

COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE

Social Distancing & Hygiene Considerations for Basketball and Sport Activities in a Stadium

Summer 2020

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To be used in conjunction with:
Basketball Australia's Guidelines for the Return to Basketball
and similar documents

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Document Audience

The people who would most benefit from this document are:

- Stadium Managers and Operators
- Basketball Association Committee Members
- Basketball Association employed Staff and Casuals
- Canteen Operators (or similar businesses) inside a Stadium
- Basketball Association Team Members, Coaches and ancillary staff
- Council staff or similar employee related to stadium operations
- Basketball Association Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officers (BSO)~~
- Basketball Association Bio Cleansing staff
- Basketball Association Crowd Control staff
- Basketball Association Officials

Control of this Document and Constructive Feedback

On the front cover of this document you will find a version control stamp and date. This indicates the currency of the document relative to the version of this document on the BNSW website. Please check for updates from time to time.

Should you operate an event based on these guidelines and find an improvement that can be made, please contact us at info@bnsw.com.au with that feedback.

Document Changes

- 200520 Document name change
Addition of small notes section regarding use of disinfectant in the stadium setting.
Addition of small section about the Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~
- 260520 Formatting changes
- 260520 Minor typographic errors and formatting changes
Minor changes to clarify some paragraphs
- 290520 Addition of Appendix to help calculate number of patrons allowed in a stadium
Addition of Appendix to act as template for a stadium manager's Covid19 Safety Plan
- 300620 Addition of Appendix 4 with Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Bio Safety Officer~~ Checklists
Inclusion of 'sport activities' in main title
- 080720 New links to Covid19 Biosafety related resources
New section on Risk
- 160720 New section and photographs added to illustrate ingress/egress.
Small section about NSW CovidSafe business
- 200720 New Appendix relating to cleaning regimes
- 040820 New appendix for calculating numbers in a stadium
Notes about wearing masks
- 290920 Deletion of Draft Watermark. No other changes
- 121020 Changes to Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~ naming.
Change to guidance on non-public areas in stadium space calculations.
Addition of section on Data Exchange with NSW Government

About This Document

The Covid19 Pandemic has caused the sporting community to develop reactive programmes to minimise community health impacts. In the early stages of the pandemic, Basketball Australia decided to curtail State and National activities which then led to general recommendations about the cessation of local and domestic activities.

At the time of writing, the Australian community has responded to the call-to-action by the government and this has led to a pandemic profile that has consistently improved. As the profile has improved, a restart of sport is envisaged but the degree to which people can interact is unclear. Nonetheless, BNSW decided that a small 'handbook' style document was needed to assist basketball associations at all levels to meet the government guidelines around Social Distancing and the principles of infection control.

Notes about Appendices

The appendices attempt to provide some key information to a stadium operator.

Appendix 1: Disinfecting solution guide

Appendix 2: Cleaning regimes

Appendix 3: Patron Density Guide

Appendix 4: Template Stadium Operator Covid-19 Safety Plan

Appendix 5: Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosfety Officer~~ Checklists

Each one of these guides can be used as a start point to help better understand the requirements of the NSW State Government and act as a building block for the stadium in terms of developing their own reference material for Covid 19.

Document Errors or Suggestions

As information and practices alter constantly during the Covid19 Pandemic, so might any advice here.

At the time of writing we try to get you the best possible information, however guides, rules and practices may change or we make an error.

If you find an error or have found a better or practice that we can share with our community, please do not hesitate to contact us.

info@bnsw.com.au

Scale, Compliance and the Spirit of this Document

We decided to develop this guide based upon a four court regional stadium, surrounded by a car-park and public land. We anticipate that the guide will then demonstrate some ways¹ of how to run an activity in a stadium regardless of scale (the size of your particular hall or stadium) in the context of infection control and social distancing.

This document is not intended to be a compliance based document. It is a guide based upon evolving Government and related publications that discuss, advise or demand Social Distancing based behaviours. It is also based upon observed practices employed in a variety of businesses that have tried to maintain operations while still in compliance with Government guidance.

Please use this document in the spirit of its intent. Scale any of the recommendations up or down depending upon your individual situation and any guidance that emerges from the government as the course of pandemic changes. Add or subtract suggested tasks, layout, design or protocols based upon your circumstance but be mindful of the intent of any of the actions here and the intent behind them.

NSW Covid Safe Business

The New South Wales Government operates a CovidSafe Business scheme. In simple terms the NSW Government has published a set of template plans that help a business consider how it might better manage its own Covid19 response and interaction with the public. If you determine you need a CovidSafe Plan, you can prepare a plan and register with the NSW Government.

[NSW CovidSafe Registration](#)

Start-up Considerations

On top of the tasks needed to re-start basketball you will need to consider a few extra tasks that are directly related to the Covid19 pandemic. This is not an exhaustive list, but it will give you some idea of the issues at hand.

A Planned Start – local administrative changes

Although the government has allowed us to begin some kind of indoor sport, you may need to look at your local situation and hold a General or Committee meeting to discover and discuss the best methods of starting activities in a way that addresses suggested biosafety methods. For example:

- Set a series of re-start meetings

¹ This is not a definitive guide or meant to be exhaustive.

- Elect Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshals ~~Biosafety officers~~ or people fulfilling the intent of the role
- Re-work budgets to consider additional cost implications
- Plan how you will communicate any changes to the members
- Write new documents, posters, signs or by-laws to help get your message across
- Work with the Council or stadium operator to see what assistance you can get
- Consider working with the Police² and let them know you are starting up and seek their advice or presence in the early days.
- Run one or more information sessions for Association members about how day-to-day competitions, training and or larger events might have to change to meet the intent of Covid19 guidelines.
- Assign a person to source PPE and similar things so that the workload is shared (try to make Personal Protective Equipment available to all people who wish to use it (or are required to)).
- Consider a pilot or test activity to expose any areas you are not happy with and adjust your plans accordingly.

People and Skills Needed

To run an activity you should have the following roles identified:

- Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~
- Bio Cleansing³ Staff
- Crowd Control⁴ Staff

These roles can be conducted in parallel with other roles or as additional staff.

Example: For large activities, scale up your staffing levels to meet the spirit of the guideline, but run a smaller staff structure for small to medium events.

About the Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal

Basketball Australia in consultation with other sporting bodies has determined a need for an Association or Organisation that hosting or running an activity to develop a Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~ role.

At the time of writing this document the Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~ job-role, qualifications and training are being developed, but it is reasonable to say that the role focusses on the sensible application of Government Guidelines and Sport based Guidelines/rules to maintain compliance with these guidelines and ensure an activity space is managed and sanitised in a way that reduces person-to-person infections via bodily contact or indirectly via the activity environment.

² Talk with the Council or local Police about the start-up and let them know that there will be activity at a particular place – ask for their input

³ Somebody who focuses on the sanitising tasks that are over and above normal cleaning or waste management regimes during activities.

⁴ Volunteers or staff assigned for focussed and specific roles to keep crowd numbers and actions in line with government guidelines

Covid19 Safety Hygiene Marshal - naming convention changes

The NSW Government continues to refine its approach to Covid 19 planning and preparedness. In recent Public Health Order Documents the Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~ role is referred to as the **Covid19 Safety Hygiene Marshal**. The marshal is required to wear distinctive clotting at the venue while you are operating.

Please consider the above in your operational plans

You can find additional useful material at the following places:

[Basketball Australia Covid 19 Hub](#)

[Basketball Australia Covid19 Educational Videos](#)

[Covid19 Awareness and Hygiene Course](#)

Skills and Materials

The skills and resources needed to run an activity will evolve over time, but we recommend you consider the following:

- Develop a simple local method for training volunteers and staff in how to run the biosafety and crowd control aspects of an activity.
- Where sensible, tune your local approach to the running of an activity by documenting any modifications to documents such as this.

Knowledge

Actively seek any information relating to biosafety from trustworthy sources. For example:

- Look for communications on State organisation or government websites, regardless of sporting code.
- Liaise with people who are expert in such things as By-Laws and Rules, that on and off court officials might refer to.

Here are some links relating to Covid-19:

- AIS Frame for Rebooting of Sport [HERE](#)
- Australian Department of Health [HERE](#)
- NSW Government [HERE](#)
- NSW Office of Sport [HERE](#)
- Basketball New South Wales Resources [HERE](#)

Risk

The restart of sport is possible through the good work and collaboration of all aspects of our society. This means we can continue with our sporting life in a modified way but it does not mean that the risk of becoming ill with Covid19 has been removed. So, whether as an organiser of sport or a participant in an organised event of any kind, we must all consider the risk of Covid19 on ourselves and on others.

Governments, health organisations, professionals and sporting bodies are all developing strategies, methods, policies and procedures as the levels of experience builds. Each of these has plotted a path to balance Covid19 infection with general health of the community, isolation, impacts on business and the free movement of people. Each business or service has had to develop methods to work with the pandemic that balance all of those things. So, when organising or participating in an activity, please consider how balance these competing needs and work with individuals or organisations to find workable practices. Consider such things as:

- Likelihood of infection from a particular source, place, item etc.
- What can be done to reduce the likelihood in a reasonable way?
- Who can you work with to develop slightly better ways of doing things?

Importantly, remember that we all perceive levels of risk about infection differently. Our own perception is valid but it does not mean it is right for everyone. We may perceive a certain risk as Low, when many others may perceive it as High. We must respect each other's views and work collaboratively to find a reasonable compromise, where safety, hygiene and risk is managed well, but is in proportion to the assessment or likelihood of risk.

If you have a medical condition that requires extra care or you are worried about the risk of infection, seek professional medical advice.

Accessibility Plans

Prepare a plan that is flexible for all people in your community of members. For example: Separate Entry and Exit doors may not be possible for all accessibility needs so develop a reasonable solution.

Cash and Similar Transactions

Wherever possible, try to minimise the exchange of paper, money and items in and around the stadium. For example: Make all membership payments by EFT or similar method and do the same for Canteen transactions – go cashless if possible.

Financial Considerations

While financial impacts of Covid19 based changes are beyond the scope of this document but you might like to consider how you budget for:

- PPE equipment and hand sanitiser materials
- Extra cleaning before during and after activities
- Additional printing, communication and website tasks
- Additional sports equipment - Basketballs and Ball Carts

Notes about Masks

At the time of writing this section (Aug 2020), there are recommendations from the NSW Government about the wearing of medical style masks in public (enclosed) places such as

supermarkets etc. While this has not been mandated, **Sports Stadium Management Pty Ltd (SSM)**, the organisation that runs BNSW stadiums, is considering following these recommendations by:

- Recommending SSM staff and contractors wear masks voluntarily
- Recommending SSM staff and contractors wear masks when in a role or activity that brings them closer to patrons inside the stadium. For example: at a sign in desk or serving in the Kiosk.

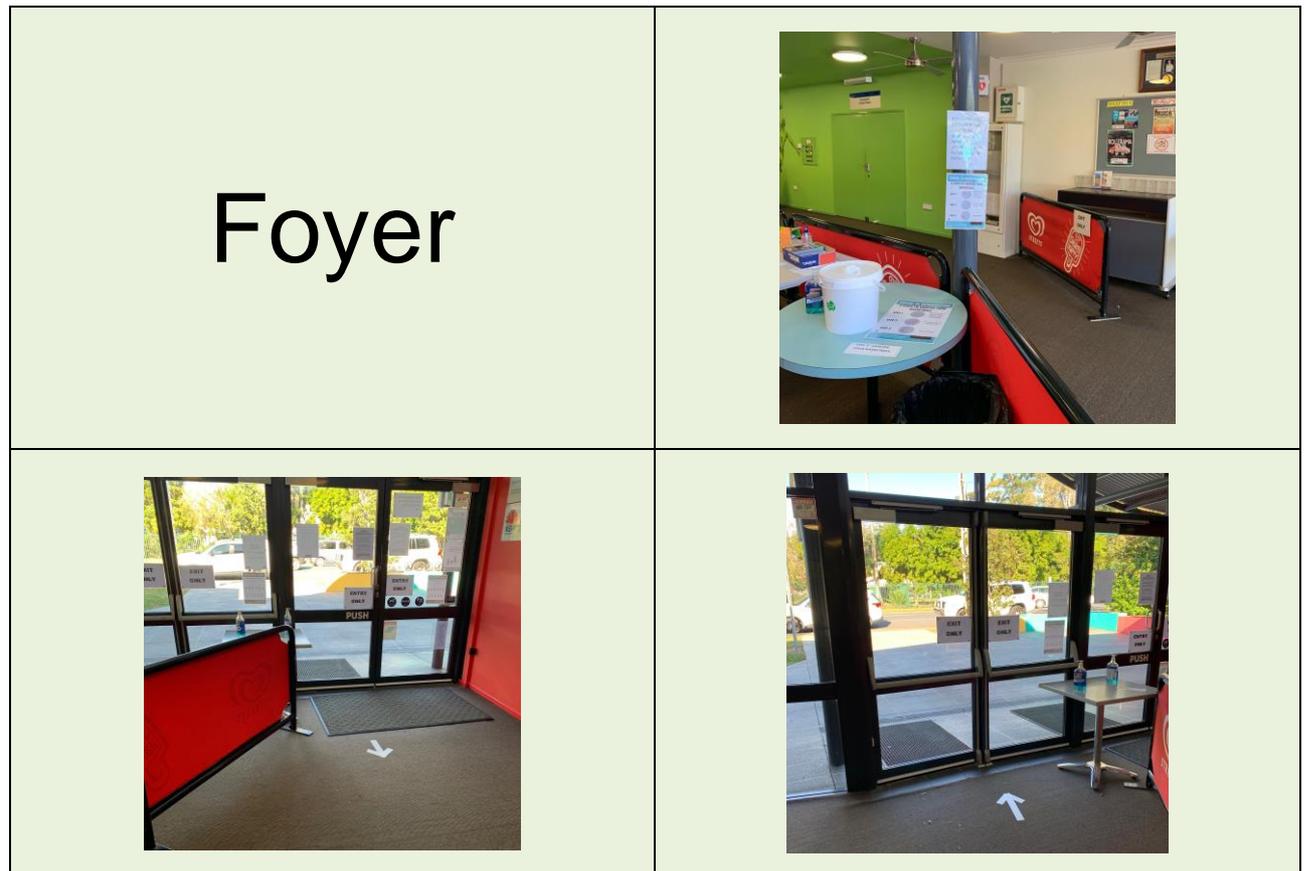
You may like to consider this for your own situation

Practical Guide: Ingress and Egress

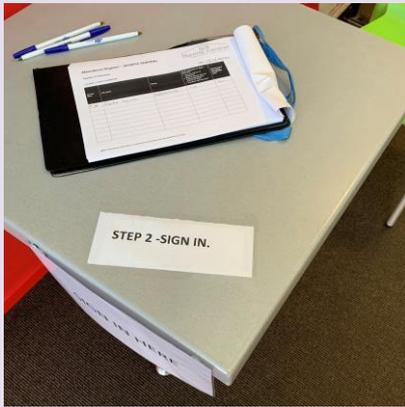
Wherever possible, the flow of people in and out of stadium should be managed so that:

1. Patrons are given multiple opportunities to sanitise their hands
2. Patrons and teams register for future tracking activities by Health authorities
3. Patrons are informed about places they can and cannot visit in the building
4. Patrons are encourage to observe social distancing guidelines

Below we have provided some photographs below of how this is being implemented in a working stadium. You will notice how signs and tape are used to direct patrons where to go and what to do. We hope this helps you design your own plan.



Check-In



Kiosk



Practical Guide: How to run an activity

We have tried to keep this section as short and as simple as possible. It is broken into three sections:

- Getting ready for an Activity
- During an Activity
- After an Activity

Getting Ready For an Activity – plan ahead

The Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~ leads the activity with help from other Officers/Staff/Volunteers. The steps here are for guidance only and are not mandatory. The intent is to have a series of readiness activities that lead to a well organised activity without excessive or un-workable tasks for any organisation. Consider this a count-down checklist – you do not need to adhere to the specific ‘days’, but you should prepare in plenty of time.

7 days before...

- 1 Ensure biosafety staff and crowd control have been trained or coached according to their role. Designated activity biosafety staff are confirmed such as Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~, Bio-sanitation staff or role, Crowd Control staff or role
- 2 Stagger or space activities/games wherever possible so the minimum number of people are in an enclosed space at any one time (eg. Beginning and end of games)
- 3 Activity is advertised or communicated, in the usual way but with the addition of a Check-In time just prior to the event starting. Eg. U12 Girls 1st Grade. Bears vs Tigers. 6.45 Check-In. 7.00 Start. 7.50 Finish.
- 4 You have communicated with Schools, Councils, Police and any relevant organisation to make them aware that athletes and parents will be congregating at a venue for organised sport.

5 days before...

1. Ensure posters and signs are available or erected and ensure Biosafety Forms are printed
2. Ensure venue or association or designated officer has the required sanitation equipment, pre-mixed solutions and disposal bins
3. Ensure PPE equipment is stocked and available
4. Ensure hand-sanitiser dispensers and sanitiser stations are full and available

3 Days before...

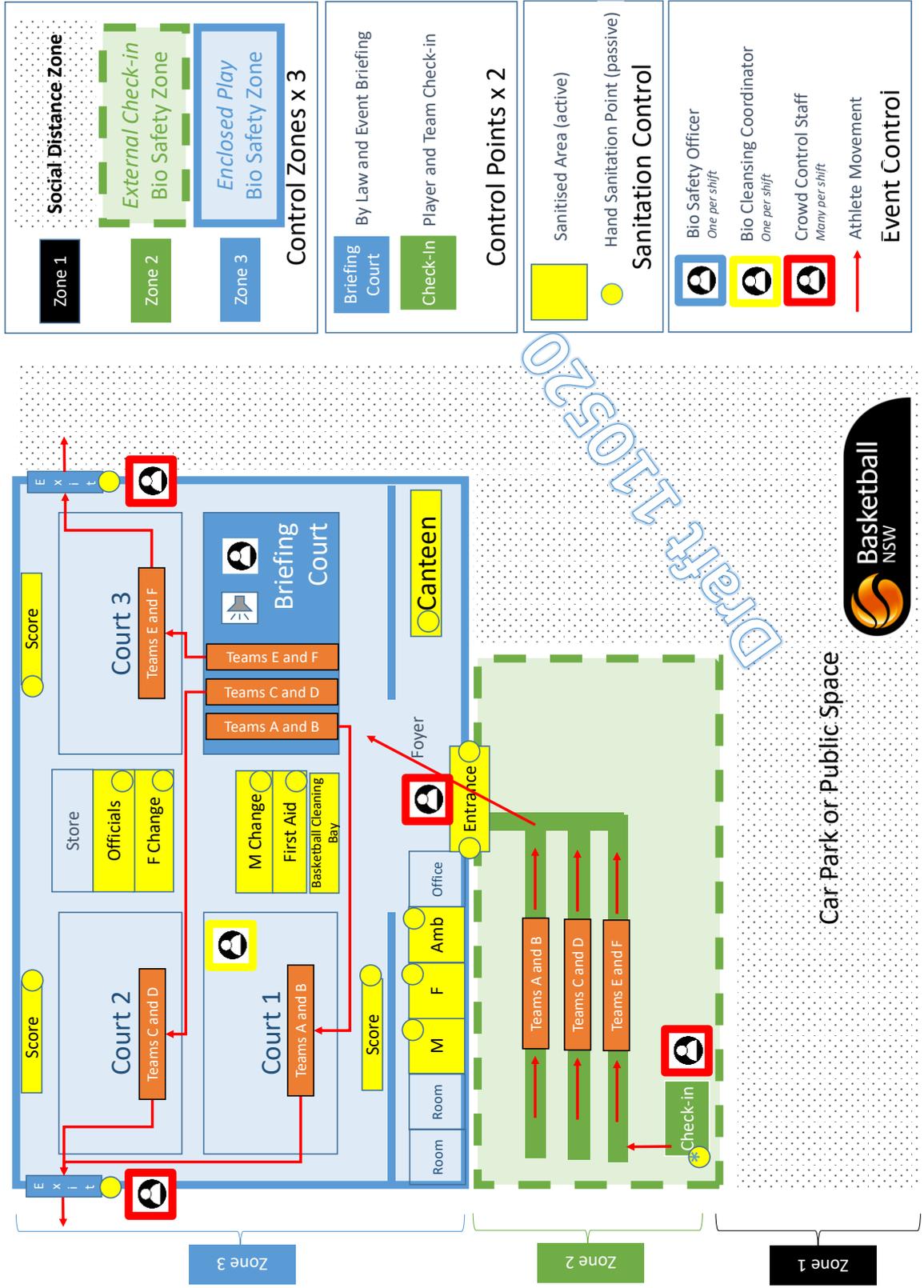
1. Reconfirm all Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officers~~ or Staff are still available

2. Confirm stadium booking and check that no Covid19 related incidents have occurred and are material to the hire or use of the building.

1 Day before...

1. Update any usual communications regarding draws and the effect on Check-In times.
2. Print any activity running sheets relevant to the timing of players arrival at the check in times

Covid19: Practical Guide to Basketball Operations – Stadium Schematic for Competition or Training



Running an Activity – on the day

The event is run by the usual Association and Stadium staff, but the Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal Biosafety Officer ensures the biosafety controls are adhered to and running well by Zone.

Zone 1: Social Distancing zone

1. Check bio-safety posters in public areas and update if necessary.

Zone 2: Biosafety Check In zone

1. Erect, mark or establish your Check-In zone perimeter
 - a. Erect check-in zone signs
 - b. By Laws sign
 - c. Hand sanitation requirements sign
 - d. Terms and Conditions sign
2. Erect hand sanitiser station(s)
3. Give check in sheets for teams to the Crowd Control staff member

Zone 3: Enclosed Biosafety Play Zone

1. Determine if the stadium has been left in a manner suitable for operations. This means a confirmation that any prior user of the stadium has wiped down surfaces using a bio-sanitiser⁵. Act accordingly⁶.
2. Set-up hand sanitiser stations
3. Set-up basketball and equipment sanitiser bay
4. Setup briefing Court (or similar area) with notes and by-laws
5. Notes: We have identified in the event of wet weather, any outdoor martialling of participants will need to be managed on a case by case basis.

⁵ Use a solution that is suitable for infection control scenarios. Viraclean is a commercially available ready-made product

((https://www.thecpapclinic.com.au/persistent/catalogue_files/products/viracleantechnicalbulletin.pdf)). Alternatively you can use a Sodium Hypochlorite ((https://www.bunnings.com.au/peerless-jal-5l-chlorite-liquid-bleach_p4463935))

⁶ See Appendix 1: Mixing of Hypochlorite.

During an Activity – while an activity is underway

While an activity is happening, say a training session, there are background tasks that need to be carried out in readiness for the next group's activity. The Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~ should 'roam' the activity areas to ensure that biosafety tasks are occurring and that the play zone will be ready to accept the next group of participants.

Zone 1: Social Distancing Zone

1. Encourage social distancing at all times around the premises

Zone 2: Biosafety Check-In Zone

1. Marshal the teams for the current time-slot and complete the Check-In sheet.
2. Send the teams into the Play Zone once approved by the Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~
3. As soon as the Check-In zone is empty, close the Check-In Zone until the next group of teams is due to assemble.
4. Repeat step 1 above

Zone 3: Enclosed Play Bio-Safety Zone

1. Assemble the teams for the current time-slot in the Briefing Area. Teams playing each other can be within 1.5 metres if general Covid19 rules allow, but teams not playing each other should be kept 1.5 metres apart.
2. The Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~ delivers the Biosafety briefing
3. Send teams to the activity area (court)
4. At the conclusion of the activity the teams should leave through the Exit, staying 1.5 metres apart wherever possible, and **All nominated Sanitised areas should be sprayed with sanitizing solution.**
5. When satisfied the Biosafety allows the next set of teams to assemble for the briefing.
6. Repeat Step 1 above

After an Activity – tidy up for the next group and assess

When a set of activities has 'completed for the day', the stadium area should be sanitised in the marked areas (see diagram) and left ready for the next group that enters the stadium. Additionally the Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~ should consider the continuous improvement issues that may have arisen. This means:

Post activity sanitisation

All designated stadium areas should be sanitised – including any equipment

Incident Management

Where Biosafety related incidents⁷ have occurred, an Incident Report should be lodged with the Association or Operator. When deemed serious or important, the Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal ~~Biosafety Officer~~ must inform BNSW immediately or within the next 12 hours.

Learning

As necessary the Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal must de-brief the local organisations on any incidents or improvements that can be undertaken to tune the process for a balance of operational effectiveness and community health considerations.

Availability of Check-In Records and Exchange with NSW Government

The NSW Government requires the contact details from visitors to a venue to be recorded in paper or electronic format. Contact details are typically:

- Full name
- Email Address
- Contact Telephone number(s)
- Date and Time of Visit

BNSW recommends that you follow the NSW Government guidelines and from-to-time run a test/trial of your ability to produce the data.

YOU MUST BE ABLE TO SUPPLY THE DATA:

- **WITHIN 12 HOURS**
- **FOR THE LAST 4 WEEKS**

⁷ For example: It becomes clear that a participant is showing signs of an *Influenza Like Illness* (ILI). The Biosafety Officer should take actions isolate the person and consider stopping the training or game. Take notes of names and inform the people in contact with that person to be aware of the situation. It is probably not necessary to stop the entire event.

Appendix 1: Mixing of Sodium Hypochlorite as a disinfectant

Background

There are many references on the internet about disinfectants suitable for hard surfaces. If you have concerns about the guidelines below, please make your own enquiries about the efficacy of any disinfectant solution or method you choose.

You can use a variety of 'bleach' type products to make up a disinfectant solution but remember that each product has a different concentration and therefore the 'available Chlorine' can be higher or lower – and this determines the concentration of the active part of the solution.



Below we have used the example of the 'Chlorite' product sold at Bunnings as it readily available (around \$20). You will see that the product label shows a 'range' of Chlorine available in the product from 1% to 10%. For the purpose of this table we have taken the mid-point of 5%.

Concentration of Solution

To make a working amount of disinfectant solution we suggest the following:

- Use the concentration of 1 part Sodium Hypochlorite to 99 parts of cold water. In a practical sense this is Approximately 100ml of Sodium Hypochlorite solution to 10 litres of cold water (think of this as 100ml in a full household bucket of water)

Mixing and Setup

Using Peerless Chlorite at an estimated 5% Chlorine availability from the bottle:

1. Find a suitable place to mix the Chlorite and Water
2. Protect yourself with PPE if necessary
3. Ensure the area is well ventilated and not in close proximity to any other chemicals
4. Carefully mix 1 part Chlorite with 99 parts of cold water
5. Ensure the solution is mixed
6. Prepare spray bottles by decanting using a plastic funnel into suitable spray bottles marked accordingly with Texta or Sharpie

Use

Most research states that such a solution is most effective if the surface to be disinfected is given light spray so that a light film of the solution sits on the surface and is allowed to air dry. This appears to be more effective than using a spray and wipe method.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK214359/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK214356/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK214356/table/annexg.t1/?report=objectonly>

Appendix 2: Cleaning Regimes

There is considerable discussion about the “what, how and when” of cleaning and disinfecting regimes related to Covid19 in a workplace. After reading multiple informed and reliable sources⁸ of information, we have developed this simplified guide to help make decisions about the cleaning regime that suits your circumstance.

Cleaning - is not the same as disinfecting

Ensure you carry on with the regular cleaning regime had in place prior to the Covid19 Pandemic. Cleaning keeps the soil load low and discourages the ability of any pathogen to remain on the surface. However, washing of hands with soap and water reduces the chance of an infection occurring.

Disinfecting – is more effective when the surface is already clean

Disinfecting occurs when a suitable agent and method is used in a place that eradicates the pathogen in a timely fashion. It is more effective on an already clean surface.

Prevention - What needs to be cleaned and disinfected?

In public spaces, to help prevent the spread of Covid19, the areas of focus for cleaning and disinfection can generally be divided into two simple categories. They are:

- Frequently touched surfaces
- Infrequently touched surfaces

Examples of Frequently Touched Surfaces

- Table tops
- Doorknobs
- Glass entry doors
- Light switches
- Handle and Rails
- Telephones
- Computer equipment (keyboard, mouse)
- Toilets and bathrooms
- Touch screens and ATMs

Examples of Infrequently Touched Surfaces

- Ceilings
- Walls
- Floors and Carpets
- Windows

⁸ Queensland Government (Queensland Health), Australian Government (Department of Health), SafeWork Australia, United States Centers For Disease Control (CDC)

Reactive - What do you do if a Covid19+ patron has used a building

In a public building, you may be informed of, or become aware of a person who has used the building and did so while infected with Covid19. If this is the case, please follow this guide:

- A. Verify the Covid19+ test case from a valid source of information.
- B. Determine if the visit was greater than, or less than 7 days ago.
 - a. If the visit was **greater than 7 days ago**, continue with your normal cleaning and disinfecting regime.
- C. If the visit was confirmed to be **within the last 7 days**, we suggest the following regime:
 - a. Temporarily close the building or relevant part of the building.
 - b. Wear PPE equipment for the cleaning activity
 - c. Spray all high touch areas with a disinfecting solution so that the areas are damp and are allowed to air dry.
 - d. Mop common area floors with a disinfecting floor solution and allow to air dry
 - e. If common areas have soft furnishings* that cannot be cleaned in the above way, use steam cleaning methods on the touchable areas.

The National Coronavirus Hotline has also given BNSW the following “verbal” guidelines:

1. If an Association becomes aware of a valid, positive test for Covid19, they should call SafeWork NSW on 131 050.
2. If an Association is contacted by NSW Health, the Association is obliged to cooperate with that Organisation
3. The Association should inform BNSW of the above interactions.

You might consider removing soft furnishings from your public building while the pandemic remains a threat.

Notes about Participation

Encourage user groups, patrons and others to be involved in the prevention aspect of infection control. If all users of a facility have access to hand sanitisers, sanitising wipes and similar cleaning/disinfecting products, then the contamination of any surface will be likely to remain low – for the benefit of all.

Further Information

If you would like to read more information about the above guidelines, please visit:

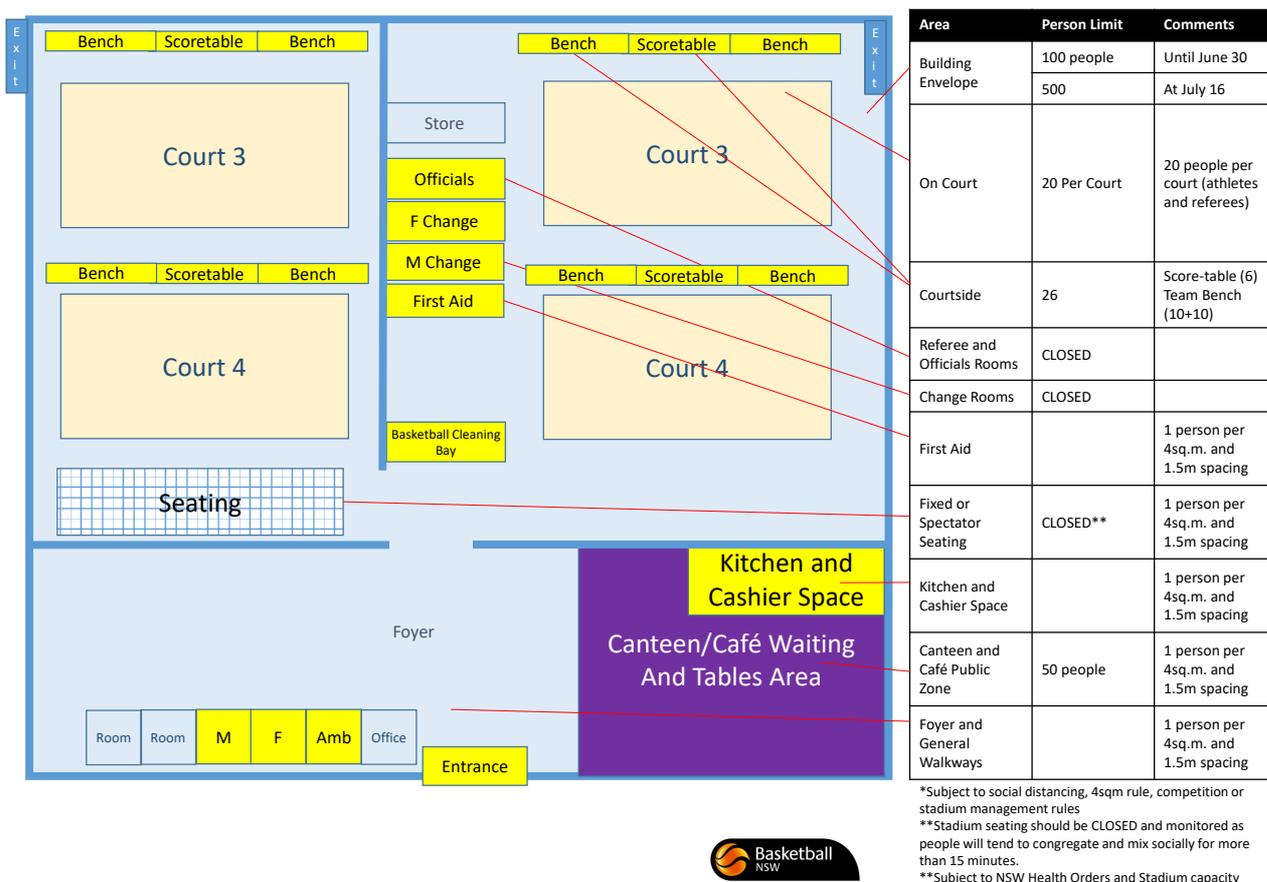
[Centers For Disease Control](#) and [Here Queensland Government Health SafeWork Australia](#)

Appendix 3: Patron Density

Guidelines (29 June 2020)

On June 29, 2020 BNSW interpreted the NSW Government guidelines in the following way:

Covid19: Practical Guide to Basketball Operations – **Stadium Schematic for Calculating Patron Density** 02 07 2020



The NSW Government has set guidelines regarding a number of facets of stadium based operations. BNSW has interpreted these guidelines and taken a conservative view. The following diagram shows an interpretation of these rules based upon a 4 court stadium.

DO NOT INCLUDE NON PUBLIC AREAS IN YOUR CALCULATIONS

Please use this diagram as a guideline and observe conservative interpretation at all times. This means:

Look at all person limits and guidance. When calculating how many people can be in a stadium (hall, venue, enclosed area) at a time, YOU MUST ADHERE TO THE LOWER LIMIT set by the guidance table.

For example:

If your canteen/kiosk/café area is say 15 metres by 7 metres (105 sq.m), this means the people you can allow in the area immediately around the Canteen is approximately:

People allowed = $105 \text{ sqm} / 4 \text{ sqm} = 26 \text{ people (approx.)}$

You would **NOT** be allowed 50, even though other guidelines say 50 people can attend a café or similar area.

Number of People in a Stadium (amendment 10 August)

Since the June 29 Guidelines, we have looked a little further into the 'patron density' as it relates to the practicality of running a basketball "event". As we know, it is difficult to determine how many people should be allowed in a stadium for a particular event, because:

- Stadiums vary in size and configuration, and
- Each event or activity has different sporting requirements

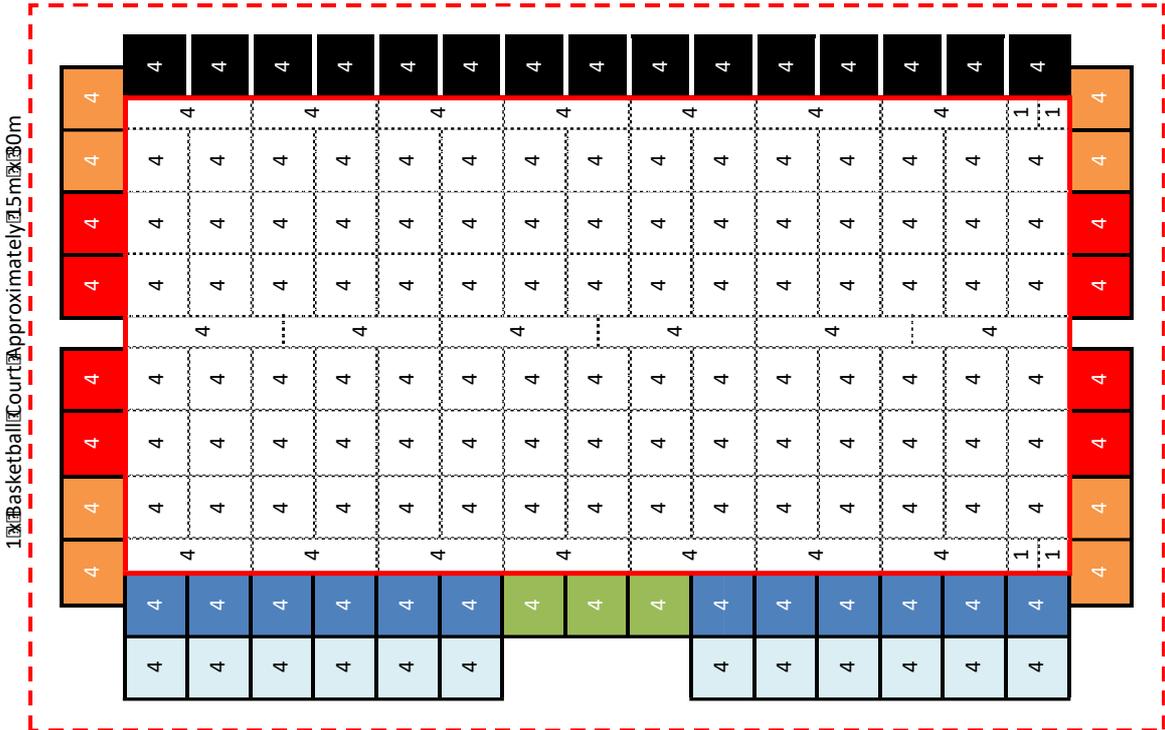
To help you develop your own 'stadium capacity' targets under Covid19 conditions we have assembled a simple chart that you can refer to when thinking about the calculations. As a court is usually the largest recognisable area in a stadium and stadiums are made up of courts, we used this as a benchmark for the diagram and to help you 'think' about your own needs.

We have taken a conservative view of numbers and based the model on basketball activity where a score-bench and coaching staff are in attendance. We have then taken into account that parents/spectators might be allowed in the venue at some point (for say younger age groups).

You will see that the total area of the court is considered, plus the area immediately around the court usually used for players, score-bench and coaches. We have allocated the opposite side of the court as a spectator/parent area (you can delete this based upon your own circumstance or guidance by the government).

Note: The additional Non Direct Participants number can be set from Zero to any suitable number based upon NSW guidelines or your own circumstance. We used '40' to illustrate the idea.

Here is the table.



Area	sq.m.	Adjusted for person per sq.m. rule	Adjusted for players/officials on court	Adjusted for maximum coaching staff numbers	Adjusted for NO people standing at short ends	people allowed per court
Court only	444	111	13	13	13	13
Players seated area	48	12	12	12	12	12
Coaches area	48	12	12	12	8	8
Scorer table area	12	3	3	3	3	3
Spectator area (long border)	60	15	15	15	15	15
Spectator area (short border range)	32	8	8	8	8	8
Spectator area (short border red)	32	8	8	8	8	8
Total	676	169	71	67	51	51

Number of courts in operation: 4 x 51 = 204

Additional Non-Direct Participants: 40

Total number of people ALLOWED "in Venue For Event": 244

(total people allowed under sq.m. rule = 676)

(chosen by organisers from zero upwards) (40 is example number)

(total direct participants allowed)

Appendix 4: Covid 19 Safety Plan For Stadium Operators

(based upon NSW State Government Template)

Covid 19 Safety Plan Template

Business Details	
Business Name	
Plan Completed By	
Approved By	

Business Requirements

Each Stadium should determine whether all or some of the actions suggestions in this safety plan are required. When required, the stadium manager should determine the degree to which the item needs to be implemented. It is also advisable to determine where the Stadium is responsible for the activity or actions, or the hirer. Sometimes it will be prudent to share these actions.

Wellbeing of Staff and Visitors		
Requirements	Stadium Actions	Actions Required of Hirer
Exclude staff, volunteers and visitors who are unwell.	Erect signage to request that unwell people do not enter the stadium Determine if staff or regular patrons are susceptible to Influenza Like Illnesses and take action accordingly	Adhere to stadium guidelines and encourage their patrons to do so as well
Provide staff and volunteers with information and training on COVID-19, including when to get tested, physical distancing and cleaning, and how to manage a sick visitor.	Watch the Basketball Australia Covid 19 Bio Safety Training Video (available June 30)	Frequent or regular hirers are encouraged to watch the Basketball Australia Covid 19 Bio Safety Training Video (available June 30)
Make staff aware of their leave entitlements if they are sick or required to self-isolate	BAU HR Process	

Display conditions of entry (website, social media, venue entry). Consider displaying the maximum number of people allowed in each room shown at a clear place of entry.	Conditions of Entry are displayed at all BNSW SSM Stadiums, however the Covid19 specific public documents can be found at: https://www.bnsw.com.au/associations-directory/resources-directory/	
Ensure COVID-19 Safety Plans are in place, where relevant, for: Swimming pools, Restaurants and cafes.	All stadium actions include attached cafes, kiosks and canteen spaces	

Physical Distancing		
Requirements	Stadium Actions	Actions Required of Hirer
Ensure the number of people in a facility does not exceed one person per 4 square metres (including staff).	Stadium Manager to set limits for each hiring or user group so that unexpected arrivals of groups beyond the capacity of the stadium do not occur.	Hirers and users of the stadium must adhere to the stadium guidelines and directives by the stadium manager.
Ensure sport and recreation activities have no more than 20 participants, plus the instructor and any assistants, per space and comply with one person per 4 square metres.	In BNSW SSM Stadiums the play space is determined as they area inside the line markings of a single basketball court. The areas beyond the court are governed under the 4sq.m. rule and other similar social distancing guidelines. For example a four court stadium should have no more than 20 people on each court at any time and therefore 80 people on court in the whole building. The total number of people in the building is determined by the 4sq.m rule and other social distancing guidelines. Note: A stadium manager is advised to be conservative in this regard and limit the number of people in the building to those participating in the sport activity and immediate assistants. Spectators are discouraged.	Hirers and users must abide by the directions set out by the Stadium Manager
Ensure activities are non-contact as much as practical. Accidental contact may occur but no	The stadium Manager will monitor this activity	The hirer or regular user has the responsibility to abide by this intent and must ensure that activities do not

deliberate body contact drills.		contravene NSW Government Guidelines.
Ensure any spectators comply with 1.5 metres physical distance where practical, such as through staggered seating. Household contacts are not required to distance.	At the time of writing this plan, spectators are generally discouraged from being in the stadium until the NSW Government waives the need for social distancing. The purpose of the stadium is to provide a place of exercise and competition and is currently not encouraging asocial gatherings.	
Assess the safe capacity of communal facilities such as showers, change rooms and lockers. Communicate this at their entrance and have strategies in place to reduce crowding and promote physical distancing	Bathrooms are open Change rooms are closed.	
Where practical, stagger the use of communal facilities. Strongly encourage visitors to shower/change at home where possible.	This message is conveyed on stadium notices.	Hirers and users must encourage participants to arrive in a 'ready to play' state.
Reduce crowding wherever possible and promote physical distancing with markers on the floor, including where people are asked to queue.	The stadium will provide signage, barriers, markers and verbal communication to encourage social distancing.	Hirers and users must encourage their patrons to follow these instructions.
Have strategies in place to manage gatherings that may occur immediately outside the premises.	From time-to-time patrons will politely be asked to move from ingress/egress areas to encourage social distancing.	Hirers and users must schedule events so that people do not congregate in carparks and foyers unnecessarily.
Use telephone or video platforms for essential staff meetings where practical.	In place.	
Review regular business deliveries and request contactless delivery and invoicing where practical	In place.	

Hygiene and Cleaning		
Requirements	Stadium Actions	Actions Required of Hirer
Adopt good hand hygiene practices		
Ensure hand sanitiser is accessible at the venue entry and throughout the facility or ground.	Stadium Managers must ensure hand sanitisation station are available at entry and egress points as well as logical places near basketball courts and canteen spaces	Encourage and Comply
Ensure bathrooms are well stocked with hand soap and paper towels.	In place	
Provide visual aids above hand wash basins to support effective hand washing.	In place	
Encourage visitors to bring their own water bottles, sweat towels and equipment.		Hirers and users must bring their own water bottles and personal use equipment.
Clean frequently used indoor hard surface areas, including children's play areas, at least daily; first with detergent and water, and then disinfect. Clean frequently touched areas and surfaces, including in communal facilities, several times per day.	Sodium Hypochlorite at 1:100 concentration is advised.	
Reduce sharing of equipment (including hire equipment) where practical and ensure these are cleaned with detergent and disinfectant between use.	Sanitising wipes are provided for the purpose of wiping down basketballs and similar equipment per use.	
Ensure there is accessible detergent/disinfectant and gloves for visitors to use, should they wish	In place	
Disinfectant solutions need to be maintained at an appropriate strength and used in accordance	Sodium Hypochlorite at 1:100 concentration is used.	

with the manufacturers' instructions.		
Staff are to wear gloves when cleaning and wash hands thoroughly before and after with soap and water.	In place.	
Encourage contactless payment options.	Used wherever possible	Hirers and Users are encourage to prepay for activities using online methods.

Record Keeping		
Requirements	Stadium Actions	Actions Required of Hirer
Keep a record of name and a mobile number or email address for all staff, volunteers, participants, visitors and contractors for a period of at least 28 days. Ensure records are used only for the purposes of tracing COVID-19 infections and are stored confidentially and securely.	In place	
Make your staff aware of the COVIDSafe app and its benefits to support contact tracing if required.	In place	
Cooperate with NSW Health if contacted in relation to a positive case of COVID-19 at your workplace, and notify SafeWork NSW on 13 10 50	In place	

Appendix 5: Covid-19 Safety Hygiene Marshal Checklists - Examples

There are two types of checklist sheets. They are:

1. Example: Daily Venue Startup Sheet
2. Example: Activity Detail Checklist

These sheets should be used as a guide to help prepare a stadium at the start of a day or at any point in the day when a logical change-over of major activities is occurring.

Eg. When a public school is entering the facility in the morning, and then again before activities begin again in the afternoon.

Remember: This is a guide and should be used to as a minimum. Where sensible changes are required, observed or needed, they should be carried out.

Example: Daily Venue Startup Sheet

Administration

Item	Name	Date	Start of Shift	End of Shift	Safety Marshal Name
Venue		Date	AM	AM	
			:	:	
Association(s) or Club		Month	PM	PM	
			:	:	
Sport or Activity Type		Year	:	:	

General and Public Space

Item	Requirement	Yes / No
		Add Comments as necessary
Foyer Sign In sheets	Available at Entry	
Foyer and Stadium Signage	Entry / Foyer/ Courts	
Hand Sanitiser at Entry	Mandatory	
General Seating closed or removed	Limit set by stadium Manager	
Water Fountains	Closed	
Changerooms	Closed	
Social distancing markers	Mandatory in public spaces	
Bathrooms	Daily sanitisation wipe-down	
COVID-19 Signage Visible at Entry	Mandatory	
Vending Machines	Closed	
Referee Room	Closed	
Designated Entry & Exits marked	Mandatory	

Halls and Courts

Item	Requirement	Court			
		1	2	3	4
Court Score-table	Daily sanitisation wipe-down				
Hand Sanitiser on Score-tables	Mandatory				
Bench seating	Daily sanitisation wipe-down				
Score bench seats	Daily sanitisation wipe-down				

Notes, reports or observations during shift

Biosafety Officer Sign-Off

Signed: _____ **Date:** ____ / ____ / ____

NOTE: Members should retain signed checklists for a minimum of 28 days post event.

Example: Activity Detail Checklist

Administration

Item	Name	Date	Start of Shift	End of Shift	Safety Marshal Name
Venue		Date	AM	AM	
			:	:	
Association(s) or Club		Month	PM	PM	
			:	:	
Sport or Activity Type		Year	:	:	

GAME 1	Requirement	Court			
		1	2	3	4
Total number of players	Per NSW Guidelines				
Total number of spectators	Per NSW Guidelines				
Basketball or sports equipment	Sanitised prior to use				
Laptop & Scoreboard controller sanitised	Before and after game				
Score bench and Team benches sanitised	Before and after game				
Team departed within 10 minutes	Max 10 minutes				

GAME 2	Requirement	Court			
		1	2	3	4
Total number of players	Per NSW Guidelines				
Total number of spectators	Per NSW Guidelines				
Basketball or sports equipment	Sanitised prior to use				
Laptop & Scoreboard controller sanitised	Before and after game				
Score bench and Team benches sanitised	Before and after game				
Team departed within 10 minutes	Max 10 minutes				
Total number of players	Per NSW Guidelines				

GAME 3	Requirement	Court			
		1	2	3	4
Total number of players	Per NSW Guidelines				
Total number of spectators	Per NSW Guidelines				
Basketball or sports equipment	Sanitised prior to use				
Laptop & Scoreboard controller sanitised	Before and after game				
Score bench and Team benches sanitised	Before and after game				
Team departed within 10 minutes	Max 10 minutes				
Total number of players	Per NSW Guidelines				

GAME 4	Requirement	Court			
		1	2	3	4
Total number of players	Per NSW Guidelines				
Total number of spectators	Per NSW Guidelines				
Basketball or sports equipment	Sanitised prior to use				
Laptop & Scoreboard controller sanitised	Before and after game				
Score bench and Team benches sanitised	Before and after game				
Team departed within 10 minutes	Max 10 minutes				
Total number of players	Per NSW Guidelines				

End of Document