waste management protocol including a letter from the company providing the disposal.

12.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

COVID-19 does remain on surfaces for quite some time; however, it is not believed that one needs to dispose of the waste as hazardous waste, but workers should treat it as such as it may be contaminated and cause transmission, especially waste from toilets areas. Additional dustbins should be placed including marking bins specific to certain waste like tissues or paper waste.

Be advised that all bins should have liners and that bins should not be used without one. The training of removing the liner and sealing it should be done with all cleaners provided by the cleaning contractor. This is to ensure the cleaning staff are aware of transmission and exposure to both themselves and those around them. Training registers should be available in the cleaning contractor's safety file.

Further consideration should be taken into account in the disposal and segregation of waste such as:

- Frequency of sanitation (sewage) disposal
- Storage of waste sites
- Transportation of waste products
- Managing of water quality
- Grey water waste systems
- Cleaners – frequency of cleaning of waste areas
- Consider sustainable practices

12.7 FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVICE

Safe service of food and beverages presents many operational challenges, but many are likely within the ability of even smaller events and venues.

12.7.1 Seated Dining Areas

Re-calculating the capacity taking into consideration furniture and servicing stations will establish the capacity of the area. It is recommended that a table and chair set remain 1.5m apart and that this is managed constantly.

It will be advisable to have a separate entrance and exit to the food and beverage area if possible. The purpose for this is to ease congestion and gathering of spectators.

12.7.2 Serving

It is advisable that spectators do not dish for themselves and that the layout of this is either a plated scenario or attendee facing protected buffet where kitchen staff will dish for the spectator especially in a suite or lounge area.

Where possible, provide snack packs or sealed meals where possible to limit transmission. Consider using packaging that is environmentally friendly and can be recycled.

The scenario where the kitchen staff dishes for the spectator will allow a sanitised and controlled environment where in terms of queuing and social distancing with an entry point and an exit point.

Drinks should be provided in closed sealed units and not in jugs. Consideration around using efficient self-service hot beverage options that eliminates service or contact with staff are ideal. Staff will only need to replenish paper cups, sugar, milk, tea bags. During tea breaks, cookies/muffins/quiches can be individually wrapped.

Dispenser, coffee and tea stations should also be manned by staff and should be served to the spectators. This will work as well during intervals and serving of snacks during intervals which will work well with pre-packed items as a take away.

Consider limiting the menu to avoid time taken on decision making to allow queues to move faster.

- **Partitions**. Where practicable, physical barriers such as clear plastic partitions should be installed at registers.
- **Grab and Go**. Workers should place requested items on the counter for patrons in order to reduce touching of food or packaging. For this reason, self-service buffets, even with clear breath guards, will be difficult and should not be used.
- **Separate Entry and Exit Points**. If possible, send spectator away from the food and beverage area in a different direction than the way they entered.

12.7.3 Staff Procedures

With all of these changes, staff will have to undergo intensive hygiene and new operating procedures to ensure a smooth food flow. They will be the guide and link in managing spectator behaviour in food and beverage provision. As frontline staff, training and awareness programmes need to be arranged, registers completed and available for review.

12.7.4 High Touch Risk Items

High-touch items related to food and beverage service require consideration and sanitisation protocols, item to consider are:

- Bottle and can openers
- Cutting boards
- Grill scrapers
- Ice buckets
- Ice scoops
- Knives
- Ladles
- Measuring cups and spoons
- Pots and pans
- Pour spouts
- Serving spoons
- Spatulas
- Squeeze bottles
- Table tops
- Tongs
- Wine keys

12.7.5 Control Measures

The following control measures to be considered:

- **Bar Hygiene**. Bartenders should model safe behavior by wearing a face covering and gloves when they are behind the bar. Garnishes should be prepared in a central location like the kitchen and provided with tongs to bartenders, or they should be eliminated entirely. Spectators should hold their own identification/accreditation for inspection. If a worker must handle a spectators ID, the worker should then sterilise immediately after and advise spectator to do the same.
- **Tables and Chairs**. Dining tables, bar tops, stools and chairs should be sanitised after each use. Decoration rental companies may have workers to clean and disinfect furniture before, during, and after events. Once furniture is positioned to allow social distancing, the new location can be marked on the floor. Ideally allocate a seat per person if you are not able to sanitise after each use.
- **Utensils**. To replace individual eating utensils, spectators can be provided pre-wrapped cutlery, straws, and stirrers. Consider using only plastic or bamboo disposable cutlery that can be recycled.

- **Condiments**. Condiments should be served with food orders or only at a spectator's request, in disposable single-use packages. Consider sealing into packages cutlery. All used items must be disposed by guests. Staff may only wipe furniture and not touch consumed meals/leftovers/rubbish.

12.7.6 Kitchen environment

Social distancing should also be maintained within this environment. Isolate work stations by means of a shield where social distancing is not possible. Allow individuals to make use of their own utensils and have them sanitise it frequently.

Enforce high food safety regulations and kitchen hygiene. Do not let any unauthorised personal enter the kitchen areas (It is not necessary to re-invent the wheel).

Consider the following guidelines:

- The two key factors to safe kitchen operation are physical spacing and surface and equipment sanitizing;
- To facilitate spacing, staffing levels may have to be reduced;
- Menus should be simplified to reduce production complexities and therefore the number of staff required;
- Menu simplification will also reduce the range of suppliers required and external interactions are minimised.
- Workstations should be demarcated to indicate the physical spacing required.
- If possible, facing workstations should be eliminated or shields provided between facing stations;
- Shields can also be used to separate side-by-side stations;
- Equipment must be sanitised frequently using surface sanitisers (handles, knobs, dials, switches and static equipment) and utensils, pots and pans, and receptacles, should undergo more frequent hot washing;
- Kitchen equipment and guest crockery and cutlery should be washed separately, both on deep, high temperature wash cycles;
- The exteriors of any packaged food item not completely used up, and of all containers of food, should be sanitised with wipes after each use (before returning to storage after opening and extracting);
- Ventilation should be maximised either with open windows or efficient air-conditioning;
- Fumigators and/or ozonates can be used to deep clean kitchen areas and storage areas from time to time.
- Sanitisation program should be implemented.

13. SPORT EVENT MANAGEMENT IN REGARDS TO COVID-19

13.1 DIVISION OF AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Event Organisers and venue owners will have to decide which party is responsible for various tasks and behaviors related to COVID-19 health and safety protocols. Because these will be new agreements, this Spectator Guideline recommends that new responsibilities, and the authority to carry out, enforce them and document them, need to be agreed.

Any such agreement should be mutually supportive rather than imposing a disproportionate burden on one side or the other – the event organiser wants to know the venue is clean and the venue want to know the event organiser will not bring unreasonable risk into their premises. Both parties have a vested and mutual interest in agreeing to the kinds of measures discussed here.

The event management ultimately sits with the event owner or event organiser to which he or she delegates responsibility defined by an organogram with purpose assignments via their delegated event managers.

Each department head under his or her leadership in turn is mandated to execute their roles and responsibilities as per contractual engagement as defined by a service level agreement considered binding according to law specifically when it comes to managing the exposure to COVID-19.

The event organiser is a person of vision, energy, and commitment in a position of responsibility and authority plays myriad professional roles. The event organiser and his or her teams are often behind-the-scenes running the event. The event organiser may also be involved in more than just the planning and execution of the event, but also brand building, marketing and communication strategy.

Event management involves studying the intricacies of the brand, identifying the target audience, devising the event concept, planning the logistics, analysing all risk assessments and coordinating the technical aspects before actually executing the modalities of the proposed event.

Post-event analysis and ensuring a return on investment have become significant drivers for the sports industry and therefore, the event organiser should continually assess all aspects and if needed based on conditions, whether to postpone, cancel, continue or significantly reduce the number of spectators (if possible) for mass gatherings based on their risk assessment of exposure to COVID-19 at their sporting event. This should be done in conduction with event managers, event safety officer, compliance officer and relevant role-players.

It is therefore recommended that part of the event management responsibility is to meet with the event safety and security planning committee (ESSPC) and venue role-players to finalise the planning in minimising the exposure to COVID-19 for everyone involved in the event chain.

One needs to discuss the emergency operational plans and determine how they may impact aspects of the event, such as personnel, security, services and activities, functions, and resources. The event organiser should develop a contingency plan that addresses various scenarios described in these guidelines that forms part of the event safety plan in managing the exposure to COVID-19.

13.2 PERFORMANCE AREAS

13.2.1 Event Day Personnel

All Players, Team Management, Match Officials, Broadcast staff, Venue staff, Medical staff, Media and others who are permitted access to the match-day venue in order to carry out their required functions (Key Personnel) must register on an electronic accreditation system.

This should be carried out at least 72 hours before the event to allow processing time. All participants should be loaded onto the system no later than 72 hours before the event.

The electronic accreditation system will allow for allocation of zone or layer accreditation as each layer may require specific accreditation or access requirements.

The event day venue should be a secure area especially if the zone management will be applied and only relevant accreditation allows access to the specific zone.

13.2.2 Zoning / Layer Management

We believe a sporting event should have 5 identified layers or zoning parameter controls in which to manage the specific sporting event, they can be described as:

- **Layer 1 – Known as the Red Zone**
  - Player, team management, officials, internal venue crew, dressing room staff, medical, safety and security crew - these members are covered strictly by the sports federation participation protocols.
  - Unless exempt, all participants with access to their designated area should have a negative COVID-19 test, recognised by the World Health Organisation and agreed upon by National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) and South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA).
  - Safe corridors and safe zones will be provided so that there is no mixing with red zone persons with other zones.

- **Layer 2 – Known as the Orange Zone**
  - This includes media, team crew working outside the red zone, administrators, local authorities, working crew, venue crew, broadcast and Venue Operations Control (VOC) representatives that work around the red zone at the sporting event.
  - An electronic screening process must be in place for the orange zone and accreditation issued in line with the requirements of SASREA.

- Depending on the risk level of the event, will determine if a negative rapid antigen test is required to enter this designated area.

- **Layer 3 – Known as the Yellow Zone**
  - These persons make up VIP persons, hospitality persons, suite guests, sponsors and those identified and issued tickets or accreditation to a specific area.
  - This will include general working crew needing access to the venue but not allowed within any dressing room or player areas.
  - An electronic screening process must be in place for the yellow zone and accreditation issued in line with the requirements of SASREA.
  - Depending on the risk level of the event, will determine if a negative rapid antigen test is required to enter their designated area.

- **Layer 4 – Known as the Green Zone**
  - This layer includes persons attending the event as a spectator to watch and be a part of proceedings.
  - These persons are required to have a ticket for the sporting event, be screened medically prior to entry in order to allow them access to the event.
  - An electronic screening process must be in place for the green zone for track and trace purposes before they can enter the sporting event.
  - Depending on the risk level of the event, will determine if a negative rapid antigen test is required to entering the sports venue.

- **Layer 5 – Known as the White Zone**
  - This layer is those at the event working, but not requiring access inside the sporting event, but play a vital role around the event.
  - These persons include traffic management, road authorities, transport operators, parking staff, vendors, etc.
  - These persons will typically be screened by their individual Organisations and not necessarily be screened by the event organiser.

13.2.3 Specific Sport Bio Bubble Requirements

Where specific bio-bubbles are required for the participation by professional athletes, each Sports Federation will provide specific bio-bubble protocols for the management of the red zone specific to the type of sport and number of participants.

Testing regimes and access control for the red zone will be applicable to the protocols developed for the sport and this will be documented and included in the Event Safety Plan for the event.

The accreditation plan including access into the 5 zones depicted above will be provided in writing and the access control officer must ensure strict management of accreditation is in place to ensure access only to the zone one has been issued accreditation for. SASREA outlines the requirements for accreditation for events and these will need to be included in the accreditation plan.

Protocols around participation or professional athletes that includes testing regime (where required), accreditation, screening, access control, isolation and routing will need to be determined and included in the COVID-19 management plan for the event.

Bear in mind that separate entrances will need to be provided for different teams or staggered arrivals implemented. Separate entrances may be required for match officials, support staff and stakeholders. Where there is potential mixing between the zones, i.e., between red zone and yellow zone, infrastructure may be required to ensure there is no cross flow and that each zone is keep sterile only to those that have access to it.

Sufficient staff must be provided by the event organiser per zone and entrances provided and all access point must have security managing access control to keep the integrity of the layered system.

Communication should be shared specifically to access control per zone and tailored specifically to the zone one has access to and this should be acknowledged when receiving or applying for the specific accreditation.

13.2.4 Field of Play / Safe Zones

Consideration around performance area will need to be considered where spectators are not allowed to sit or stand right on the side of the field of play, additional space and measures may be needed to ensure spectators are at least 5 meters away from the field of play. i.e., at a golf tournament, spectators must remain behind roping at all times and ropes are adjusted and placed a further 5m from the normal position to ensure there is adequate space between the professional athletes and spectators.

In a stadium environment, consideration should be made to block out the first 3 to 5 rows of seating around the venue to ensure there is a clear distinction between spectator seating and field of play. Additional barricades and staff resources may be needed to ensure spectators do not breach this "safe zone".

Based on the requirements of SASREA, spectator policies will need to be updated to include prohibitions of spectators contravening event rules like breeching "safe zones" including being ejected from the venue, etc.

As part of the accreditation plan, special attention and protocols for red zone dedicated medical staff, equipment, transport and medical area and this needs to be included in the COVID-19 management plan. This should be isolated service over and above the medical operational plan for the spectators.

Field of play staff and equipment such as ground staff, ball retrieval staff, stadium staff, technical staff that are allowed in the red zone, specific protocols should be developed outlining the COVID-19 prevention and control measures for these persons to minimise potential transmission of those entering the bio-bubble or red zone area. High touch items such as balls, sports specific equipment, water bottles, coin toss all have to be factored into the event day protocols and control measures provided as part of the COVID-19 management plan. PPE should be specified to all red zone field of play staff.

13.2.5 Mass Participation Sports

In regards to mass participation sports such as running, cycling and similar activities one should be subjected to the same principles as spectators and events should make provision for a zoned management plan, for the start, the race periods along a route and a finish zone and these provided for in the event COVID-19 management plan.

Thus, clearly demarcating a separate start area, race or route area and finish area on relevant site plans which needs to be presented for the approval to the local authorities and relevant sports bodies. Considerations for registration areas and exhibitions alongside these sporting events need to consider specific risk assessments and protocols in order to manage these environments.

The start area shall limit attendance to 50 percent of the venue capacity, observing social distance. Similarly, the finish area shall limit attendance to 50 percent of the venue capacity, observing social distance.

A racing batch shall not exceed the number of people that can gather at any one time and batches should be started well apart as determined by the national sports body, to avoid any congregation on any parts of a race route or prior to the start of the event.

At all times the social distance within batches should keep in line with social distancing of 1.5m and adequate space must be allocated to hold each racing bunch prior to their start. Face coverings should not be removed until such time as the race begins.

13.3 BROADCAST OPERATIONS / MEDIA

It is vital that any broadcast personnel accessing the red zone or field of play have the necessary accreditation and have been health screened accordingly and follow the protocols issued and strictly adhere to them.

The broadcast equipment must be placed according to the agreed placement plan and agreed by venue and event organiser. Where applicable barriers will be placed around broadcast equipment where red zone staff may be operating from and that ample distance is provided as a "safe zone" between spectators and broadcast staff.

Where entrances and access routes have been established for the movement of broadcast personnel relevant to their accreditation and zone, a plan should be provided and included in the COVID-19 management plan and strictly adhered to by the broadcast personnel.

Where orange zone support staff or broadcast personnel are required field of play access designated entrance routes will be provided and social distance protocols applied and "safe zones" implemented to ensure there is no contact between red zone personnel and yellow zone personnel. This includes interview areas and post-match interviews. These zones should be depicted on site plans.

13.4 MATERIAL HANDLING AND SANITATION OF EQUIPMENT

Any equipment arriving at the venue should be sanitised and or disinfected prior to being unloaded at the venue.

In addition to face masks, workers should wear gloves when handling equipment and cargo to prevent surface contamination.

Social distancing applies to workers and staff working in confined spaces, such as inside trailers or broadcast vans or administrative offices. Workers should always wear face masks and gloves where applicable when those do not interfere with essential work functions, particularly when they cannot maintain social distance.

The general need for distancing should not cause other unsafe working conditions for workers. For example, if a piece of equipment takes four people to lift, then each worker should protect themselves from infection to the best of their ability while lifting the load together.

High-touch equipment such as motor controllers, microphones, mic stands, presentation remotes, and audio/video cable should be sanitised frequently, and equipment should be dedicated to individual users where possible and sanitised prior to and after each use.

Heavy equipment such as forklifts, boom lifts, and scissor lifts should minimise the number of operators of each piece of equipment where feasible and be sanitised prior to and after each use.

It is imperative that it is understood that the practices of pre-COVID 19 cannot be continued but by using the fundamentals thereof can form a foundation which can be used to practice safety and preventative measures.

The foundation for a safe workplace starts with policies and procedures that each contractor should provide.

A comprehensive health and safety policy which includes dealing with exposure to COVID-19 should be provided by every contractor and supplier including the appropriate level of guidelines on material handling and relevant training required.

13.5 EQUIPMENT DELIVERIES

In addition to adhering to the materials handling guidance above, delivery truck drivers should not leave their vehicle during offloading unless they receive the same screening and follow the same health procedures as other workers.

To the extent possible, deliveries should be scheduled in shifts to minimise the time workers load or unload close together.

Workers unloading deliveries should change their gloves and wash their hands between each delivery.

14. TRANSPORTATION

Transport that is provided by an event organiser for an event, operators of vehicles or company transport involves high risk of transmission of COVID-19 due the fact of close contact between one another whilst travelling, inadequate ventilation and the time spent travelling.

The Department of Transport (DoT) has provided Directions on public transport, buses, mini-buses, sedans, e-hailing services, taxi services, chauffer driven vehicles and the provision of transport to others including hygienic conditions that must be adhered to and steps followed for the limitation of exposure to COVID-19 by those using transport.

The purpose of the Directions issued by the DoT is to provide for:

- Hygiene Control and disinfection processes
- Embarkation and Disembarkation of passengers
- Loading Capacities of various vehicles
- Enforcement of the DoT Directions

Furthermore, the Directions issued by the Department of Employment and Labour refers to the employer providing safe transport for employees which includes:

- Personal Hygiene
- Social Distancing
- Arrangements to minimise exposure associated with commuting
- Cloth Masks (using transport)
- PPE (drivers and supervisors)

It is therefore imperative to improve hygiene control and disinfection on all transport vehicles and to follow best practices. Should attendees/passengers display symptoms, the attendee/passenger should be declined transportation. Furthermore, passengers should be required to complete a questionnaire to determine the fitness of the passenger under COVID-19 transportation guidelines and for tracing purposes.

The interventions to mitigate this risk involve the following:

- Driver operator responsibilities and considerations
- Vehicle capacity
- Vehicle cleaning and sanitisation

14.1 DRIVER/OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Drivers transporting passengers should understand the risks and eliminate or minimise any potential exposure. Drivers are therefore required to understand the industry's standard operations procedures (SOP) and apply them where necessary to commit to safe practices in reducing the risk of the COVID-19 transmission.

Each transport company should provide a COVID-19 management plan for their operation.

Responsibilities include:

- When reporting for duty, should be screened as outlined previously in the document;
- Wash hands before leaving the site and thereafter sanitise hands at prescribed intervals or when coming into contact with contaminated surfaces. Sanitiser to be supplied by the Operator;
- Minimal exposure between driver and passenger should be encouraged as much as possible;
- Where possible, consider the use of transparent physical barriers (Perspex) to shield and protect the driver;
- Operators should ensure that all transportation vehicles are sanitised before picking up and dropping off passengers;
- Avoid contact with passengers and ensure recommended distance between passengers (1.5 to 2m) when queuing to enter the vehicle;
- Use vehicle's climate control system to improve fresh air intake/air circulation to increase airflow that reduces contaminant build up and encourage open windows where possible;
- Encourage open windows where possible;
- Increase the cleaning frequency on commonly touched areas of the driver such as steering wheels, gear shifts, radio controls and keys;
- Passengers should be encouraged to sanitise after they enter the vehicles and when getting off provided by the Operators;
- Operators should ensure vehicles are clean and tidy at all times;
- Operators must ensure that all public transport vehicles' doors and window, handles, arm rest and hand rails are sanitised after every load;
- Operators should provide disinfection information material and procedures in each vehicle;
- Operators should put in written measures to ensure the adherence of physical distancing to curb the spread of the virus as per the DoT regulations;
- Encourage cash-less payments from passengers;
- Wear appropriate protective gear (PPE) such as masks and gloves (wearing of goggles and face shields is not recommended due to hindering of visibility;
- Drivers/guides to make use of megaphone or similar system to avoid having to turn towards passengers;
- All vehicles should have clear entry and exit requirements to allow provision for singular entry;
- Communicate to passengers regarding the importance of hygiene in preventing the spread of the COVID-19 virus;
- Sealed emergency spare masks should be kept in the vehicles.

14.2 VEHICLE CAPACITY

As in all other public areas, social distancing and capacity limits should be enforced in buses, vans, and other ground transportation as per the Directions issued by the Department of Transport (DoT).

The Department of Transport (DoT) has set out the specific regulations for vehicle capacities, however each sector/operator may create their own standard operating practices in line with these regulations.

Bus and taxi services -
(a) may not carry more than 70% of the licensed capacity for long distance travel; and
(b) may carry 100% of the licensed capacity for any trip not regarded as long distance travel in terms of sub regulation.

A driver, owner or operator of public transport may not allow any member of the public who is not wearing a face mask, to board or be conveyed in a public transport owned or operated by him or her.

14.3 VEHICLE CLEANING AND SANITISATION

As set out in the Directions by the Department of Transport (DoT), all owners of public transport facilities are expected to, at regular intervals to sanitise their facilities and provide adequate sanitisers or other hygiene dispenser for washing of hands and disinfection equipment for users of public transport services for the duration of the directions.

Regular cleaning and disinfection of transportation vehicles is critical in controlling the spread of the COVID-19 virus and therefore stringent cleaning protocols when disinfecting vehicles should be considered.

General disinfection and cleaning guidelines to consider:

- Disinfection of all vehicles after every trip including all hard surfaces, seats, headrests, seatbelts, seatbelt buckles, hand rails and armrests should be carried out;
- All vehicle cleaners should be trained regarding the surface's passengers are likely to touch and the disinfectants required to clean and disinfect them;
- Contact points within a vehicle to consider when cleaning (Figure 12.2 below) include steering wheel, gearstick, handbrake, door handles, radio and entertainment controls, seat position controls, elbow rests, door frame, indicators, windscreen wipers and cruise control;
- Additional time between trips or return of vehicles should be reserved for a thorough cleaning process;
- Bio-spill kits to be used for cleaning emesis and blood;
- Only appropriate SABS detergents and disinfectants to be used, with careful consideration of following the instructions and making use of the recommended PPE whilst doing so;
- Collect all contaminated waste, place in refuse bags and dispose safely.

Source: CIF COVID-19 Operating Procedure Report (2020)

14.4 ONBOARD COACHES

On board toilets should be closed for short trips. For longer trips they should be open and sanitised every two hours.

Sinks, basins, taps and handles should be sanitised after use. Disposable head-rests should be replaced after each trip and all papers, water bottles, or coffee cups should be removed and discarded. Water bottles should be unique per spectator.

Portable food and drink containers should be cleaned with surface disinfectant after each use and thoroughly cleaned at the end of each trip. Food service protocols (i.e., separate snack pack/disposable cups and utensils as well as sanitizing and surface cleaning apply).

14.5 LUGGAGE

All luggage should be sprayed with a suitable disinfectant spray after off-loading and hands should be sanitised or washed immediately before and after handling.

14.6 TRANSPORTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Transport (DoT) is responsible for all matters relating to transport including legislation, regulations, licensing, etc. and the enforcement thereof. The DoT ensures compliance by all road users to all applicable prescripts, including vehicles and operators that transport spectators as well as staff. All transport services including passenger bus services, shuttles and vehicles are required to adhere to the Regulations issued in terms of Disaster Management Act 2002 (Act no 57 of 2002) and all directives set out in the schedule to address and contain the spread of COVID-19.

Considerations when dealing with spectator transport is the responsibilities when transporting spectator include overseeing the Operator protocols supply and implementation, determining of asymptomatic persons, temperature control and observable symptoms of spectators when embarking and disembarking on transport being provided by the Event Organiser. See Section 6 for health promotion and contract tracing information.

Considerations when dealing with workers and staff, particularly where outsourced workers are concerned, the outsource company is required to keep staff records and ensure that their staff follow all standard operating procedures which includes temperature screening on arrival.

Effort should be made in keeping the same staff on the same shift or team, and in identifying at risk workers for additional attention. Where a worker displays any signs of COVID-19 or has been exposed to a confirmed case, they should not travel to work (Section 7).

15. CONCLUSION

As outlined in the aim and scope of this document, the intention is to provide information, guidelines, processes and protocols that will assist sporting bodies navigate through the COVID-19 pandemic and bring spectators back to live sporting events.

This Reopening Guideline does not presume to offer legal guidance, medical guidance or opinions. Rather, it is based on operational suggestions on public health material produced by reputable authorities and organisations. It's been compiled with input from various partners, including both local and international sporting bodies

The document focuses on key areas around what the virus is and what one should do, taking into account the existing legislation and regulations, as well as global best practice in event safety.

The steps in the Guidelines are practical and can be used by every sporting body, sporting venue and event organiser to conduct a risk assessment and develop an event safety plan that minimises the risk of covid infection at their event.

The Guidelines have attempted to define 5 levels of risk that allows us to operate while the COVID-19 virus is prevalent. There are steps outlined in staff hygiene management, communication and spectator management.

Information has been provided on cleaning and sanitisation, venue specific areas of concentration, event management responsibilities as well as transport. These guidelines cover the most important areas where COVID-19 is likely to be transmitted.

This document is not aimed to replace legislation, but to enhance it and allow each sporting code, sport venue and event organiser to bring a live audience back to their event. If you have any queries or comments please contact the Event Safety Council by email on **covid19@sacia.org.za**.

16. RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Here are some of the publicly available materials we have found valuable, hyperlinked to the source documents.

South African Resource Information

- South African Government https://www.gov.za/coronavirus/guidelines
- South African Resource Portal COVID-19 https://sacoronavirus.co.za/
- Department of Employment and Labour Workplace Preparedness Guidelines
- COVID-19 Protocols for Tourism Industry Operations

Events Industry Resource Information

- Accessible stadia. https://www.system-concepts.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/accessible-stadia.pdf. Date of access: 09 March 2021
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (CDC). *Water, sanitation and environmentally related hygiene.* https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/hygiene/etiquette/coughing_sneezing.html. Date of access: 22 May 2020.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (CDC). *Guideline for Hand, Hygiene in Health-Care Settings: Recommendations of the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee and the HICPAC/SHEA/APIC/IDSA Hand Hygiene Task Force.* MMWR 2002:51 (No. RR-16).
- Construction Industry Federation, (CIF). *Construction Sector C-19 Pandemic Standard Operating Procedures.*
- COVID-19 Frequently Asked Questions. https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/covid-19/frequently-asked-questions/
- Event Safety Alliance, (ESA). *The Event Safety Alliance Re-opening Guide for Professionals during the COVID-19 Pandemic.* 11 May 2020.
- Federated Hospitality Association of Southern Africa, (FEDHASA). *Hospitality Safety Measures – COVID-19* June 2020.
- Sports Fans: The Psychology and Social Impact of Spectators authored by Daniel Wann
- South Africa. Department of Employment and Labour Regulation (43257). Occupational health and safety measures in workplaces COVID-19. 29 April 2020. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- South Africa. Department of Employment and Labour. COVID-19 Occupational Health and Safety Measures in Workplaces COVID-19 (C10 OHS). 28 April 2020. https://www.greengazette.co.za/documents/national-gazette-43257-of-29-april-2020-vol-658_20200429-GGN-43257. Date of access: 30 April 2020.
- South Africa. Department of Health. 2020. Guidelines for symptom monitoring and management of essential workers for COVID-19 related infection.
- https://www.nicd.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Guidance-for-symptom-monitoring-

and-management-of-essential-staff-with-COVID-19-related-illness-final-2.pdf
- South Africa. Department of Health. Worker Risk Assessment Guide. 17 April 2020. http://www.nioh.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/COVID-19-Worker-Risk-Assessment-guide.pdf.
- South Africa. 2020. Department of Sports, Arts and Culture. Government Notice (43225). Directions to Prevent and Combat the Spread of COVID-19. 09 April 2020.
- South Africa. 2002. Department of Transport. Disaster Management Act (57/2002): Amendment of the Directions issued in terms of Regulation 4 (7): Measures to Prevent and Combat the Spread of COVID-19 in the Public Transport Services. 29 May 2020.
- South Africa. 2021. Department of Transport. https://www.gov.za/covid-19/about/coronavirus-covid-19-alert-level-1#transport. Date of access: 09 March 2021
- South Africa. 2010. Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, Act 2 of 2010. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- South Africa. 1977. The duty of the court to pass judgment on the suspension or revocation of a driver's license. (Proclamation No. R. 327, 1977) Government Gazette 5804:149, November 18 (Regulation Gazette No. 2561).
- South African National Standards. 2015. SANS 10366:2015 Edition 2.2 for Health and Safety at Events – Requirements.
- Sports Grounds Safety Authority – Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds supplementary guidance 02: planning for social distancing at sports grounds August 2020
- Tourism Business Council of South Africa (TBCSA). *COVID-19 Protocols for Tourism Industry Operations.*
- UFI. The Global Association of the Exhibition Industry. *Global Framework for Reopening Exhibitions and B2B Trade Events Post the Emergence from COVID-19.* 05 May 2020.
- World Health Organisation, (WHO) *Key planning recommendations for Mass Gatherings in the context of COVID-19:* Interim Guidance. 19 March 2020.
- World Health Organization (WHO). *Public health for Mass Gatherings: Key Considerations.* 2015.
- World Health Organisation (WHO). *COVID-19 Strategy Update.* 14 April 2020.
- World Health Organisation (WHO). Getting workplace ready for COVID-19. 03 March 2020.

Health Information

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC"), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("DHHS"). This web site contains many useful subpages that discuss the epidemiology of COVID-19 and means of mitigating its risks, as well as an extensive glossary of terms related to infection control.
- World Health Organization ("WHO"), like the CDC web site, provides a great deal of information about the science of COVID-19, its global impact, the effects of containment programs, and strategies and plans one might adopt to curtail its spread.
- Coronavirus Resource Center, Johns Hopkins University and Medicine, features a COVID-19 global case tracker which is updated daily, news and information from experts, and many other infection control resources.

Guidance for Workplaces

- The United States Department of Labor ("DOL"), Occupational Safety and Health Administration, has extensive resources on its COVID-19 web page, including "Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19," OSHA 3990-03 2020.
- "Operational Toolkit for Businesses Considering Reopening or Expanding Operations in COVID-19," Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, May 6, 2020.
- "Pandemic Preparedness in the Workplace and the Americans with Disabilities Act," U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, issued October 9, 2009, updated March 19, 2020.
- "HIPAA Privacy and Novel Coronavirus," DHHS, Office for Civil Rights, February 2020.

Guidance for Mass Gatherings

- "Considerations for sports federations/sports event organizers when planning mass gatherings in the context of COVID-19," WHO, Interim guidance, April 14, 2020, and "Guidance for the use of the WHO Mass Gatherings Sports: addendum risk assessment tools sin the context of COVID-19," April 30, 2020
- "Key planning recommendations for Mass Gatherings in the context of the current COVID-19 outbreak," WHO, Interim guidance, March 19, 2020.
- "Interim Guidance for Event Planners," CDC, March 15, 2020.

Reasonable Practices for Workers and Patrons

- "CDC/EPA Cleaning and Disinfecting Guidance," CDC, May 7, 2020.
- "Cleaning and Disinfection for Community Facilities," CDC, May 7, 2020.
- "Keep Your Distance to Slow the Spread," CDC, May 6, 2020.
- "Temperature Screening: This Season's Newest Attraction?" International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions ("IAAPA"), April 8, 2020.
- "Recommendations for Cloth Face Covers," CDC, April 3, 2020.
- "When and How to Wash Your Hands," CDC, April 2, 2020.
- "Enforcement Policy for Sterilizers, Disinfectant Devices, and Air Purifiers During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19 Public Health Emergency," FDA, March 25, 2020.

Food Safety

- "Best Practices for Retail Food Stores, Restaurants, and Food Pick-Up/Delivery Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic," DHHS, Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), April 21, 2020.
- "Food Safety and the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)," FDA web site.

Persons with Disabilities

- "What You Should Know About the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act and the Coronavirus," U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Contact Tracing

- "Coronavirus: How does contact tracing work and is my data safe?" BBC News, May 6, 2020.
- "Principles of Contact Tracing," CDC, April 29, 2020.
- "Protecting Lives and Liberty," Nicky Case, posted April 2020.

Posters for Workplaces

- Hand hygiene posters, WHO.
- "Prevent the spread of COVID-19 if you are sick," CDC.

17. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BCEA	Basic Conditions of Employment Act
CDC	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
DMAR	Disaster Management Act Regulations
DoEL	Department of Employment and Labour
DoH	Department of Health
DSAC	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture
ESA	Event Safety Alliance
ESC	Event Safety Council
ESSPC	Event Safety and Security Planning Committee
NIOH	National Institute for Occupational Health
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
PHI	Personal Health Information
POPI	Protection of personal Information Act
SACIA	Southern African Communications Industries Association
SAHPRA	South African Health Products Regulatory Authority
SANS	South African National Standards
SASCOC	South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee
SASREA	Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act
SOP	Standard Operational Plan
VOC	Venue Operations Centre
VRE	Vancomycin-resistant enterococcus
WHO	World Health Organisation