

# Guidance on COVID-19 related regulatory requirements for cruise return

28 September 2022

Version 1.1

# Purpose

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This document outlines COVID-19 related and other key regulatory settings and how these apply to cruise ships arriving and operating in New Zealand.

This guidance is written to help cruise operators to understand their legal requirements and related expectations. In the case of any inconsistency, please refer to the legal documents. If you need assistance with the interpretation of legislation and regulations, please seek your own legal advice.

COVID-19 requirements are subject to review and may change over time. We will keep cruise operators informed of changes to the settings and update this guidance as and when required.

## Version history

This document is a living document and will be updated as required.

Version	Date	Summary of changes
1.1	10/11/22	Confirmed the requirement for masters to provide a daily SITREP to the relevant NPHS when there are COVID-19 cases on board, and include a link to the updated SITREP template (p5, p13). Clarified isolation requirements for COVID-19 cases (p7, p12). Clarified the requirement for mask-wearing in health care settings including pharmacies (p9, p13). Updated port contact emails (p15).
1.0	28/09/22	First published version

# Background

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As of 11:59pm on 12 September 2022 the Maritime Border Order (imposing COVID-19-related requirements in relation to persons who arrive in New Zealand by sea) was revoked. This removed vaccination and testing requirements (including the Extended Notice of Arrival and other compliance requirements) for ships arriving at the New Zealand maritime border.

The COVID-19 protection framework was also removed alongside the lifting of other mandated measures. These changes removed the isolation requirements for household contacts of COVID-19 cases and mask-wearing except when visiting certain places (including healthcare and aged residential care facilities).

The remaining COVID-19-related requirement of greatest relevance to cruise operators and passengers is the requirement for COVID-19 cases to isolate for 7 days.

This document also covers:

- Pratique exemption for COVID-19
- Health reporting requirements before arrival and while operating in New Zealand
- Other key border requirements and recommendations
- The Vessel Management Framework
- Expectations and Guiding Principles for cruise operators.

There is a Question and Answer section on page 12 to help clarify any information in the guidance.

Note that New Zealand settings do not regulate pre-embarkation health checking, on-board COVID-19 management outside NZ waters (including: on-board public health, on-board care, en-route testing) nor embarkation/disembarkation (including of COVID-19 positive passengers and crew, as we expect cruise operators to address these issues as part of their overall COVID-19 risk management approach).

# Border requirements for cruise ships

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## Pratique exemption for COVID-19

A Director-General of Health Notice has been gazetted that exempts all ships with COVID-19 cases on board from section 107(1) of the Health Act 1956 (Grant of Pratique), on the condition that no other disease requiring quarantine is confirmed or suspected to exist on board the ship.

In effect, the exemption means a Medical Officer of Health (MOoH) or Health Protection Officer (HPO) must not withhold pratique due to the existence of COVID-19 on board, regardless of case numbers. Pratique must be granted if the MOoH or HPO is satisfied that no other disease requiring quarantine<sup>1</sup> exists on board (that is, if the ship has only COVID-19 cases).

A link to the Gazette Notice can be found here: [Exemption of Ships Liable to Quarantine From Application of Section 107\(1\) of the Health Act 1956 in Relation to COVID-19](#)

## Health reporting requirements before arrival

It is the duty of the Master of the ship to notify the MOoH of the existence of a disease suspected to be a notifiable infectious disease under the Health Act 1956 s.76, even if pratique has been granted. Prior to arrival in New Zealand waters this notification can be done via the Advanced Notice of Arrival Form and the Maritime Declaration of Health which both include reporting of the presence of any infectious diseases (or symptoms suggestive of these diseases) including COVID-19.

### Advance Notice of Arrival

The Advance Notice of Arrival (ANA) form needs to be completed by the cruise operator or Master and submitted at least 48 hours before arrival in New Zealand waters.

The ANA is a legal requirement and the operator or Master is liable to prosecution for not submitting the ANA in the required timeframe and for not providing the ANA in the specified form and manner.

The form for cruise ships can be found here: [NZCS 344 - New Zealand border agencies Advance Notice of Arrival](#)

For cruise ships, the form must be completed in full and emailed to [apicustodian@customs.govt.nz](mailto:apicustodian@customs.govt.nz)

### No Change of Health Status Report for Health Pratique form and Maritime Declaration of Health

The [No Change of Health Status Report for Health Pratique form](#) and [Maritime Declaration of Health](#) must be completed and submitted to the relevant National Public Health Service<sup>2</sup> (NPHS) at the same time 12-24 hours before arrival in New Zealand waters.

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<sup>1</sup> Other diseases requiring quarantine are listed in schedule 1, Part 3 of the Health Act 1956: [Schedule 1: Infectious diseases](#)

<sup>2</sup> The NPHS has brought together the 12 regional Public Health Units and other national public health functions into a single operational service. The relevant NPHS is also referred to as the port health authority in documentation.

## Health reporting requirements while in New Zealand waters

If during the course of the vessel journey around New Zealand, cases of infectious disease (including COVID-19) are identified on board, the Master of a ship is responsible for notifying the local MOoH at the relevant NPHS at the next port of call, as per s.76 Health Act 1956. This responsibility continues after pratique has been granted and is done by the ship's Master notifying the relevant NPHS directly (by email) or by arranging their shipping agent to do it.

The master of a cruise vessel is therefore required to provide daily SITREPs to the relevant NPHS if COVID-19 is on board a vessel regardless of the number of cases. The SITREP template can be downloaded here: [COVID-19: Maritime sector - information and guidance for the maritime sector](#).

## Other border requirements

This section provides links to information on other key non-COVID-19 related border requirements relevant to cruise arrivals. It is not intended to be exhaustive; cruise operators need to familiarise themselves with all border-related requirements pertaining to arrival and departure.

### Immigration

From 1 October 2019, Immigration NZ requires all cruise lines to ensure passengers and crew boarding their vessel to travel to New Zealand, hold a valid New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA) prior to departure from the offshore port of embarkation.

The only persons exempted from this requirement are New Zealand and Australian citizens. Further information regarding immigration requirements including NZeTA can be found here: [Information about NZeTA](#)

### Biosecurity

Cruise ships have to comply with the same arrival rules and procedures as all commercial vessels for biosecurity border clearance, and also have specific requirements they must meet.

The Master of the vessel must ensure no 'risk goods' leave the vessel while in New Zealand. Biosecurity New Zealand Quarantine Officers may inspect passengers and their baggage to verify compliance at the first and subsequent ports. Cruise Lines that have applied to be part of the Recognised Cruise Line Programme (RCLP), follow biosecurity best practice ensuring suitable controls are in place to prevent risk goods leaving the vessel. Vessels that demonstrate high compliance with the RCLP may see fewer checks at the gangway. For more information or to apply for the RCLP please contact [bcsvms@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:bcsvms@mpi.govt.nz)

Specific cruise requirements can be found here: [Border clearance for cruise ships and passengers](#)

Information for what to do if intending to arrive at a place not approved as a place of first arrival (including, but not limited to, Milford Sound, Akaroa or the Bay of Islands) can be found here: [Arriving at a location that isn't a place of first arrival](#)

The Import Standard for Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects may also be relevant for cruise passengers and crew can be found here: [Personal Consignments of Products for Human Consumption and Personal Effects](#)

### Customs

Cruise ships have specific Customs requirements when entering and departing New Zealand. These can be found here: [Commercial ships and cruise liners](#)

**Note that providing information in response to COVID-19 related and other border requirements that is incorrect, incomplete or in the wrong format will impact on timely processing at arrival.**

# Domestic COVID-19 requirements

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While in New Zealand waters, cruise operators will be guided by New Zealand's domestic COVID-19 requirements. The chief requirement in the current settings is self-isolation of COVID-19 cases. A summary is set out below and details can be found in the [Self-isolation Requirements Order](#).

## Self-isolation of COVID-19 cases

COVID-19 cases are required to self-isolate for a minimum of 7 days, consistent with the domestic requirements. Day 0 is the day when symptoms start or when the person tested positive, whichever came first. Positive cases do not need to test negative to leave self-isolation at the end of this period.

Note that the New Zealand requirement for COVID-19 cases to isolate for 7 days starts from the onset of symptoms (i.e. the period of isolation can begin before the day of a positive test) whereas the Australian isolation requirement is for 5 days from the day of a positive test.

A person is a COVID-19 case if they have a positive COVID-19 test result.

A person is not a COVID-19 case if:

- they have previously completed a period of self-isolation as a COVID-19 case and there has been less than 28 days between the start of the previous self-isolation period and the person again returning a positive COVID-19 result, or
- a medical officer of health or other medical practitioner certifies in writing that the person should not be considered a case because they are a historical case, are no longer infectious or have returned a false positive test.

If they have any new or worsening symptoms after 7 days, they are expected to stay in self-isolation until 24 hours after symptoms resolve. Full information on the self-isolation requirements for positive cases can be found here: [Isolation and care if you have COVID-19](#)

The ship remains the primary place for a maritime arrival to isolate if they are COVID-19 cases.

There is no legal impediment to COVID-19 cases completing their isolation on board after their scheduled disembarkation to leave the ship at their port of embarkation or another foreign port.

Should a COVID-19 case complete the required isolation period whilst still in New Zealand waters, the recovered person could disembark at a New Zealand port and travel home.

## Household Contacts

A person is a 'household contact' (referred to as "fellow residents" in legislation) if they live with or have spent a night or day (more than 8 hours) with someone who tests positive for COVID-19. On a cruise ship, this means anyone who has shared a cabin with anyone else who has tested positive.

There is no legal requirement on household contacts and they do not have to isolate. Household contacts are encouraged to monitor their symptoms closely, complete daily RAT tests for 5 days after becoming a household contact and then isolate if they test positive.

A person is not a Household Contact if they have recovered from COVID-19 within 3 months prior to being exposed to COVID-19.

Additional information can be found at this link: [Information for Household and Close Contacts](#)

## Leaving your place of self-isolation

### When you may leave

A COVID-19 case can leave their place of isolation for a number of reasons as detailed in part 13 and 13(A) of the [Self-isolation Requirements Order](#). Two permitted reasons for leaving self-isolation include:

- to undertake [essential permitted movement](#)
- to move [to another place of self-isolation](#).

In emergency situations standard emergency services are expected to be used. This may require medevac assistance or local ambulance services.

In non-emergency situations, private or commercial transport can be used provided that the relevant person is meticulous in meeting the following conditions:

- the correct use of their face covering
- distancing from others to the maximum extent possible
- robust hand hygiene.

It is expected that cruise operators will have documented disembarkation processes (which can be shared with the NPHS and ports), to mitigate the risk of positive persons mixing with other passengers when disembarking at a port (i.e. if isolating passengers off-board due to cruise end).

### Alternative accommodation

Passengers who are COVID-19 cases should be encouraged to complete isolation on board. If they disembark part-way through their isolation period they are responsible for complying with the domestic self-isolation requirements while in New Zealand, by moving to another place of self-isolation.

The New Zealand Government is not responsible for transport or accommodation of COVID-19 positive passengers or crew. The individual will need to make arrangements for alternative accommodation before leaving the ship. While not liable under New Zealand settings, the cruise operator may wish to help arrange accommodation for the isolating passenger as a part of their service to passengers and crew. No funding or subsidies are available. When arranging accommodation, it is important to let the provider know it is for a COVID-19 case.

Passengers are strongly encouraged to have travel insurance that covers the passenger against all reasonably foreseeable COVID-19 risks, including repatriation, that are not covered by the cruise operator.

Further guidance for passengers can be found here: [Travel to New Zealand by sea - advice for](#)

[cruise ship passengers](#) and [Self-isolation requirements for travellers](#).

## Mask wearing requirements

The broad mask mandate has been removed, but face masks remain an important defence against COVID-19. When in the community, visitors must wear a mask in health care settings such as pharmacies, hospitals, testing centres and aged residential care facilities. Further information can be found here: [Wearing a face mask](#)

People are encouraged to wear a face mask if they are:

- a Household Contact and testing daily for 5 days
- at higher risk of getting seriously ill from COVID-19
- keen to reduce their risk of becoming sick.

People are encouraged to wear a face mask in these places:

- public transport, including buses, commuter trains, indoors on ferries and flights
- crowded places
- enclosed spaces with poor ventilation
- close contact settings, such as face-to-face conversations.

Some places and special events may still ask people to wear a face mask.

# Vessel management framework and application to cruise

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The Vessel Management Framework (VMF) was developed for port operators, unions, agents, government officials, and the NPHS to follow at any port when a vessel has crew or passengers who test positive for, or are suspected of having, COVID-19 on board. The guidance and templates can be used on a voluntary basis to help manage the risk of COVID-19 transmission.

The current version can be found here along with a note on using the VMF when quarantine does not apply and considerations for cruise: [Vessel Management Framework](#)

The VMF was initially developed for cargo/commercial ships but much of it still has application to cruise ships. In particular, the following components of the VMF are applicable to cruise ships:

- Roles and responsibilities of the parties –the NPHS, ports and central government agencies
- Information flows between agents, the NPHS and central government agencies
- Processes, including when critically unwell passengers or crew need to be removed from the vessel, when crew essential to manning of the vessel test positive (for example, bridge crew), and when a vessel needs to be moved from the berth to an anchorage or to depart NZ
- Operational matters including pilotage, provisioning, garbage disposal, and line handling.

## Port health and safety

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Ports have responsibilities for the health and safety of their workers and will have their own operational policies in relation to COVID-19 (which will be based on current public health advice). We recommend cruise operators communicate with ports about their health and safety policies and any COVID-19 outbreaks on board.

Port health and safety contacts are included in Appendix A.

## Expectations of cruise operators in relation to COVID-19

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Cruise operators have responsibility for managing COVID-19 outbreaks under their duty of care requirements for passengers and crew. All cruise vessels should have access to infection prevention and control expertise and have COVID-19 safety and outbreak management plans in place.

Cruise ship operators are responsible for ensuring people travelling on the ship have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), COVID-19 testing, treatment, and self-isolation facilities on board (as a minimum).

Although not legal requirements in New Zealand, cruise operators may require testing or vaccination for crew and passengers as part of their COVID-19 management protocols and processes.

Cruise operators and Masters are expected to encourage crew and passengers to comply with

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New Zealand's domestic COVID-19 settings and public health advice while in the country. This includes the expectation that passengers will test when symptomatic and isolate on board.

Agents should routinely provide the Master/cruise operators with information that advises them of New Zealand's requirements with respect to managing positive cases and associated legislative requirements on, for example, isolation requirements.

## Guiding principles for cruise in New Zealand

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The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with border agencies, has developed seven Guiding Principles for cruise ships travelling to New Zealand. The principles set out the health expectations for cruise ships operating in New Zealand waters. Cruise operators are expected to adopt practices that are in line with these principles.

### 1 **Be aware**

New Zealand's settings for COVID-19 are under frequent review and may change as our response continues to evolve. Shipping agents, operators and travellers should be aware of this changing environment and plan accordingly.

### 2 **Have a plan**

All cruise operators with ships travelling to New Zealand should have an outbreak management plan for the prevention and control of possible COVID-19 cases on board.

### 3 **The ship is a place of self-isolation**

People who test positive for COVID-19 on board a ship are required to self-isolate for seven days under New Zealand law. It is expected that most people will self-isolate on board the ship and will only be off-boarded if there is a high level of clinical need.

### 4 **Facilities and capability**

In the first instance cruise operators are expected to have adequate medical facilities and personnel to care for and manage COVID-19 positive cases on board.

### 5 **Education**

Cruise operators play an important role in helping passengers understand which legal requirements apply to them while travelling and should ensure that they are up to date with current domestic settings in New Zealand prior to arrival.

### 6 **Supplies**

Cruise ship operators are responsible for ensuring people travelling on the ship have access to adequate PPE and COVID-19 tests.

### 7 **Think Ahead**

New Zealand is an island nation and some of our ports are remote, with limited access to medical facilities and alternative self-isolation accommodation. Cruise ships travelling to remote ports (such as Milford Sound, Akaroa, or the Bay of Islands) should keep this in mind and plan accordingly.

# Questions and answers

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## Testing and vaccination

**Q: Are there specific vaccination and testing requirements for cruise ship crew and passengers arriving and travelling in New Zealand?**

**A:** No. All vaccination and testing requirements have been lifted. However crew and passengers should still test with a RAT if they have symptoms, and follow standard guidance, which requires them to isolate for 7 days if they test positive.  
Cruise operators may require testing or vaccination for crew and passengers as part of their COVID-19 management protocols and processes.

**Q: Can a ship use their own tests?**

**A:** As travelers on a cruise ship are not legally required to test, there is no obligation on them to use New Zealand government endorsed RATs. As such, a vessel will be required to supply their own COVID-19 test kits.

## Isolation FAQs

**Q: Is the New Zealand isolation requirement for COVID-19 cases different from the Australian requirement?**

**A:** Yes. The New Zealand requirement for COVID-19 cases to isolate for 7 days starts from the onset of symptoms OR a positive test, whichever is earlier (i.e. the period of isolation can begin before the day of a positive test).

Care should be taken to ensure passengers and crew are aware of these requirements and that they are applied when in New Zealand waters.

**Q: If a passenger or crew member tests positive for COVID-19 while on board a ship, does the whole ship need to isolate?**

**A:** If the person testing positive for COVID-19 is on a cruise ship then they must isolate, but there is no requirement for any other crew or passengers to isolate unless they test positive for COVID-19.

**Q: How are household contacts defined, and what are they required to do?**

**A:** You are a household contact if you live with (e.g., have shared a cabin with) or have spent a night or day (more than 8 hours) with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19.

Household contacts do not have to self-isolate but should they monitor their symptoms closely, and take a daily RAT for 5 days, and then isolate if they test positive.

**Q: Can a passenger leave the ship while isolating (as a COVID case or household contact)?**

**A:** If passengers disembark part-way through their isolation period while in New Zealand they must leave to another place of self-isolation and are responsible for complying with all domestic self-isolation requirements.

People self-isolating should avoid contact with their 'household contacts'. For example, sleep by themselves, and limit the time they spend in shared spaces. If they cannot, they should stay at least 2 meters apart and wear a face mask that covers their nose and mouth.

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People are allowed to leave their place of self-isolation for a number of reasons. These

are listed at [clause 13 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response \(Self-isolation Requirements\) Order 2022](#). When not at their place of self-isolation, they must wear a mask, and not use public transport, taxis or rideshare vehicles.

Household contacts are free to move about as they wish, unless they test positive.

**Q: If a person travelling on a cruise ship, who resides in NZ, gets COVID-19, can they leave the ship to go home to isolate?**

A: Yes.

**Q: If a person is self-isolating on board the cruise ship, and the ship is scheduled to disembark, can the passenger leave NZ?**

A: Yes. The self-isolation requirement does not stop a person from leaving NZ Waters, via a ship, and getting off elsewhere.

This means that if a ship is scheduled to disembark New Zealand, and there are people self-isolating on board, they may stay on the ship and leave New Zealand.

**Q: If a passenger who does not reside in New Zealand, leaves the ship while isolating, is alternative accommodation made available?**

A: Isolating passengers leaving the ship must move to another place of self-isolation. The New Zealand Government is not responsible for the transport or accommodation of COVID-19 positive passengers or crew.

If required, alternative accommodation should be secured by either the passenger or the cruise operator prior to the passenger(s) disembarking. And they should let the provider know that the accommodation is for a COVID-19 positive person.

Passengers are strongly encouraged to have travel insurance that covers them against all reasonably foreseeable COVID-19 risks, including repatriation, that are not covered by the cruise operator.

## General FAQs

**Q: Are there mask wearing requirements in New Zealand?**

A: The broad mask mandate has been removed. When in the community, visitors must wear a mask in health care settings such as pharmacies, hospitals, testing centres and aged care residential facilities. Some places, such as workplace or special events, may still ask people to wear a face mask. People are encouraged to wear a face mask in crowded places such as public transport.

Cruise operators may have their own mask wearing requirements as part of their COVID management protocols.

**Q: Once pratique has been granted is there any requirement for the Master/ship's agent to notify the NPHS of any additional COVID-19 cases on board?**

A: Yes. Under s.76 of the Health Act 1956, there is a duty on the master of the ship to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the existence of a disease suspected to be a notifiable infectious disease in relation to "any person on board a ship". This requirement applies to all harbours/ports. A Master to NPHS (i.e. the port health authority at the next port of call) SITREP template can be found at [COVID-19: Maritime sector - information and guidance for the maritime sector](#).

The master of a cruise vessel is therefore required to provide daily SITREPs to the relevant NPHS at the next port of call if COVID-19 is on board a vessel regardless of the number of cases.

**Q: What controls are cruise operators expected to have in place to manage COVID-19?**

A: Internationally, cruise ships have been operating from late 2020, with a range of COVID-19 management controls in place to help mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission on board, including outbreak management plans, pre-departure testing, vaccination requirements, modern ventilation systems and a range of ongoing sanitation practices.

Cruise operators are responsible for ensuring people travelling on the ship have access to adequate PPE and COVID-19 tests. Cruise ships must also have the ability to test for and treat illnesses via on board medical facilities. In the case of a COVID-19 infection, passengers will be required to self-isolate, either on board the ship or ashore (for example, if they are NZ residents).

Q: **What are the immigration requirements for cruise passengers?**

A: The immigration requirements depend on whether the passenger arrives into NZ by air to join a cruise or is travelling to NZ on the cruise ship.

**Cruise crew and passengers are deemed to hold a visa and are also required to hold a valid New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA):**

- Cruise passengers and crew are deemed to hold a temporary visa for 28 days once they arrive in NZ on a cruise ship.
- All passengers and crew must also hold a valid NZeTA before travelling to NZ as well on the cruise ship.

Q: **What role do cruise operators and Masters play in ensuring crew and passengers are compliant with New Zealand's COVID-19 related requirements?**

A: Cruise operators and Masters are expected to encourage crew and passengers to comply with New Zealand domestic COVID-19 settings and public health advice while in New Zealand, including the expectation that passengers will test when symptomatic and isolate on board.

# Appendix A – NPHS and port health and safety contacts

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	Regional NPHS	Port health and safety
Northland / Northport, Opua	<a href="mailto:oncallhpo@northlanddhub.org.nz">oncallhpo@northlanddhub.org.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:hse@northport.co.nz">hse@northport.co.nz</a> <a href="mailto:portservices@northport.co.nz">portservices@northport.co.nz</a>
Auckland	<a href="mailto:ARPHS.HPO@adhb.govt.nz">ARPHS.HPO@adhb.govt.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:safetyandwellbeing@poal.co.nz">safetyandwellbeing@poal.co.nz</a> <a href="mailto:D'SouzaA@poal.co.nz">D'SouzaA@poal.co.nz</a>
Toi te Ora (Bay of Plenty) / Tauranga	<a href="mailto:Health.Protection@bopdhub.govt.nz">Health.Protection@bopdhub.govt.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:health&amp;safety@port-tauranga.co.nz">health&amp;safety@port-tauranga.co.nz</a>
Tairāwhiti / Gisborne	<a href="mailto:Health.protection@tdh.org.nz">Health.protection@tdh.org.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:portoperations@eastland.nz">portoperations@eastland.nz</a>
Taranaki / New Plymouth	<a href="mailto:health.protection@tdhb.org.nz">health.protection@tdhb.org.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:marineservices@porttaranaki.co.nz">marineservices@porttaranaki.co.nz</a>
Hawkes Bay / Napier	<a href="mailto:Public.Health@hbdhub.govt.nz">Public.Health@hbdhub.govt.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:PublicHealth@napierport.co.nz">PublicHealth@napierport.co.nz</a>
Wellington / Centreport	<a href="mailto:healthprotection@huttvalleydhub.org.nz">healthprotection@huttvalleydhub.org.n z</a>	<a href="mailto:Healthandsafety@centreport.co.nz">Healthandsafety@centreport.co.nz</a>
Nelson Marlborough / Nelson, Picton (Ports of Marlborough)	<a href="mailto:Port.Health@nmdhub.govt.nz">Port.Health@nmdhub.govt.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:Marine.Ops@portnelson.co.nz">Marine.Ops@portnelson.co.nz</a> <a href="mailto:Pilots@pmnz.co.nz">Pilots@pmnz.co.nz</a> <a href="mailto:Anthony.burgess@pmnz.co.nz">Anthony.burgess@pmnz.co.nz</a>
Canterbury / Lyttelton, Akaroa, Primeport Timaru	<a href="mailto:CPHOnCall@cdhb.health.nz">CPHOnCall@cdhb.health.nz</a> or <a href="mailto:Porthealth.timaru@cdhb.health.nz">Porthealth.timaru@cdhb.health.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:LCTOps@lpc.co.nz">LCTOps@lpc.co.nz</a> <a href="mailto:nielm@primeport.co.nz">nielm@primeport.co.nz</a>
Southern / Port Otago, South Port, Milford	<a href="mailto:oncallhpo@southerndhub.govt.nz">oncallhpo@southerndhub.govt.nz</a> <a href="mailto:cruise@portotago.co.nz">cruise@portotago.co.nz</a>	<a href="mailto:healthandsafety@portotago.co.nz">healthandsafety@portotago.co.nz</a>