

COVID-19 Operational Framework For New Zealand Dance Business and Community Dance Facilities

Reflecting New Zealand Government Guidelines for Alert Levels 1 and 2
Updated 10 June 2020

*"I think the reason dance has held such an ageless magic for the world
is that it has been the symbol of the performance of living."
Martha Graham*



This document is designed to provide a framework for managing risks associated with COVID-19 within dance business and community dance facilities in New Zealand. It contains recommendations that are evidence based, and that follow a risk-minimisation model. It also includes recommended protocols in the event that community transmission risk rises and additional controls need to be considered to keep dance facilities open. This is a working document that will continue to evolve to ensure recommendations meet the latest research related to COVID-19 protocols and safe interventions.

This document has been reviewed by WorkSafe New Zealand. **(Please refer p.15)*

*Edited for dance sector use by DANZ (Dance Aotearoa New Zealand)
based on Framework for Exercise Facilities by Exercise Association of New Zealand.*

Kris Vette (Clinical Protocol Designer) assisted in researching scientific literature, and establishing appropriate evidence based interventions.

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This framework document is provided as a service to both members of DANZ and to the wider dance sector of New Zealand. Current members of DANZ are welcome to contact us for support on the application and implementation of recommendations contained the document and any associated queries on interpretation. For Information on joining DANZ, please visit www.danz.org.nz/Membership

1. Executive Summary

Benefits of physical movement and exercise: While not specifically outlined in this document, it should be noted here that regular physical exercise is one of the most beneficial activities an individual can undertake to improve their health. The list of the benefits of exercise, and physical as well as creative movement are wide and varied - everything from being protective against stroke, heart disease and many other chronic diseases and conditions, all the way through to role in weight management, diabetes control and mental health. Presently there is a strong focus on the latter i.e. the mental health benefits of physical activity including the contribution to 'mental robustness', which is protective against both depression and anxiety – two looming issues in a COVID-19 environment. Physical exercise is so widely accepted as beneficial, that it was one of the few activities encouraged during Alert Level 4 lockdown.

This framework: This document provides evidence based solutions and recommendations for the unique environments of dance and exercise facilities, operating within a COVID-19 environment. The recommendations are evidence-based. Protocols are underpinned by the latest scientific and academic literature. Primary recommendations were designed by Kris Vette, Clinical Programme Designer. Kris has substantial experience in this field having been involved in managing H1N1 in New Zealand, and Swine Flu for the NHS in the UK.

This document identifies the unique and/or increased risks related to COVID-19 within a dance and exercise setting, and provides stringent and specific protocols to manage these. Our recommended protocols and practices meet all Government general principles and guidelines for operating at Alert Level 2, while also considering the unique environments and challenges of dance business and community dance settings. Specifically, this framework contains recommendations that exceed many government level 2 guidelines, as those guidelines are generic, and this framework is specifically for use within dance and exercise settings.

Alert Level 1 became effective in New Zealand from 11.59pm Monday 8 June 2020, however the global pandemic is ongoing. Government advice is to stay vigilant. People and businesses need to be prepared to act fast to step up Alert Levels if required.

2. Background on COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic disease is caused by the SARS CoV-2 virus. It is a devastating virus because while in New Zealand it only kills about 1-2% of those it infects, it infects a lot of people. It is nearly three times as infectious as the seasonal flu.

The risk of serious disease or death increases significantly with age and other health conditions like respiratory, cardiac, diabetic disease or high BMI's. Mortality rates can approach 20% for these at risk groups. While rare, it can also severely affect even young, healthy people including children. 80% of people will have mild or no symptoms. 15% will be moderate and may need hospitalisation. 5-6% will have severe symptoms, with some needing to be on a mechanical ventilator.

The problem that the human immune system has defending it is that it is a novel virus. It is new to humans, so we have no immunity from prior infection to it. This is what makes it so unpredictable.

Indications are that the virus can last on surfaces like glass, plastic and cardboard for up to two or three days but it is unlikely that virus on those surfaces would be infectious after much more than 48 hours as viral numbers drop to low levels by then.

There are two main routes of infection:

1. Respiratory (inhaled virus through the air).
2. Contact with an infected surface via your hand and then touching your mouth, nose or eyes.

It is possible from 'sneeze studies' that some virus could be exhaled in small, light 'aerosol' type particles and remain airborne beyond 2 metres.

The usual medical rule for transfer is that individuals need to be in close range (less than 2m) for more than 10 minutes to pick up the virus through inhaled air (unless someone is spraying saliva as they talk, or are sneezing).

A vaccine for this is unlikely in large quantities within 18-24 months.

Some of the best ways to keep your immune system working well are getting enough sleep, staying physically active, and maintaining a healthy diet.

Note: This document more generally, incorporates many of the design elements and concepts included in the Document Public Health Principles for a Phased Reopening During COVID-19: Guidance for Governors developed by the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

3. Objectives

The objectives of this framework are:

1. To provide a framework that promotes a safe environment for operating dance facilities in New Zealand that meets New Zealand government standards, but also considers international best practice.
2. Provide guidance to those operating dance studios and facilities in New Zealand.
3. To provide 'Trust and Confidence' to both the Government, and the New Zealand public, that the dance sector takes COVID-19 safety seriously, and is taking all practicable steps towards this.
4. To provide protocols for dance class providers to apply at Alert Level 2, and options for a more restricted environment if needed. An update applicable to Alert Level 1 is provided in section 10 on page 15.

4. Model

This framework underpinning the approach outlined in this document uses a quantifiable methodology, underpinned by the following metrics:

Exposure Risk = contact intensity x #contacts

Risk -> intervention/control -> minimise residual risk

The model is designed to firstly identify the potential COVID-19 risks and then establish appropriate controls to minimise the residual risk by either reducing the contact intensity, or the number of contacts with others, or both. All of the interventions outlined in this document are measured against this risk profile.

Notes:

- the risk profile above is the exposure risk, not the individual risk. Some individuals, such as older persons or those with existing health risks (heart disease, diabetes, asthma), have more adverse outcomes should they contract COVID-19, and hence a greater individual risk. This is best managed by the individual, with information and guidance provided by the dance facility to ensure they are well informed prior to making any decisions.
- at an individual level, regular exercise + sufficient sleep are two of the most accessible tools to reducing an individual's risk.

5. Assumptions

In developing the procedures/practices, the following assumptions are applied:

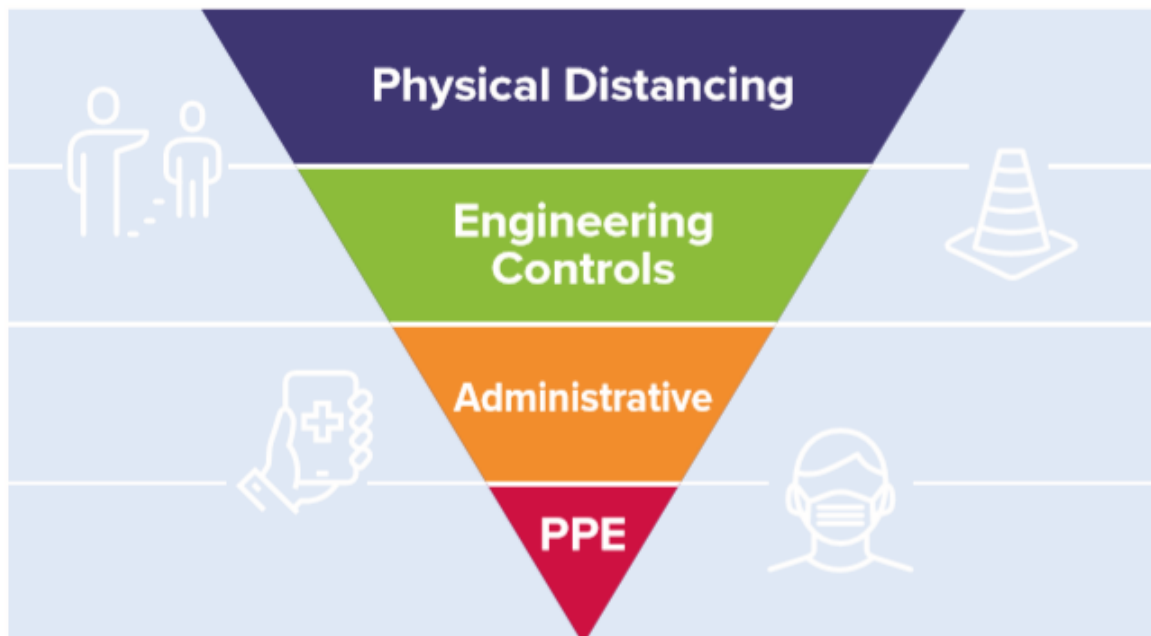
- all visitors to a dance studio/facility are treated as if they may have COVID-19.
- some restrictions (Level 2 or otherwise) will be in place for the medium/long term in New Zealand, and these restrictions will have an impact on the way dance facilities and businesses operate (note this may change).
- the mandatory rules and other recommendations outlined in this document are based on best information as at the date of this document. It will change over time, potentially rapidly.

Note: If New Zealand fully eliminates COVID-19, there could be some relaxing of the assumptions above, but that would become clear only with widespread government testing and a national status change.

6. Modified Hierarchy of Controls

Using the modified hierarchy of controls, COVID-19 mitigation measures can include:

- **Physical Distancing** — wherever possible reducing physical contact between persons.
- **Engineering controls** — creating physical barriers between people.
- **Administrative controls** — redistributing responsibilities to reduce contact between individuals, using technology to facilitate communication.
- **PPE & Cleaning** — providing PPE, and having robust cleaning protocols that are well communicated.



7. Risk Mitigation

All businesses operating at Level 2 need to follow all New Zealand Government guidelines, while also considering the unique risks associated with their business activities. Specifically in a dance environment consideration needs to be given to the following:

- many dance activities involve individuals exercising together from across multiple bubbles.
- increased respiration rates during many activities, with potential increased risk of spreading virus particles.
- proximity to others (both teachers and other dancers) for prolonged duration – in some cases up to two hours for class based activities and longer for rehearsals.
- shared equipment (e.g. barres and props) are common.

The mitigation strategies outlined in this framework take into account these additional risks.

Every business operating at Level 2 requires a written COVID-19 site plan that specifically identifies the various COVID-19 risks, and how each will be managed.

While the recommendations in this document are not mandatory, any business that does not follow any of them should have additional documentation to outline why a recommendation was not followed, and how the additional risks created are controlled. The COVID-19 plan, together with any additional documentation showing variances from recommendations in this document, should be able to be provided to WorkSafe New Zealand on demand.

In addition to reviewing this framework and establishing appropriate controls, staff must be engaged as a part of any development. Additionally, they must be advised on what is required from them, and trained in this as needed. Full details of this can be found on the WorkSafe New Zealand website.

Important: This framework specifically controls for COVID-19 related risks within the dance and exercise environment. Where this framework goes above/beyond the general guidelines from the New Zealand Government, this is due to the unique and/or additional risks associated with a dance/exercise setting, some of which have been outlined at the top of this page. All recommendations are evidence based.

The following risk mitigation strategies are recommended (pages 5-9).

A. Physical Distancing

While general government guidelines allow for 1m physical distancing in a 'controlled setting' (one where all the participants' names and contact details are known), within the dance environment our recommendation is a default 2 metres distancing in most settings, as there are increased risks due to prolonged contact with others, and/or increased respiration levels. This is consistent with practices in other industries.

Note: Physical barriers that block airflow may be used to reduce the distancing recommendations below.

➤ **Group activities including Group Dance Classes and Rehearsals.**

For group based activities the recommended distancing is 2m. This is due to the prolonged contact time as well as increased respiration rates of many activities. When queuing inside before classes, brief periods of 1-2 minutes of 1m distancing are permitted. In addition consider:

- **Choreography** should be adjusted in group activities to ensure individuals do not move outside of their 2m radius from their starting location
- **Studio layouts:** Mark space on the floor for either where to stand or where the boundary of movement should be (e.g. a square/rectangle etc).

- **Floor Layout**
 - **Breathing direction** should be considered. Where individuals are facing away from each other (i.e. backs to each other) for the entire duration of the activity, then 1m distancing may be used.
 - **Consider transition areas** that individuals either congregate at, and/or walk through.
- **Managing Bottlenecks**
 - **Have appropriate gaps** (minimum 15 minutes) of time between group activities in the same space to avoid queuing in common areas (avoid any people in the room when people arrive / avoid waiting outside when people leave).
 - **Entrance spaces** – consider guiding direction of traffic flow through barriers and/or marks on floor.
 - **Any doors that require regular entry/exit** that do not allow for correct physical distancing have clear rules to reduce interaction.
 - **When participants are queuing** outside ensure 2m physical distancing.
- **Consider auto opening doors or installing kick plates** on doors to enable for hand-free egress where possible.
- **Consider separate entrance and exits** if possible (to the facility and/or dance studios/spaces).
- **Other Physical Distancing Scenarios**
 - **Physical distancing of 2m is recommended.** When actively dancing this expands to cover all directions the dancer can move (sideways, forwards and backward), so becomes 2m x 2m of dance floor space unique to each dancer / dance student, being 4 square metres per person.

This means a total of 5 dancers in a 20m square room; 10 dancers in a room of 40m square; 15 dancers in a room of 60m square, etc... provided the other facilities in the building (entrances, toilets, changing areas, etc.) allow for the required social distancing for that number of people.
 - **Partner dancing** - Physical distancing guidelines noted within this document apply to all forms of dance, at all levels, including amateur and professional areas of the dance sector, including partnered styles. At Level 2 direct inter-personal contact is not allowed. However, a couple from a single bubble may dance together, and 2 people may dance within a 1-2 metres of each other for short periods of time with additional PPE (masks and possibly gloves). Classes may continue for partnered dance styles, but will need to focus on choreography and personal technique, rather than the connection between the couple.
 - **Where a mask is worn by the teacher / choreographer**, the interactive teaching distance may be reduced to 1m (see section on PPE).
 - **General interactions over short periods** (up to a few minutes) within a controlled indoor environment (i.e. where all individuals can be contact traced) have a 1m minimum. This would apply to many reception interactions, as well some teaching interactions.
 - **Any non-controlled interactions** (i.e. where no contact tracing in place) have a 2m physical distancing recommendation.

B. Engineering Controls

- **Remove or disable water coolers** so they cannot be used/accessed
- **Contactless payment systems** should be used wherever possible
- **Consider the use of physical barriers** in areas where imposing spacing of mandatory physical distance is difficult (e.g. reception).

- **Air conditioning, fans and airflow** - Maintaining good and healthy airflow within dance settings is important, specifically consider:
 - Encourage fresh airflow, either via open windows/doors and/or air-conditioning units that bring in fresh air from outside with appropriate filters for viruses.
 - Avoid the use of fans that blow across individuals and on to others. This increases the risk of virus spread. Fresh air is encouraged as is any re-circulated air that is directed away from people.
 - Avoid using devices that re-circulate air, do not filter for viruses and then blow this directly at individuals and/or any re-circulated airflow that's directed away from people.
 - Fresh airflow is encouraged through use of open doors and windows where possible.
- **Changing rooms:**
 - Consider marking which lockers to use to spread out users.
 - In smaller facilities, numbers may have to be limited to ensure physical distancing can be maintained (i.e. max # of people at a time, either policed or via signage).
 - Additional cleaning rules to be clearly communicated (i.e. what cleaning is expected of studio users outside staffed hours).

C. Administrative

- **Entry Criteria (Facilities and Activities)**
 - No entry to persons with any other following:
 - currently exhibiting a fever, or any other common COVID-19 symptoms.
 - currently in quarantine or isolation by the NZ government.
 - knowingly been recently (in the last 14 days) exposed to a person with COVID-19.

The above policy must be confirmed electronically to all existing customers.

 - Managed entry for all persons with any of the following:
 - Underlying health conditions (e.g. asthma, heart disease, diabetes or obesity)
 - Over the age of 70 (or whatever age NZ Government sets)
 - Any person meeting any of the above criteria should only be permitted into the facilities after being notified of their greater individual risk. Such notification can be done electronically as part of a group message to all clients/members and/or via signage.
- **Contact tracing protocols** must be used for all individuals entering the facility.
 - Must include all teachers, staff, dancers and any visitors (dancing or not).
 - Data collected must include date and time of visit, name, phone and email address – where an existing enrolment database stores this data and a swipe card type system is used, then this is sufficient.
 - Casual visitors should either not be permitted into the facility or a protocol established for their data to be entered into the contact tracking system. Additionally any casual visitors will require greater training as to their expected behaviours. Any paper based data must be entered into a digitised form within 24 hours (so it can be quickly shared with government agencies if required).
 - Data collected specifically for contact tracing will not be used for any other purposes, and will be automatically destroyed after 28 days (guidance from the Privacy Commissioner). Data collated as a part of normal enrolment may be kept for whatever time it is normally stored for.
- **Consider booking systems** for any activities likely to be over capacity.
- **Consider offering more classes** (pre-recorded or live) to lower the number of individuals in classes.
- **Consider extending hours** to spread the load.

➤ **Communication to teachers, staff and dancers.**

- Signage should make expectations of members clear upon entry, as well as in specific areas as to their expected behaviour, including:
 - Staying away if symptomatic or have been around persons known to have COVID-19.
 - Social and physical distancing.
 - Hand washing/hand gel use.
 - Cleaning of any shared equipment.
 - Hand hygiene (sneezing into elbows), washing hands on arrival/leaving.
- Staff should all be trained in the following:
 - Basic COVID-19 understanding.
 - How the disease is spread and how that relates to the facility.
 - Key mitigations the facility is undertaking.
 - How to manage their own safety.
- Entry process - Hand wash on entry for all teachers, staff and dancers/dance students with (soap and water or hand gel) is highly recommended. This should ideally take place before the member enters the facility, or as early as possible on their transit through the building (e.g. reception).
- Teachers and choreographers operating from more than one studio or organisation should consider limiting the number of facilities they operate from during Level 2.
- Ensure groups are managed so that any 'gathering' of people (where the same people are in proximity to one another for a prolonged duration) such as group classes are under 100 individuals at all times.

NB: Areas where individuals are moving in and out on a regular basis are not considered a 'gathering' and should follow physical distancing rules. Where attendance could exceed capacity, a system to manage/limit entry is recommended.

- Avoid the use of shared stationery items such as pens/paper unless absolutely necessary (this includes data collection for the purposes of contact tracing). Where any such shared items are used, cleaning protocols need to be established, communicated and followed.
- Consider extra protocols for activities involving children, especially where both adults and children may interact.
- Staff rooms/areas:
 - Ensure all staff areas have clear protocols for common touch points (shared items) and signage communicates this.
 - Where possible, minimise contact to some areas/items to a limited number of staff.
 - In staff rooms ensure high touch items (e.g. jugs, dishwasher handles) have cleaning materials nearby and instructions clearly outlined.
 - Mandatory hand washing protocols established and communicated.

D. PPE & Cleaning

➤ **PPE**

- **Face masks** may be used to enable staff such as teachers to interact with others inside of 2m for a prolonged period (more than 4 minutes). Where facemasks are used 1m physical distancing may be used. Notes:
 - Face masks are not mandatory, if 2m distancing is maintained then they are optional.
 - Face masks are recommended for all prolonged (4 minutes+) contact between teachers and students less than 2m.
 - Face masks may be any type (except surgical grade as supplies of these should be reserved for health workers).

For clarity, this does not include when transiting areas, or for brief (1-2 minute) interactions.

- **Gloves.** It is not generally recommended to wear gloves as it is easier to wash hands/use hand gel without gloves. Specifically:
 - Fingerless gloves impedes handwashing and the use of hand gel, but also allow virus spread via fingers (i.e. the 'worst of both worlds') so are not recommended.
 - Full hand fabric gloves are permitted, and in some cases may be better than no glove, however have the disadvantage of less cleaning of hands.
 - Light weight latex type gloves are not recommended as they can easily be damaged.

- **Deep cleans** should be undertaken at least daily and include cleaning:
 - The full surface of any and all props and equipment that is shared between users. This includes items that are cleaned by the member before/after each use, and must include as much of the surface of the item as is practically possible.
 - Changing rooms, showers, benches, basins, toilets and taps (including doors, mirrors & any hard floor surfaces) and walls to 1.8m high.
 - Stairs (including handrails, and any hard floor surfaces) and walls to 1.8m high.
 - Dance floor must be mopped regularly as sweat and other airborne particles land on the dance floor and some classes include children sitting on the floor with bare legs, while other classes include floor work and stretching on the floor.
 - Wooden floors should be mopped with an appropriate disinfectant cleaner
 - Tarquet dance floors should be mopped with a mixture of either meths or white vinegar and water (chemical disinfectants will damage the floor)
 - Fabric flooring (e.g. carpet) must be vacuumed daily.
 - Entrance ways have all hard floors, reception counters, access turnstiles and walls up to 1.8m height.
 - Staff undertaking deep cleans should be provided with adequate PPE (gloves and masks).

All deep cleans should:

 - Use chemicals or other approved methods on all hard surfaces to ensure that there is zero viral load left on surfaces at the end of the deep clean. Contact time should be known for each chemical/method, so it stays on long enough to be effective.
 - Use only chemicals/methods that kill COVID-19, however considerations should be given to chemicals/methods that are also environmentally friendly.

- **Spot cleaning:** All common touch points are to be cleaned as outlined below:
 - Frequent cleaning should be undertaken between every 30 minutes - 2 hours, depending on traffic and usage, the higher use = greater frequency of cleaning.
 - Common touch points include all door handles, basins & taps, any shared equipment not cleaned on each use.
 - As with deep cleaning, chemicals / cleaning compounds used must be those that kill COVID-19, however must also be safe for direct skin contact by dancers/dance students within 15 seconds after use.

- **Record of cleaning** - All deep cleans and spot cleans should be recorded (time & date and by whom).

- **Small shared items.** All shared equipment should be managed to minimise any potential for risk of contamination, including:
 - Removing it completely (e.g. scarves, ribbons and other props)
 - Item directly sanitised between each use (e.g. barres and essential props).
 - Pre & post hand clean (soap and water or hand gel) for user PLUS item regularly sanitised by staff (e.g. barres).

- **Facilities should also be aware of the MOH specific protocols** for cleaning should an identified case of COVID19 have been associated with the facility. These are available on the MOH web site.

General note on cleaning - The goal is not an aseptic environment, it is to minimise any risk vector. Deep cleans are designed to eliminate any residual virus.

8. Tables for common scenarios

Below is a summary of common roles and activities, along with recommended distancing, PPE and cleaning protocols.

ROLE / ACTIVITY	DISTANCING RECOMMENDATIONS	PPE	CLEANING CONSIDERATIONS
Dance classes	2 metres for both class participants & teachers during class. Teacher 1 metre with mask 1 metre while queuing for short periods (1-2 min max)	Not required Recommended only if teacher operating inside of 2 metres	Sanitise all shared items before use by a different person Sanitise the barre between classes
Private lessons	2 metres physical distancing Teacher 1 metre with mask	Not required Recommended only if teacher operating inside of 2 metres	No shared items, but sanitise any items after use Sanitise the barre between classes
Reception staff	1 metre with other staff and those who can be contact traced	Not required	Watch for shared items with customers (pens, papers etc..) Contactless payments recommended
Dancers and dance students	2 metres spacing 1 metre for brief interactions	Not required	Communicate cleaning protocols for shared items
Teaching staff and choreographers	1 metre for brief interactions (1-2 min max)	Not required	Regular spot cleaning, regular deep cleaning or policing of cleaning done Communicate cleaning protocols for shared items
Partnered Dance	1-2 metres for short periods with PPE unless dancing with someone inside your bubble	Masks are recommended for those outside your bubble.	Communicate cleaning protocols for shared items

9. Additional Protocols for consideration (Level 2 Plus)

Should concern for community transmission rise, the following protocols can be initiated to quickly reduce transmission risk within a dance setting.

LEAST RESTRICTIVE → → → → → → MORE RESTRICTIVE

AREA	CURRENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AT LEVEL 2 FOR GENERAL POPULATION	DANCE SECTOR PROTOCOLS FOR LEVEL 2 RECOMMENDATIONS	ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS FOR LEVEL 2 Plus
Dance classes Rented halls for group activities	1 metre physical distancing (=3m ² bubble) Open window encouraged for air exchange PPE optional	2 metre distancing Unique space per person equals 2m x 2m = 4m²/person All shared equipment sanitised between each user (even if this is every few minutes) Items not shared brought in by users (eg: props, drink bottles).	Max persons in any room based on 9m²/person 2.5 metre min physical distancing for 4 minutes or more without a mask.
Teachers Choreographers		2 metre distancing Masks required where prolonged contact and physical distance less than 2 metres Mandatory digital records for contact tracing (for quick access if needed).	No additional controls
Dancers Dance students		2 metre distancing 1 metre for brief interactions No contact Mandatory digital records for contact tracing (for quick access if needed).	No additional controls
Administrative PPE and other controls	No entry to people with symptoms or requiring quarantine or isolation Higher risk individuals encouraged to take extra precautions Mandatory contract tracing	2 metre distancing 1 metre for brief interactions No contact Those at higher risk must have individual risk highlighted prior to entry. Communication rules - all users must have had direct notification of rules before re-entering the facility for the first time AND signage reminding of rules in prominent locations. Users must be clear on what is expected of them. Mandatory digital records for contact tracing (for quick access if needed).	No additional controls

Note: All capacity constraints based on usable area available to customers, and excludes all other space.

10. Alert Level 1 Guidance

At Alert Level 1, the Government's key assumption is that **COVID-19 is contained in New Zealand** but remains uncontrolled overseas, and has signalled that the key tools are border control and contact tracing of any virus transmission. Dance activity under Alert Level 1 looks much like it did pre-COVID-19 but with border restrictions. There are no restrictions on businesses and services (including hospitality), no restrictions on gathering, no requirements for physical distancing, and no formal requirements to keep records to enable contact tracing. You should still maintain Ministry of Health QR codes however where possible, to allow people to log where they have been. While none of the public health requirements are mandatory – it is important to remain vigilant, to continue to practice good hygiene and to be prepared to act fast to step up alert levels if needed.

For dance businesses and community dance facilities, this means that:

- All activities can start back up, including those restricted during level 2.
- Any services stopped during level 2 are reinstated (classes etc).
- Shared equipment may be used.
- There are no specific capacity restrictions.
- There are no mandated physical distancing rules (including group activities).

We recommend you check any updates from the Government on its COVID-19 page as this is still changing as of June 2020, found here: danz.org.nz/level-1

For the dance industry, the key things to consider and continue to practice are:

- Ensuring sick staff/participants stay away.
- Continuing with sanitation of common hot spots, and providing cleaning materials for pre/post class use.
- Encourage good hygiene (sneezing into elbows / regular washing of hands / avoiding face touching).
- Facilitate contact tracing where possible (e.g. display your QR code to allow individuals to keep their own digital diary).

A reminder that the Government could change New Zealand's COVID-19 level at any time, so remember the protocols for level 2, and be ready to instigate if needed. DANZ will continue to engage with other industry bodies and government agencies to ensure this document remains compliant with the latest information and guidance relevant to the New Zealand dance industry.

11. References for Recommendations and Statements

1. Musher.D, How Contagious are Common Respiratory Tract Infections?, New England Journal of Medicine, Mar 2003. Page 3 - Medical Rule
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8. Prem, K.; The Effect of Control Strategies to Reduce Social Mixing on Outcomes of the COVID Epidemic in Wuhan; Lancet, March 2020. Page 4 – Objectives

*WorkSafe has assessed this guidance to ensure it covers the key matters that WorkSafe expects to see in information about managing COVID-19 risks in the workplace. WorkSafe does not accept any responsibility or liability, whether in contract, equity or tort, or under any other legal principle, for any direct or indirect losses or damage of any kind arising from use of any guidance in this document. Without limiting the above, you are advised that: 1. The information provided is of a general nature only, and is not intended to address specific circumstances of any particular individual or entity. 2. WorkSafe makes no warranties, guaranties or undertakings as to results that may be obtained from use of the guidance. Information provided is not professional or legal advice. The information provided is not in substitution for or in any way an alteration to the laws of New Zealand or any official guidelines or requirements.”