



Gliding in Queensland Post Covid-1

Some WPH&S things Clubs may need to consider.

This is general information only, provided in good faith and as starting point for Clubs to plan. Clubs are advised to make the necessary plans to suit their own circumstances. Clubs should satisfy themselves that they have a Risk Analysis and have procedures in place to lower the Risk Level to ALARP (As low as reasonably practical). This document is **NOT** Legal Advice.

The GFA online Seminar from Tues 12th May provides lots of useful information regarding H&S as well as Airworthiness considerations. It is available on-line at this link.

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/recording/3101499507949775118>

This document concentrates on Club's responsibility to ensure a COVID-19 safe environment for gliding operations that clubs need to develop to ensure compliance with the regulations.

Below is an extract from "A statement from the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC)" about the resumption of sporting and recreational activity in Australia. Yellow highlights are the authors.

3 STEP FRAMEWORK FOR A COVIDSAFE AUSTRALIA

MAINTAIN 1.5M DISTANCING AND GOOD HYGIENE • STAY HOME IF UNWELL •
FREQUENTLY CLEAN AND DISINFECT COMMUNAL AREAS • COVIDSAFE PLAN FOR
WORKPLACES AND PREMISES

ALL STEPS ARE SUBJECT TO EXPERT HEALTH ADVICE – STATES AND TERRITORIES CAN IMPLEMENT
CHANGES BASED ON THEIR COVID-19 CONDITIONS

SPORT & RECREATION

STEP 1: The important first small steps — connect with friends and family — allowing groups of people to be together in homes and in the community. Businesses reopen, and more people return to work

- No indoor physical activity including gyms
- Community centres, outdoor gyms, playgrounds and skate parks allow up to 10 people
- Outdoor sport (up to 10 people) consistent with the AIS Framework for Rebooting Sport
- Pools open with restrictions



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STEP 2: Building on slightly larger gatherings and more businesses reopening. Higher risk activities may have tighter restrictions

- Up to 20 people allowed to participate in outdoor sports consistent with the AIS Framework for Rebooting Sport
- Up to 20 people allowed to participate in all indoor sports, including gyms
- Need to maintain an average density of 4m² per person
- Pools open with restrictions

STEP 3: A commitment to reopening of business and the community with minimal restrictions, but underpinned by COVIDSafe ways of living

- All venues allowed to operate with gatherings of up to 100 people
- Need to maintain an average density of 4m² per person
- Community sport expansion to be considered consistent with the AIS Framework for Rebooting Sport

The following extract will only concern clubs with a Liquor License or Catering facilities. I do not believe where members cook for themselves need be concerned except for the 4²metre and 1.5 metre rules.

ENTERTAINMENT & AMUSEMENT VENUES

STEP 1: The important first small steps — connect with friends and family — allowing groups of people to be together in homes and in the community. Businesses reopen, and more people return to work

- To remain closed: Indoor movie theatres, concert venues, stadiums, galleries, museums, zoos, pubs, registered and licensed clubs, nightclubs, gaming venues, strip clubs and brothels
- Exception: Restaurants or cafes in these venues may seat up to 10 patrons at one time

STEP 2: Building on slightly larger gatherings and more businesses reopening. Higher risk activities may have tighter restrictions

- Indoor movie theatres, concert venues, stadiums, galleries, museums, zoos may have up to 20 patrons
- To remain closed: pubs, registered and licensed clubs, RSL clubs, casinos, nightclubs, strip clubs and brothels
- Exception: Restaurants or cafes in these venues may seat up to 20 patrons at one time

STEP 3: A commitment to reopening of business and the community with minimal restrictions, but underpinned by COVIDSafe ways of living

- Venues open in Step 2 may have up to 100 patrons
- Consideration will be given to opening bar areas and gaming rooms
- Exception: Restaurants or cafes in these venues may seat up to 100 patrons at one time
- To remain closed: strip clubs and brothels



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What is the AIS Framework?

Refer:

https://ais.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/730376/35845_AIS-Framework-for-rebooting-sport_FA.pdf

The AIS report lists a 3 Level process, A, B, C.

Some extracts follow:

“High level descriptors of three levels (Levels A, B, C) of activities and associated hygiene measures are recommended. More detailed descriptions of recommended sport specific activities at each level are outlined in Appendices A and B.”

The Appendices give some general information followed by sport specific information. Unfortunately (not surprisingly) Gliding or Soaring are not mentioned.

Please follow the link to read more.

Safeguarding Volunteers

Extract from:

<https://www.volunteeringaustralia.org/volunteer-involving-organisations-and-covid-19/#/>

Work Health and Safety Requirements

Volunteering Australia recommends that due to the unpredictability of COVID-19, including limited measures available to control the spread of the virus, Volunteer Involving Organisations cease volunteering roles that cannot be done safely within COVID-19 requirements. This aligns with the Australian Government’s advice to practice social distancing.

If your organisation has one or more paid employees it is legally required to adhere to your jurisdiction’s relevant work, health and safety (WHS) laws. Under WHS legislation your organisation has an obligation to protect the physical and mental health and wellbeing of your volunteers.

If your organisation decides to continue involving volunteers at this time, you are encouraged to seek independent legal advice about the measures you need to take to comply with WHS legislation.

Prepared by R. Flood 14/4/2020.



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If your organisation is entirely run by volunteers with no employees you are not legally obligated to adhere to work, health and safety legislation, **but it is recommended you do so as a matter of best practice. (Writer's highlights.)**

<https://www.volunteeringaustralia.org/wp-content/uploads/COVID19-POSITION-PAPER-2-Safeguarding-Volunteers-and-Volunteer-Involving-Organisations-UPDATED-FINAL-070420.pdf>

Is my club regarded as a workplace under WPH&S legislation?

<https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-health-and-safety-laws/specific-obligations/non-profit-organisations-and-volunteers>

Extract:

“Can volunteer 'officers' be prosecuted under the Work Health and Safety Act?

A volunteer officer cannot be prosecuted for failing to comply with their 'officer duties' under the WHS Act. This immunity from prosecution is designed to ensure that voluntary participation at the officer level is not discouraged. **A volunteer officer can however, be prosecuted in their capacity as a worker if they fail to meet their duties as a worker.**

Authors highlights.

“Volunteers working for a not-for-profit association that is a volunteer association

Where an activity is being undertaken for a not-for-profit association that is a volunteer association excluded, the volunteer is not considered to be performing work. This it is not considered a worker for the purposes of the WHS Act.”

Comment: Each club needs to make its own decision; possibly best practice indicates that clubs might be advised to comply. Refer Safe Work Australia references above.

COVIDSafe App

The Federal Government is encouraging all to download this app. However, it is NOT mandatory and while clubs may encourage members to download, please be aware of the following. Highlights are the authors.

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“Subsection 9(2) of the Biosecurity Determination provides that a person **must not**:

- refuse to enter into, or continue, a contract or arrangement with another person (including a contract of employment);
- take adverse action (within the meaning in the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) (**FW Act**)) against another person;
- **refuse to allow another person to enter premises;**
- **refuse to allow another person to participate in an activity;**
- refuse to receive goods or services from another person; or
- refuse to provide goods or services to another person,”

Safe Work Australia

This organisation has developed guidelines for workplaces regarding procedures, signage, and responsibilities. The following links are to short documents that may be of assistance.

<https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/signage-and-posters-covid-19>

<https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/officer-duties-covid-19>

<https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/collection/covid-19-resource-kit>

<https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/covid-19-information-workplaces>.

Advice re General Cleaning

Covid-19 Infection control training

A number of sports are looking at getting members to complete the link to assist in the transition back to operations and keeping everyone safe, so it may be helpful to you.

https://www.health.gov.au/resources/apps-and-tools/covid-19-infection-control-training?fbclid=IwAR3D4Nd0bRAN7PDizhMEY_BTuqxo0N1JcAvCGIrYHRKtIly_nAEh8Qx59No

Thanks to Sports Community for providing this link.

The following link provides useful common-sense advice.

<https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-information-about-routine-environmental-cleaning-and-disinfection-in-the-community>

Advice re cockpit and parachute cleaning



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Antiseptic wipes can be used to wipe down glider cockpits, controls, and instruments.
NEVER USE THESE WIPES ON CANOPIES OR INSTRUMENT SCREENS. You will destroy them!

Parachutes present a problem and one way is to have each pilot sanitise their hands before handling and donning the chute and again before removing the chute.

You will need to have a supply of Hand Sanitiser available at the launch point.

Other Considerations.

Clubs that have kitchens, bars, and accommodation will need to have additional measures in place to reduce risk to ALARP and there is information in some of the links provided to assist.

Cleaning regimes for toilets, showers, and other common areas (Pie Carts) also need to be considered. Also, gliders, ground handling equipment, and anything else used by members.

Indoor club rooms and Pie Carts need to abide by the 4²metre rule and 1.5 meter social spacing.

Outdoor areas need to comply with the 1.5m spacing.

Clubs that have Liquor Licenses probably should not be serving alcohol.

Conclusion

Obviously, there is some cost in providing additional cleaning and sanitising materials and this is likely to be the new “normal” for the foreseeable future. The challenge clubs must address is firstly developing the appropriate Risk Analysis and Risk Mitigation strategies and the Policies and Procedures. Procedures need to be well publicised and supported by appropriate signage and enforced. In time these procedures become the “new normal”.