



MARITIME AND PORT AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE

PORT MARINE CIRCULAR
No. 23 of 2020

16 April 2020

Harbour Craft Community
Pleasure Craft Community
Shipping Community

COVID-19 (TEMPORARY MEASURES) (CONTROL ORDER) REGULATIONS 2020

Singapore's Ministry of Health has announced additional stringent measures for COVID-19 – please refer to Annex A for the press release dated 14 April 2020.

2 This circular brings to your attention the requirements for operators of harbour craft and pleasure craft, and vessels in port to comply with the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Control Order) Regulations 2020. The Regulations are in Annex B. All requirements in the Regulations must be complied with, and the following are highlighted for your attention:

- a) Every individual must wear a mask when not in his or her ordinary place of residence. However, he or she need not wear the mask when carrying out, in the course of employment, an activity that requires that no mask may be worn or that the mask must be removed to carry out that activity. Examples of such activity are welding and diving.
- b) Only essential service providers are permitted to operate, within the conditions in the Regulations. Part 3A of the Regulations, entitled "REQUIREMENTS IN RELATION TO ESSENTIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICE WORKERS" apply particularly to essential service providers.

3 There are also requirements on the occupier of permitted premises, i.e. premises where an essential service provider ordinarily carries on its business or work, such as taking body temperature and contact details of individuals entering the permitted premises.

CAPT KEVIN WONG
PORT MASTER
MARITIME AND PORT AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE

MOH'S PRESS RELEASE ON THE CONTINUED STRINGENT IMPLEMENTATION & ENFORCEMENT OF CIRCUIT BREAKER MEASURES, DATED 14 APRIL 2020



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
SINGAPORE

Press Release

1. The Multi-Ministry Taskforce has introduced stringent measures as part of a nation-wide circuit breaker to break the chain of COVID-19 transmissions since 7 April 2020. The Taskforce will now make the wearing of masks mandatory for anyone leaving their home. Safe distancing measures for workplaces that continue to operate will also be enhanced.

Update on Circuit Breaker measures

2. Since the start of the circuit breaker measures, Singaporeans have made significant efforts to stay home and reduce movements and interactions except for essential purposes. Public transport ridership and traffic volume have dropped by more than 70%. Similarly, close to 80% of the workforce are now working from home. There are visibly fewer people outside of their homes, with only an estimated 30% to 40% of individuals out and about on weekdays, and 20% to 30% on weekends.

3. Nearly 3,000 enforcement officers and ambassadors from over 30 agencies have been deployed daily to public spaces in HDB estates across the island, to ensure that safe distancing measures are observed. Crowd control measures were put in place to limit entry to popular parks and wet markets. At some of these hotspots, foot traffic has come down by up to 50%. Public spaces including stadiums, playgrounds, fitness corners, beaches, open fields and elderly activity corners have been cordoned off to prevent gatherings. Drones have also been deployed in selected parks and nature areas to monitor visitorship. Specific areas such as open lawns and park connectors were temporarily closed when crowds were high.

4. Since 7 April 2020, more than 6,200 warnings and over 500 fines were issued to individuals who flouted the safe distancing measures. Strict enforcement will continue against individuals as well as essential service providers, owners or occupiers who flout the rules, putting others in danger. Composition offers of \$300 for the first offence and \$1000 for the second offence will be issued, and egregious cases will be prosecuted in court.

5. Enforcement officers have observed greater compliance with safe distancing measures over the past week. However, there is no room for complacency. While the rise in number of cases daily can be largely attributed to foreign workers living in the dormitories, there are still cases arising from within the community, including at workplace premises. We must make this circuit breaker period count, and tighten where there are areas of risk.

Mask up when out

6. The Multi-Ministry Taskforce updated its guidance on masks on 3 April 2020 based on the latest scientific advice. We have also completed the distribution of reusable masks to residents in Singapore.

7. The Taskforce has now decided to take a further step and make it mandatory for all persons to wear a mask when leaving their homes. The general public is still advised to stay home and avoid going out. However, for those who need to go out for work or to purchase necessities, it is difficult to avoid contact completely, including with infected persons who may not show any symptoms. The wearing of masks is therefore an important precaution we can all take.

8. Everyone must wear a mask when outside of their homes. This applies on public transport, taxis, private hire cars, walking to or at markets, and also for essential workers at all workplace premises, whether they are frontline staff (such as food handlers, cashiers and bus drivers) or performing back office functions (such as data entry personnel and payroll executives). Individuals may remove their mask while engaging in strenuous exercise outdoors (e.g. running/ jogging), but they must put it back on after completing exercise. Mask-wearing is not recommended for young children below the age of two for child safety reasons. Medical experts have also advised that some groups may have difficulties wearing a mask, including children with special needs and young children aged two and above, and we will exercise flexibility in enforcement for these groups.

9. This requirement will be in effect during this circuit breaker period. First-time offenders will be issued composition offers of \$300, and repeat offenders will face higher fines or prosecution in court for egregious cases.

Enhanced measures for workplaces which remain open

10. When we started the Circuit Breaker, the Multi-Ministry Taskforce was mindful not to disrupt supply chains and essential services needed for daily living. We have also cleared many of the appeal cases over the past week, so that the key upstream suppliers to essential firms will not be impacted. We will take a closer look to tighten the list of companies that are still operating. We aim to further reduce the number of workers that have to continue to go to work, so that more can stay at home, and we can minimise people movement.

11. For workplace premises which remain open, cross-deployment or movement of workers across different workplace premises (e.g. different branches) will be disallowed. Employers and on-site managers must ensure that this is complied with, to avoid transmissions across workplace premises. There should also be no physical interactions between teams working in different locations. For essential service providers who need to move between different locations to perform their services (e.g. IT support, maintenance, logistics, community nurses making house visits), safe distancing measures must be complied to.

12. Employers and on-site managers are also required to implement strict safe distancing measures within their premises, and for company-arranged transport, to reduce social interactions among workers during their course of work, as well as during their meal and break times. Employers and on-site managers should ensure that workers on-site are wearing masks.

13. The Ministry of Manpower and other enforcement agencies will continue with inspections and take appropriate enforcement actions against non-compliant workplaces. First-time offences by essential service providers, owners or occupiers will be issued composition offers of \$1000, and repeat offenders will face higher fines or prosecution in court for egregious cases. Essential service providers may be required to suspend their operations should any of their staff working on the premises become infected.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
14 APRIL 2020

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No. S 254**COVID-19 (TEMPORARY MEASURES) ACT 2020
(ACT 14 OF 2020)****COVID-19 (TEMPORARY MEASURES)
(CONTROL ORDER) REGULATIONS 2020****ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS****PART 1****PRELIMINARY****Regulation**

1. Citation and period in force
2. Definitions
3. Application

PART 1A**BASELINE RESTRICTION**

- 3A. Masks must be worn when outside

PART 2**RESTRICTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS**

4. Restrictions on leaving or entering place of residence
5. Alternative place of residence
6. Prohibition on social gatherings
7. Individuals to keep safe distance
8. Restriction on use of sports or recreation facilities

PART 3**RESTRICTIONS IN RELATION TO PREMISES
AND BUSINESSES**

9. Closure of premises
10. Essential service providers permitted to operate
- 10A. Limiting of capacity
- 10B. Obligations of occupiers of permitted premises

Regulation

- 11. Non-essential service provider may only work from home
- 12. Safe distancing for seating and queues
- 13. Requirements for specified dormitories
- 13A. Requirements for specified hostels
- 13B. Requirements for funeral parlours, etc.

PART 3A

REQUIREMENTS IN RELATION TO ESSENTIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICE WORKERS

- 13C. Application of this Part
- 13D. Essential service provider to implement telecommuting
- 13DA. No cross-deployment of essential service workers, etc.
- 13E. Safe distancing measures for essential service workers and other individuals
- 13F. Prohibition of activities
- 13G. Communication by essential service provider
- 13H. Essential service worker subject to movement control measure not to go to work
- 13I. Safe distancing requirement for transport of essential service workers
- 13J. Essential service worker and individual must comply with requirements and directions

PART 4

MISCELLANEOUS

- 14. Compoundable offences
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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34(1) of the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) Act 2020, the Minister for Health makes the following Regulations:

PART 1
PRELIMINARY

Citation and period in force

1.—(1) These Regulations are the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Control Order) Regulations 2020.

(2) These Regulations are in force for the period between 7 April 2020 and 4 May 2020 (both dates inclusive).

Definitions

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“boarding premises” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Foreign Employee Dormitories Act 2015 (Act 3 of 2015);

“common property” has the meaning given by section 3(1) of the Land Titles (Strata) Act (Cap. 158);

“contractor”, “occupier” and “principal” have the meanings given by section 4(1) of the Workplace Safety and Health Act (Cap. 354A);

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

“designated place” means any premises owned by the Government or a public body, or private premises, that the Minister designates as an alternative place of accommodation;

“Director” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Infectious Diseases Act (Cap. 137);

“early childhood development centre” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Early Childhood Development Centres Act 2017 (Act 19 of 2017);

“employee” and “employer” have the meanings given by section 6 of the Workplace Safety and Health Act;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

“enforcement officer” means a person appointed under section 35(1) of the Act;

“essential service” means —

- (a) any provision of goods or services by the Government or any public body in the exercise of its public functions; or
- (b) any provision of goods or services specified on the prescribed website;

“essential service provider” means —

- (a) the Government or any public body;
- (b) a person who provides any essential service; or
- (c) a person who is given permission by the Minister charged with the responsibility for domestic business policies to provide certain goods or services, for the period or from the date stated in the permit;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

“essential service worker”, in relation to an essential service provider —

- (a) means an employee of the essential service provider; and
- (b) where the essential service provider is a principal, includes a contractor, a subcontractor or an employee of a contractor or subcontractor of the essential service provider, where the contractor, subcontractor or employee (as the case may be) works under the direction of the essential service provider as to the manner in which the work is carried out;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

“event” includes a meeting or gathering of any nature;

“foreign employee” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Foreign Employee Dormitories Act 2015;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

“management corporation” has the meaning given by section 3(1) of the Land Titles (Strata) Act;

“mask” includes any paper, textile or plastic covering designed or made to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide the wearer protection against infections or air pollution;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

“movement control measure”, in relation to an individual, means a requirement for the individual not to leave a place of accommodation because of —

- (a) an order made under regulation 3(1) of the Infectious Diseases (COVID-19 — Stay Orders) Regulations 2020 (G.N. No. S 182/2020);
- (b) regulation 3(2) of the Infectious Diseases (COVID-19 — Stay Orders) Regulations 2020; or
- (c) an order under section 15 or 17 of the Infectious Diseases Act;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

[Deleted by S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

“permitted premises” means any premises where an essential service provider ordinarily carries on any business, undertaking or work, or any other premises at which the person is permitted by the Minister charged with the responsibility for domestic business policies to provide certain goods or services, but excludes any vehicle or aircraft;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

“prescribed website” means the Internet website of the Government at <https://covid.gobusiness.gov.sg/essentialservices/>;

“public body” means a body corporate established by a public Act for the purposes of a public function;

[Deleted by S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

“public path” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Active Mobility Act 2017 (Act 3 of 2017);

“room” means any area within a building that is fully enclosed on all sides;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

“specified dormitory” means any boarding premises that provides accommodation to 7 or more foreign employees and that is not a specified hostel;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

“specified hostel” means any premises providing accommodation for guests, on land approved for use as a backpackers’ hostel, boarding house or guest house under the Planning Act (Cap. 232);

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

“specified school” means —

- (a) a school in receipt of grant-in-aid under the Education (Grant-in-Aid) Regulations (Cap. 87, Rg 3);
- (b) a school specified in paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the Compulsory Education (Exemption) Order (Cap. 51, O 1);
- (c) a school specified in Part II of the Schedule to the Education Endowment and Savings Schemes (Edusave Pupils Fund) Regulations (Cap. 87A, Rg 1); or
- (d) any of the following universities:
 - (i) National University of Singapore;
 - (ii) Nanyang Technological University;
 - (iii) Singapore Institute of Technology;
 - (iv) Singapore Management University;
 - (v) Singapore University of Social Sciences;
 - (vi) Singapore University of Technology and Design;

“specified symptom” means any of the following symptoms:

- (a) coughing;
- (b) sneezing;
- (c) breathlessness;
- (d) a runny nose;

“subdivided building” has the meaning given by section 3(1) of the Land Titles (Strata) Act;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

“symptomatic case” means an individual who is febrile or shows any specified symptom.

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

[Deleted by S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

(2) Where an individual is not ordinarily resident in Singapore, the individual’s ordinary place of residence in Singapore is, for the purposes of these Regulations, the place of accommodation at which the individual was staying immediately before 7 April 2020.

Application

3. These Regulations do not apply in relation to —

- (a) the Government or any public body, save where provided expressly;
[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]
- (b) a specified school; or
- (c) any early childhood development centre licensed under the Early Childhood Development Centres Act 2017.

PART 1A

BASELINE RESTRICTION

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

Masks must be worn when outside**3A.—(1) Every individual —**

- (a) must wear a mask over the individual's nose and mouth at all times when the individual is not in his or her ordinary place of residence; and
- (b) must ensure that every child of 2 years of age and above and who is escorted by the individual, wears a mask over the child's nose and mouth at all times, when not in the child's or individual's ordinary place of residence.

(2) However, paragraph (1) does not apply —

- (a) when the individual or child is engaging in any strenuous physical exercise;

Examples of strenuous exercise

Jogging or running but not walking.

- (b) when lawfully directed by a person to remove the mask in order to ascertain the identity of the individual or child;
- (c) when travelling in a motor car or van alone or where the driver and every other passenger in the motor car or van ordinarily lives with the individual in the same place of residence; or
- (d) when carrying out, in the course of employment, an activity that requires that no mask may be worn, or that it must be removed in order that other equipment may be worn or used, to carry out that activity.

Examples

Welding or diving.

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

PART 2**RESTRICTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS**

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

Restrictions on leaving or entering place of residence

4.—(1) This regulation does not apply to an individual who is subject to a movement control measure.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) and regulation 5, every individual must stay at or in, and not leave, his or her ordinary place of residence in Singapore.

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(3) Subject to paragraph (3A), an individual may leave the individual's ordinary place of residence only to do directly with all reasonable speed, any or a combination of one or more of the following:

- (a) to work for or with an essential service provider, a specified school or an early childhood development centre;
- (b) to procure any goods or services from an essential service provider, an early childhood development centre or a specified school;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

(c) to obtain —

- (i) medical treatment for a suspected COVID-19 infection at a hospital, medical clinic or any other place, designated by the Director for the treatment of COVID-19; or
 - (ii) medical treatment that is of a pressing nature;
- (ca) if any of the following circumstances exist, to bring the individual's child daily to and from the individual's place of residence to the place of residence of any of the child's grandparents, for the care of the child:
- (i) the individual and the other parent or guardian of the child each works for or with a person mentioned in sub-paragraph (a);
 - (ii) the individual or the individual's spouse (if the spouse ordinarily resides in the same place of residence) is a healthcare worker;

- (iii) the individual or the individual's spouse works for or with a person mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) and the child is below 3 years of age;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

- (cb) if any of the following circumstances exist, to go to the place of residence of the individual's grandchild to care for the child:

- (i) the child's parents or guardian each works for or with a person mentioned in sub-paragraph (a);
- (ii) one of the child's parents or the child's guardian is a healthcare worker;
- (iii) one of the child's parents or the child's guardian works for or with a person mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) and the child is below 3 years of age;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

- (cc) where sub-paragraph (ca) or (cb) does not apply, to bring the individual's child to another place of residence where the child is to be cared for, or to move to the child's place of residence to care for the child;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

- (d) to walk, run, cycle or engage in other similar exercise at any of the following places, either alone or with any other individual living in the same place of residence as the individual:

- (i) on a length of path that is a public path;
- (ii) in a green or an open space that is managed or maintained by the Government or a public body and is accessible to the general public without payment of any fee;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

- (e) to transfer temporary custody or care of a child pursuant to any agreement regarding the access rights of a parent of the child, or in discharge of a legal obligation;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

(f) to assist an individual in activities of daily living where no alternative care arrangements for that individual are available, being an individual with disability, or who is 60 years of age and above;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(g) to report for enlistment or service under the Enlistment Act (Cap. 93);

(h) to report to any law enforcement officer or to attend at any court in accordance with any warrant, summons or order made under any written law or order of a court;

(i) to comply with an order of a court or a direction given in exercise of a power under any written law;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(ia) to attend a funeral or funeral wake;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

(j) to seek or render help in an emergency;

(k) to move from the individual's ordinary place of residence to stay in another accommodation in substitution of the firstmentioned place of residence as the individual's ordinary place of residence;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(l) to leave Singapore;

(m) to do anything reasonably connected with and for the purposes of the matters in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(3A) Where the individual's ordinary place of residence is a specified dormitory or specified hostel, paragraph (3) applies subject to any measures implemented by the person operating or managing the specified dormitory or specified hostel in accordance with the requirements in regulation 13 or 13A, as the case may be.

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(3B) Where any child has been brought from a place of residence to another place of residence under paragraph (3)(cc), an individual

must not bring the child back to the firstmentioned place of residence or to any other place of residence.

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(3C) Where any individual has moved from the individual's place of residence to another place of residence to care for any child in that place under paragraph (3)(cc), the individual must not move back to the firstmentioned place of residence or to any other place of residence.

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(4) An individual must not permit any other individual to enter his or her ordinary place of residence for any reason other than —

(a) to enable an essential service provider to supply goods or services;

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

(b) for any purpose connected with paragraph (3)(ca), (cb), (cc), (e), (i) or (k);

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(c) to receive any assistance mentioned in paragraph (3)(f); or

(d) to receive help in an emergency mentioned in paragraph (3)(j).

Alternative place of residence

5. If an individual is unable to stay at his or her ordinary place of residence because to do so poses a serious risk of transmission of COVID-19 to the individual or to other individuals staying there, an enforcement officer may direct the individual to stay at another designated place for a specified period or until the risk of transmission has abated, and that designated place is treated as the individual's place of residence for that period for the purposes of regulations 4, 6 and 7.

Prohibition on social gatherings

6. Unless otherwise permitted under these Regulations, an individual must not meet another individual not living in the same place of residence for any social purpose.

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

Individuals to keep safe distance

7.—(1) Every individual must keep a distance of at least one metre from any other individual in any public place or common property of any subdivided building, except in —

- (a) *[Deleted by S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]*
- (b) any motor vehicle or other mode of conveyance; or
- (c) any premises used in connection with the provision of public passenger transport services by road or rail.
[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]
[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(2) An individual must not, in any public place other than a public place mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) —

- (a) sit on a seat that is not fixed to the floor and that is less than one metre away from another seated individual in the public place;
[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]
- (b) sit on a fixed seat in the public place that is demarcated as not to be occupied; or
[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]
- (c) stand in a queue less than one metre away from another individual in the queue in the public place.
[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]
[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]
[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

Restriction on use of sports or recreation facilities

8. An individual must not use any sports or recreation facilities —

- (a) in the common property of a subdivided building; or
[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]
- (b) in any public place, except at a green or an open space that is managed or maintained by the Government or a public body and is accessible to the general public without payment of any fee.
[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

PART 3
RESTRICTIONS IN RELATION TO PREMISES
AND BUSINESSES

Closure of premises

9.—(1) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, an owner or occupier of any premises other than residential premises must ensure that the premises are closed to entry by any individual.

(1A) Paragraph (1) does not apply where an individual enters the premises to carry out such works as are necessary to avoid any imminent injury or damage to property within the premises.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

(2) The management corporation of any residential premises which is a subdivided building must close any swimming pool, gym, sauna, function room, barbecue pit or any other sports or recreation facility, whether or not it is in an enclosed area, that is in or on the common property of that building.

Essential service providers permitted to operate

10.—(1) An essential service provider may continue to carry out the business, undertaking or work of the essential service provider —

- (a) at the permitted premises of the essential service provider;
- (b) with the prior permission of the Minister charged with the responsibility for domestic business policies; and
- (c) in accordance with the restrictions for that type of business, undertaking or work specified on the prescribed website or any conditions imposed in the permission mentioned in sub-paragraph (b).

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

(2) *[Deleted by S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]*

Limiting of capacity

10A.—(1) An owner or occupier of any shopping centre in which there are permitted premises must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the number of customers and other individuals within the

shopping centre at any one time does not exceed the prescribed threshold for the shopping centre.

(2) In this regulation —

“gross floor area” has the same meaning as “floor area” in rule 2(1) of the Planning (Development Charges) Rules (Cap. 232, R 5);

“prescribed threshold”, in relation to any shopping centre, means one person per 16 square metres of the shopping centre, computed by dividing the gross floor area (expressed in square metres) of the shopping centre by 16.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

Obligations of occupiers of permitted premises

10B. An occupier of permitted premises must take the following measures:

(a) as far as is reasonably practicable, allow natural ventilation of the permitted premises during working hours;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(b) as far as is reasonably practicable, take the body temperature of every individual entering the permitted premises, in order to determine whether the individual is a symptomatic case;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(c) as far as is reasonably practicable, obtain and keep the contact particulars of every individual (other than an essential service worker who ordinarily works in the permitted premises), before allowing the individual to enter the permitted premises, so as to facilitate contact tracing measures;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(d) refuse entry to the permitted premises of any individual whom the occupier knows or has reason to believe is a symptomatic case, or who refuses to comply with any measure mentioned in paragraph (b) or (c);

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

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- (e) where any individual in the permitted premises is found by the occupier to be a symptomatic case, do any of the following as far as is reasonably practicable:
- (i) provide the individual with a surgical or other mask and require the individual to wear the mask;
[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]
 - (ii) require the individual to immediately leave the permitted premises;
[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]
 - (iii) if the individual is not able to immediately leave the premises, isolate the individual;
[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]
- (f) refuse entry into the permitted premises of an individual whom the occupier knows or has reason to believe is subject to a movement control measure;
- (g) as far as is reasonably practicable, refuse entry into the permitted premises by an individual for any purpose other than to work for, supply an essential service to, procure goods or services from or otherwise deal with the essential service provider.
[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]
[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

Non-essential service provider may only work from home

11. A person who is not an essential service provider or a worker of an essential service provider must not carry on any business, undertaking or work in any premises other than at the person's ordinary place of residence, and only through means that do not require meeting any other individual in person.

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

Safe distancing for seating and queues

12. An owner or occupier of any premises (other than residential premises) and an essential service provider in relation to its permitted premises must take all reasonable steps —

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- (a) where seating is provided —
- (i) if the seating is not fixed to the floor of the premises — to ensure that each seat is at least one metre away from any other seat at all times; or
 - (ii) if the seating is fixed to the floor of the premises — to ensure that alternate seats are demarcated as seats not to be occupied; and
- (b) where individuals may form a queue or wait in an area in the premises for any reason — to apply practices that ensure that every individual in the queue or area is at least one metre away from any other individual in the queue or area.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

Requirements for specified dormitories

13. A person operating or managing a specified dormitory must take all reasonable steps to ensure all of the following:

- (a) that access to shared facilities in the specified dormitory is controlled in order to minimise physical interaction between individuals staying in different rooms;
[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]
- (aa) subject to paragraph (f), that the time at which each individual may leave the specified dormitory is controlled in order to minimise the incidences of individuals who stay in different rooms leaving at the same time;
[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]
- (b) records are kept of each individual who leaves the specified dormitory each day and the purpose for which the individual is leaving the specified dormitory;
- (c) that the following are applied to every individual before entering or leaving the specified dormitory:
 - (i) the body temperature of the individual is taken in order to determine whether the individual is febrile;

- (ii) the individual is examined without physical contact to visually ascertain whether the individual shows any specified symptom;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(d) *[Deleted by S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]*

(e) any individual who is a symptomatic case —

- (i) wears a surgical or other mask over the individual's nose and mouth at all times; and

- (ii) is moved to a room where the individual is isolated from other individuals who are not symptomatic cases;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(f) an individual who is a symptomatic case obtains medical treatment as soon as practicable after the onset of the fever or exhibition of the specified symptom;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(g) no gatherings or events of any nature are held in the specified dormitory;

(h) *[Deleted by S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]*

(i) to keep the specified dormitory in a safe and sanitary condition.

Requirements for specified hostels

13A. A person operating or managing a specified hostel must take all reasonable steps to ensure all of the following:

- (a) that access to shared facilities in the specified hostel is controlled in order to minimise physical interaction between individuals staying in different rooms;
- (b) that records are kept of each individual who leaves the specified hostel each day;
- (c) that the following are applied to every individual before entering or leaving the specified hostel:

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- (i) the body temperature of the individual is taken in order to determine whether the individual is febrile;
 - (ii) the individual is examined without physical contact to visually ascertain whether the individual shows any specified symptom;
- (d) that any individual who is a symptomatic case —
- (i) wears a surgical or other mask over the individual's nose and mouth at all times while in the specified hostel; and
 - (ii) is moved to and isolated in a room away from other individuals resident in the same specified hostel;
- [S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]*
- (e) an individual who is a symptomatic case obtains medical treatment as soon as practicable after the onset of the fever or exhibition of the specified symptom;
- [S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]*
- (f) no gatherings or events of any nature are held in the specified hostel;
- (g) except where paragraph (h) applies, that each bed provided for occupation in the specified hostel is at least one metre away from another bed provided for such occupation, whether or not they are occupied;
- (h) where a bunk bed is provided at the specified hostel, that only one level of the bunk bed is permitted for occupation and each occupied level of a bunk bed is not adjacent to an occupied level of an adjacent bunk bed;
- (i) to keep the specified hostel in a safe and sanitary condition.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

Requirements for funeral parlours, etc.

13B. An owner or occupier of a funeral parlour or any other premises for the time being used for a funeral wake or funeral (called in this regulation a specified place) must take all reasonable steps to ensure that —

- (a) there are not more than 10 individuals in any room within the specified place at any time; and
- (b) the measures mentioned in regulation 12 are implemented in relation to the specified place.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

PART 3A

REQUIREMENTS IN RELATION TO ESSENTIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICE WORKERS

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

Application of this Part

13C.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this Part applies only to —

- (a) an employer or a principal that is an essential service provider (other than the Government or a public body); and
- (b) in relation to the permitted premises at which an essential service provider (other than the Government or a public body) is permitted to carry on its business, undertaking or work.

(2) However, this Part does not affect —

- (a) any hospital, clinic or other healthcare institution or facility for the reception, lodging, treatment or care of individuals requiring medical treatment;
- (b) any premises exempted under paragraph 2 of the Workplace Safety and Health (Exemption) Order (Cap. 354A, O 1); and
- (c) any place of residence at which the business, undertaking or work of an essential service provider is being carried out.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

Essential service provider to implement telecommuting

13D. Every essential service provider must —

- (a) provide the facilities necessary for every essential service worker who is not on leave to work in the worker’s place of residence in Singapore; and
- (b) direct every essential service worker who is not on leave to work in the worker’s place of residence,

unless it is not reasonably practicable to do so.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

No cross-deployment of essential service workers, etc.

13DA.—(1) This regulation applies in relation to —

- (a) every essential service provider providing goods or services from 2 or more fixed permitted premises but not if the movement of its essential service workers is integral to the provision of those goods or services (such as a transporter of goods or a public passenger transport service provider); and
- (b) every individual who is authorised by an essential service provider in sub-paragraph (a) to have control or management of any permitted premises (called in this regulation a branch manager).

(2) An essential service provider, and a branch manager of an essential service provider, must not deploy, transfer or otherwise post, or cause or allow to be deployed, transferred or posted, any relevant essential service worker of the essential service provider to work in any permitted premises of the essential service provider at which the worker was not, immediately before 15 April 2020, working.

(3) In this regulation, “relevant essential service worker”, in relation to an essential service provider, means any individual —

- (a) who works with or for the essential service provider; and

- (b) whose nature of work does not require the individual to transport goods or to perform a service between different permitted premises.

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

Safe distancing measures for essential service workers and other individuals

13E.—(1) An essential service provider must implement the following measures in respect of every essential service worker of the essential service provider when at work, or other individual at the permitted premises:

- (a) as far as is reasonably practicable, essential service workers are grouped and deployed to work in 2 or more groups so as to minimise physical interaction between the workers in the different groups when of the essential service provider when at work;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

- (aa) as far as is reasonably practicable, physical interaction between essential service workers working in the permitted premises is minimised;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

- (ab) as far as is reasonably practicable, every essential service worker at work wears a mask, except where regulation 3A(2)(b) or (d) applies;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

- (b) as far as is reasonably practicable, essential service workers who are required to work in the permitted premises do not all arrive at and leave the permitted premises at the same time;

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

- (c) any essential service worker who exhibits any specified symptom or is otherwise physically unwell is required to report, immediately upon the onset of the symptom or feeling physically unwell, to the essential service provider, either directly or indirectly through one or more other persons appointed by the essential service provider for the purpose of receiving the report;

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- (d) the essential service provider takes reasonable steps to ensure that there is a distance of at least one metre between any 2 individuals in the permitted premises (other than a public place).

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

(2) An essential service provider must implement the following measures in respect of any individual (not being an essential service worker) who seeks entry to the permitted premises (other than a public place):

- (a) limit entry of individuals to the permitted premises only for the purpose of —
- (i) procuring or delivering goods or services connected to the business, undertaking or work of the essential service provider; or
 - (ii) providing any other essential service to the essential service workers at the permitted premises;
- (b) ensure that the individuals mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) —
- (i) do not arrive at the permitted premises at the same time;
 - (ii) do not remain in the permitted premises for a longer period than necessary for their duties; and
 - (iii) keep a distance of at least one metre away from any other individual (whether or not also an essential service worker) at the permitted premises.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

Prohibition of activities

13F. An essential service provider must not hold or allow the holding of any event that involves any meeting in person between an essential service worker and any other individual, except —

- (a) for any purpose critical to the essential service provider's business or operations; or

- (b) for professional or vocational training, testing, certification or accreditation of an essential service worker.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

Communication by essential service provider

13G. An essential service provider must, as far as is reasonably practicable —

- (a) communicate to all essential service workers the arrangements, steps or other measures mentioned in regulations 13D, 13DA, 13E, 13F and 13J that apply to them; and

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

- (b) communicate to all individuals (other than essential service workers) the measures mentioned in regulations 13E(1)(d) and (2) and 13F that apply to them.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

Essential service worker subject to movement control measure not to go to work

13H. An essential service provider must not require or permit an essential service worker who is subject to a movement control measure to enter the permitted premises.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

Safe distancing requirement for transport of essential service workers

13I.—(1) An employer who —

- (a) is an essential service provider; and
(b) provides or arranges to be provided private transport by any motor vehicle for the employees who are essential service workers of the employer,

must take all reasonable steps to ensure that every such worker, when carried in that motor vehicle, is seated or standing at least one metre away from another seated or standing passenger in that motor vehicle

during transport to or from their workplaces or when at work or to or from any other place permitted under regulation 4(3).

(2) The following persons must take all reasonable steps to ensure that every essential service worker, when carried in a motor vehicle, is seated or standing at least one metre away from another seated or standing passenger in the motor vehicle during transport in that motor vehicle:

- (a) a person who provides private transport by that motor vehicle for essential service workers pursuant to an arrangement with an employer of those essential service workers mentioned in paragraph (1);
- (b) a driver of that motor vehicle used to transport essential service workers pursuant to an arrangement mentioned in sub-paragraph (a).

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

Essential service worker and individual must comply with requirements and directions

13J. Where —

- (a) an essential service worker, or other individual on the permitted premises of an essential service provider, is required or directed by the essential service provider or owner or occupier of the permitted premises to do or refrain from doing any thing; and
- (b) that requirement or direction is given so that the essential service provider or owner or occupier complies with regulation 10, 10A, 10B, 12, 13D, 13DA, 13E, 13F or 13I, as the case may be,

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

the essential service worker or individual must comply with that requirement or direction as far as is reasonably practicable.

[S 262/2020 wef 10/04/2020]

[S 273/2020 wef 15/04/2020]

PART 4
MISCELLANEOUS

[S 261/2020 wef 09/04/2020]

Compoundable offences

14.—(1) An offence under section 34(7) or 35(9) or (10) of the Act may be compounded by any of the following persons, in accordance with section 243(2), (4) and (5) of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68):

- (a) the Director of Medical Services;
- (b) the Director-General of Public Health appointed under section 3(1) of the Environmental Public Health Act (Cap. 95);
- (c) the Director-General, Food Administration appointed under section 3(1) of the Sale of Food Act (Cap. 283);
- (d) an enforcement officer authorised by the Minister for the purposes of this regulation.

(2) The maximum sum for which an offence mentioned in paragraph (1) may be compounded is \$2,000.

[S 261/2020 wef 09/04/2020]

Made on 7 April 2020.

NG HOW YUE
*Permanent Secretary
(Health Development),
Ministry of Health,
Singapore.*

[AG/LEGIS/SL/65C/2020/2 Vol. 1]

(To be presented to Parliament under section 34(4) of the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) Act 2020).