



Australian Capital Territory

Public Health Regulations 2000

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made under the

Public Health Act 1997

Republication No 6

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Not all amendments are in force: see last endnote

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Public Health Regulations 2000*, made under the *Public Health Act 1997* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 27 May 2004. It also includes any amendment, repeal or expiry affecting the republished law to 27 May 2004.

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

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- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
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Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication does not include amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced or is affected by an uncommenced amendment, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the uncommenced provision or amendment appears only in the last endnote.

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol **M** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

The value of a penalty unit for an offence against this republished law at the republication date is—

- (a) if the person charged is an individual—\$100; or
- (b) if the person charged is a corporation—\$500.



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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of regulations

These regulations are the *Public Health Regulations 2000*.

2 Dictionary

The dictionary at the end of these regulations is part of these regulations.

Note 1 The dictionary at the end of these regulations defines certain words and expressions used in these regulations, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other words and expressions defined elsewhere in these regulations or in other legislation.

For example, the signpost definition '*child-care centre*—see the *Children and Young People Act 1999*, section 328.' means that the expression 'child-care centre' is defined in that section and the definition applies to these regulations.

Note 2 A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to the entire regulations unless the definition, or another provision of the regulations, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155 and s 156 (1)).

3 Notes

A note included in these regulations is explanatory and is not part of these regulations.

Note See Legislation Act, s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of notes.

Part 2 **Communicable disease control**

Division 2.1 **Key concepts**

4 **Immunisation against vaccine preventable diseases**

- (1) For these regulations, a person is *immunised* against a vaccine preventable disease only if—
 - (a) a vaccine registered under the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* (Cwlth) has been administered to the person and the applicable vaccination procedure (under subregulation (2)) was followed; or
 - (b) the person has serological evidence of immunity against the disease.
- (2) The applicable vaccination procedure for an immunisation against a vaccine preventable disease is the procedure directed by the chief health officer in writing.
- (3) A direction under subregulation (2) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

5 **What is a vaccine preventable disease?**

- (1) For these regulations, the following diseases are *vaccine preventable diseases*:
 - (a) diphtheria;
 - (b) *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (hib) infection;
 - (c) measles;
 - (d) mumps;
 - (e) poliomyelitis;

- (f) rubella (German measles);
 - (g) tetanus;
 - (h) pertussis (whooping cough);
 - (i) hepatitis B;
 - (j) a disease declared under subregulation (2).
- (2) The chief health officer may, in writing—
- (a) declare another disease to be a vaccine preventable disease; or
 - (b) declare that a disease (including a disease mentioned in subregulation (1) (a) to (i)) is not a vaccine preventable disease.
- (3) A declaration under subregulation (2) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

6 Obligations on parents, guardians and responsible persons

- (1) For these regulations, if an obligation is expressed to apply to a parent or guardian of a child (but not to a particular parent or guardian of the child)—
- (a) it is sufficient for any parent or guardian of the child to carry out the obligation; and
 - (b) if no parent or guardian of the child carries out the obligation—each parent and guardian is liable for the failure to carry out the obligation.
- (2) For these regulations, if an obligation is expressed to apply to a person responsible for a child (but not to a particular person responsible for the child)—
- (a) it is sufficient for any person responsible for the child to carry out the obligation; and

- (b) if no person responsible for the child carries out the obligation—each person responsible for the child is liable for the failure to carry out the obligation.

Division 2.2 Immunisation

8 Provision of immunisation history on enrolment at school

- (1) When a child is enrolled at a kindergarten or primary school for the first time (for that kindergarten or school), the person in charge of the kindergarten or school must require a parent or guardian of the child to provide, for each vaccine preventable disease—
 - (a) an immunisation record stating the immunisation status of the child for the disease; or
 - (b) if the parent or guardian cannot provide an immunisation record for the disease—a statutory declaration that the child has been immunised against the disease; or
 - (c) a declaration that the child has not been immunised against the disease; or
 - (d) a declaration that the parent or guardian does not know whether or not the child has been immunised against the disease.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) When a child is enrolled at a preschool or child-care centre for the first time (for that preschool or centre), the person in charge of the preschool or centre must require a parent or guardian of the child—
 - (a) to provide for inspection an immunisation record setting out the immunisation status of the child for each vaccine preventable disease; and
 - (b) to give the person in charge a copy of that record.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) A parent or guardian of a child must comply with a requirement under this regulation.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution under this regulation for failure to do a thing that the defendant had a reasonable excuse for that failure.

9 Immunisation records kept by pre-secondary schools

- (1) The person in charge of a pre-secondary school must make a record of the immunisation status of each child enrolled at the school in a form that is readily accessible to the person in charge and the chief health officer.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) In a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (1), an immunisation record signed by any of the following persons is evidence that a specified child is immunised against the vaccine preventable disease to which the signature relates:

- (a) a doctor;
- (b) a nurse;
- (c) a person authorised in writing by the chief health officer for the purpose.

- (3) The person in charge of a pre-secondary school must—

- (a) keep a copy of a child's immunisation record while the child is enrolled at the school; and
- (b) give a copy of the immunisation record to the chief health officer within a reasonable time after enrolment.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution under this regulation for failure to do a thing that the defendant had a reasonable excuse for that failure.

10 Change of immunisation status—notification

- (1) When a child is enrolled at a pre-secondary school for the first time (for that school), the person in charge of the school must require a parent or guardian of the child to tell the person in charge of a change in the immunisation status of the child within a reasonable time after the status changes.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The parent or guardian of a child enrolled at a pre-secondary school must tell the person in charge of the school of a change in the immunisation status of the child within a reasonable time after the status changes.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) If the person in charge of a pre-secondary school is told of a change in a child's immunisation status, the person must attach a note of the change to the child's immunisation record.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) The person in charge of a pre-secondary school must, within a reasonable time after a note is attached under subregulation (2), give a copy of the note to the chief health officer.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (5) It is a defence to a prosecution under this regulation for failure to do a thing that the defendant had a reasonable excuse for that failure.

11 Access to information about immunisation status

- (1) The chief health officer, or a person authorised in writing by the chief health officer, may obtain access to and take copies of information about a child's immunisation status if required to do so—

- (a) for these regulations; or

- (b) to conduct an epidemiological study.
- (2) The chief health officer may authorise another person under subregulation (1) only if satisfied that the authorised person has adequate knowledge and experience of—
 - (a) disease control; or
 - (b) the management of immunisation programs.
- (3) In this regulation:
 - epidemiological study* means a study or series of studies of—
 - (a) the incidence or distribution of a vaccine preventable disease in the Territory population, a group of persons in that population or a sub-sample of such a group; or
 - (b) the factors responsible for the incidence or distribution, or both, of the disease.

Division 2.3 Vaccine preventable diseases in schools

12 Notice by school to parent or guardian, and chief health officer

The person in charge of a school must give notice to a parent or guardian of a child, and the chief health officer, if the person in charge believes, on reasonable grounds, that a child enrolled at the school—

- (a) has a vaccine preventable disease; or
- (b) has not been immunised against a vaccine preventable disease and has been in contact with a person infected with such a disease.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

13 Exclusion of children from school

- (1) This regulation applies if the chief health officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that there is a significant risk to public health caused by—
 - (a) an occurrence of a vaccine preventable disease at a school; or
 - (b) an occurrence of a vaccine preventable disease in the community where a school is situated.
 - (2) The chief health officer may give a written direction (a *school health direction*) to the person in charge of the school to do any or all of the following:
 - (a) exclude from school a child, or each child, who has the disease;
 - (b) exclude from school a non-immunised child, or each non-immunised child;
 - (c) in circumstances specified in the direction, exclude from school a child, or each child, who has the disease;
 - (d) in circumstances specified in the direction, exclude from school a non-immunised child, or each non-immunised child;
 - (e) take other action specified in the direction to reduce the public health risk caused by the occurrence of the disease.
- Note* For how documents may be given, see Legislation Act, pt 19.5.
- (3) A school health direction has effect for a child until the earliest occurring of the following days:
 - (a) a day (if any) specified in the direction for the child;
 - (b) a day specified in a return to school notice for the child.

- (4) The person in charge of the school must give written notice of the effect of a school health direction to a parent or guardian of a child for whom the direction is given.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (5) When the chief health officer is satisfied that the risk to public health has ceased, the chief health officer may direct the person in charge of the school to give a notice (a *return to school notice*) to a parent or guardian of a child who has been excluded to the effect that the child may recommence attendance at school on a day specified in the notice.
- (6) The chief health officer may issue more than 1 school health direction for a child.
- (7) If more than 1 school health direction is issued for a child, the most recent direction prevails to the extent of any inconsistency.
- (8) This regulation does not prevent or limit the operation of any other provision of this part.

14 Enforcement of exclusion

- (1) A person in charge of a school must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a school health direction, or a direction of the chief health officer to give a return to school notice.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) If a child is excluded from school under a school health direction, and a parent or guardian of the child has been given notice of the direction under regulation 13 (4), the parent or guardian of the child must not allow the child to attend school until the direction ceases to have effect.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

15 School staff with vaccine preventable diseases

The person in charge of a school must, as soon as possible, notify the chief health officer if the person in charge knows or suspects that a member of staff of the school has a vaccine preventable disease.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Division 2.4 Schedule 1 conditions

16 Notice to school from parent or guardian—cases and contacts

- (1) A parent or guardian of a child enrolled at a school or attending home-based care must, as soon as possible, inform the person in charge of the school or care if the parent or guardian has reasonable grounds for believing that the child has a condition mentioned in schedule 1.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) A parent or guardian of a child enrolled at a school or attending home-based care must, as soon as possible, inform the person in charge of the school or care if the parent or guardian has reasonable grounds for believing that the child has been in contact with a person who has a condition mentioned in schedule 1, if a period of exclusion from school or care is specified in schedule 1 for contacts of persons with the condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

17 Exclusion from school or home-based care—cases

- (1) A parent or guardian of a child enrolled at a school or attending home-based care must not, if the parent or guardian has reasonable grounds for believing that the child has a condition mentioned in schedule 1, allow the child to attend school or care for the period specified in schedule 1 for children with the condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The person in charge of a school or home-based care must not, if the person in charge has reasonable grounds for believing that the child has a condition mentioned in schedule 1, allow the child to attend school or care for the period specified in schedule 1 for children with the condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

18 Children with sch 1 conditions—precautions

- (1) This regulation applies if a child has a condition mentioned in schedule 1 and has been excluded from school or home-based care, under these regulations, because of that condition.

- (2) A person responsible for the child must, during the period of exclusion from school or home-based care, take reasonable precautions (appropriate to that condition) to prevent the child transmitting the condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) In this regulation:

reasonable precautions includes precautions taken on the advice of a doctor or an authorised officer.

19 Exclusion from school or home-based care—contacts

- (1) A parent or guardian of a child enrolled at a school or attending home-based care must not, if the parent or guardian has reasonable

grounds for believing that the child has been in contact with a person who has a condition mentioned in schedule 1, allow the child to attend school or care for the period specified in schedule 1 for contacts of persons with the condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The person in charge of a school or home-based care must not, if the person in charge has reasonable grounds for believing that the child has been in contact with a person who has a condition mentioned in schedule 1, allow the child to attend school or care for the period specified in schedule 1 for contacts of persons with the condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

20 Contacts of children with sch 1 conditions—precautions

- (1) This regulation applies if—
- (a) a child (the contact child) is a contact of a person who has a condition mentioned in schedule 1; and
 - (b) a period of exclusion from school or home-based care is specified in schedule 1 for such children.
- (2) A person responsible for the contact child must, during the period of exclusion from school or care, take reasonable precautions (appropriate to the condition) to prevent possible transmission of the condition by the contact child.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) In this regulation:

reasonable precautions includes precautions taken on the advice of a doctor or an authorised officer.

Division 2.5 Transmissible notifiable conditions

21 Persons with transmissible notifiable conditions

- (1) A person who knows or suspects that he or she has a transmissible notifiable condition, or knows or suspects that he or she is a contact of such a person, must take reasonable precautions (appropriate to that condition) against transmitting the condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) If a person responsible (the *responsible person*) for another person (the *other person*) knows or suspects that the other person has a transmissible notifiable condition, or knows or suspects that the other person is a contact of such a person, the responsible person must take reasonable precautions (appropriate to the condition) to prevent the other person from transmitting the condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) In this regulation:

reasonable precautions includes precautions taken on the advice of a doctor (including an authorised medical officer) or an authorised officer.

Part 3 Cervical cytology

Division 3.1 Cervical cytology register

22 Meaning of *registrable information* for div 3.1

In this division:

registrable information means the following information about a woman and her cervical smear or cervical tissue:

- (a) her full name and any previous name;
- (b) her date of birth;
- (c) her postal address;
- (d) the date the smear or tissue was taken;
- (e) the identification code of the laboratory that examined the smear or tissue;
- (f) the identification code of the health practitioner who took the smear or tissue;
- (g) her test results;
- (h) for a smear with abnormal test results—
 - (i) the period of time (if any) within which the laboratory that examined the smear has advised the health practitioner who took the smear to take another smear; or
 - (ii) the details of other management recommendations (that is, coloscopy plus biopsy).

23 Participation in the cervical cancer prevention program

- (1) The chief health officer must inform each woman from whom a cervical smear or cervical tissue is to be taken—

- (a) of her right to choose not to participate in the cervical cancer prevention program by contributing registrable information to the cervical cytology register; and
 - (b) that failure to participate in the program will not affect her right to have the smear or tissue taken.
- (2) A health practitioner who takes a cervical smear or cervical tissue from a woman must attach a refusal of consent marker to the pathology request form if the woman informs the practitioner that she does not consent to registration of her registrable information.
 - (3) However, a health practitioner who takes a cervical smear or cervical tissue from a woman must not attach a refusal of consent marker to the pathology request form unless the woman informs the practitioner that she does not consent to registration of her registrable information.
 - (4) This regulation only applies to a woman whose usual place of residence is in the ACT.

24 Sending registrable information from the laboratory to the chief health officer

- (1) The person responsible for the day-to-day control of a laboratory must, after a woman's cervical smear or cervical tissue is examined, send the registrable information to the chief health officer, unless a refusal of consent marker is attached to the pathology request form.
- (2) If a person responsible for the day-to-day control of a laboratory gives registrable information to the chief health officer—
 - (a) giving the information is not—
 - (i) a breach of confidence; or
 - (ii) a breach of professional etiquette; or
 - (iii) a breach of professional ethics; or
 - (iv) a breach of a rule of professional conduct; and

- (b) no civil or criminal liability is incurred only because the information is given.

25 Cervical cytology register

- (1) The chief health officer must maintain a cervical cytology register.
- (2) The chief health officer must enter in the register registrable information provided under regulation [24](#).

26 Use of information on cervical cytology register

- (1) The cervical cytology register is established for the following purposes:
 - (a) after a woman has had her cervical smear taken and the test results recorded on the register—to remind the woman (after a reasonable time following the end of a period determined by the chief health officer after the smear was taken) that she should have another smear taken, if she has failed to do so;
 - (b) to establish a record of test results that links each woman on the register with her health practitioner and any laboratory that produces her test results;
 - (c) to monitor test results to encourage consistency of performance between laboratories;
 - (d) to provide data for the following purposes:
 - (i) to assess participation in the cervical cancer prevention program;
 - (ii) to assist in the design of strategies to educate women to take responsibility for having a cervical smear taken at appropriate intervals;
 - (iii) to assist in the design of strategies to encourage women to be included in the register;

- (iv) for use in research programs approved under subregulation (4) (a) into the alleviation and prevention of cervical cancer;
 - (v) to increase public awareness by the publication of statistics;
 - (vi) to assist in the compilation of comparative data by national organisations approved under subregulation (4) (b).
- (2) The chief health officer must notify a woman that she is overdue to have her next cervical smear taken if—
- (a) the woman’s last registered test results are normal; and
 - (b) an appropriate interval, decided by the management committee, has elapsed since the end of the period mentioned in subregulation (1) (a) after the taking of that smear; and
 - (c) the woman has not had another smear taken.
- (3) The chief health officer must take reasonable steps to ensure that appropriate action is taken to notify the health practitioner who took the last smear from a woman, or the woman herself, that the woman’s next smear is overdue if—
- (a) the woman’s last registered test results are abnormal; and
 - (b) the registrable information for her last cervical smear recommended a time within which the next smear should be taken, or other follow-up action; and
 - (c) the woman has not had a further smear taken or other recommended follow-up action within a reasonable time after the time referred to in paragraph (b).
- (4) The Minister may, in writing, approve—
- (a) research programs for subregulation (1) (d) (iv); and
 - (b) national organisations for subregulation (1) (d) (vi).

- (5) The Minister may only approve a research program if satisfied that disclosure of the information for the program and its use would meet the requirements of the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth) for medical research, whether or not that Act applies to the research program of its own force.
- (6) An approval under subregulation (4) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

27 Disclosure of identifying information—women

- (1) A person must not, without good reason, disclose information on the cervical cytology register in such a way that the woman to whom the information relates is reasonably able to be identified, unless the woman consents in writing to such disclosure.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a disclosure (under regulation 26 (3)) of information about a woman's abnormal test results to—
- (a) a laboratory at which a cervical smear or cervical tissue taken from the woman is being examined in accordance with a pathology request form; or
 - (b) a health practitioner who has taken a cervical smear or cervical tissue from the woman.
- (3) Upon a woman's written request, the chief health officer must disclose to her any information on the cervical cytology register that relates to her alone.

28 Disclosure of identifying information—health practitioners and laboratories

A person must not, without good reason, disclose information on the cervical cytology register in such a manner that a health practitioner or laboratory to whom the information relates is reasonably able to

be identified, unless the health practitioner or person responsible for the day-to-day control of the laboratory consents in writing to such disclosure.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

29 Deletion of material on cervical cytology register

The chief health officer must, after receiving a written request by a woman, remove from the cervical cytology register any information that could reasonably enable the woman to be identified.

Division 3.2 The management committee

30 Meaning of *member* in div 3.2

In this division:

member means a member of the management committee.

31 Establishment

The chief health officer must maintain a management committee in accordance with this division.

32 Constitution

The management committee must be constituted by at least 7 members and at most 9 members, appointed by the chief health officer, of whom—

- (a) 2 must be nominees of the ACT Division of General Practice Incorporated; and
- (b) 1 must be a nominee of the ACT Branch of the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia; and
- (c) 1 must be a nominee of the ACT Branch of the Royal Australian College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists; and

- (d) 1 must be a nominee, and member, of the ACT Cancer Society Incorporated; and
- (e) 1 must be a person nominated by an organisation whose main purpose is, in the opinion of the chief health officer based on reasonable grounds, to consider and comment on the provision of health services on behalf of the community; and
- (f) 1 must be a public servant whose functions include the maintenance of the cervical cytology register.

Note 1 For the making of appointments generally, see Legislation Act, pt 19.3.

Note 2 A power to appoint a person to a position includes power to appoint a person to act in the position (see Legislation Act, s 209).

33 Functions

- (1) The functions of the management committee are as follows:
 - (a) to monitor the use, role and maintenance of the cervical cytology register;
 - (b) to advise the chief health officer about the use, role and maintenance of the register;
 - (c) to advise public servants maintaining the register about relevant areas in which members have expertise.

Note A provision of a law that gives an entity (including a person) a function also gives the entity the powers necessary and convenient to exercise the function (see Legislation Act, s 196 (1) and dict, pt 1, defs *entity* and *function*).

- (2) The chief health officer must consider any advice of the management committee under subregulation (1).

35 Terms of appointment

- (1) A member holds office on a part-time basis.

Note For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see Legislation Act, div 19.3.

- (2) A member must be appointed for a term of not longer than 2 years.

Note A person may be reappointed to a position if the person is eligible to be appointed to the position (see Legislation Act, s 208 and dict, pt 1, def *appoint*).

36 Appointment of chairperson and deputy chairperson

The chief health officer must appoint—

- (a) as chairperson, a member of the ACT Cancer Society Incorporated (nominated by the society as a member of the management committee); and
- (b) as deputy chairperson, another member of the management committee.

37 Ending of appointment

The chief health officer may end the appointment of a member—

- (a) for misbehaviour or physical or mental incapacity; or
- (b) on written notice from the organisation who nominated the member.

Note A person's appointment also ends if the person resigns (see Legislation Act, s 210).

39 Meetings

- (1) The chairperson or, if he or she cannot do so, the deputy chairperson, must—
- (a) call a management committee meeting if the chairperson (or deputy, as appropriate) considers it necessary for the efficient exercise of the committee's functions; and
 - (b) call a meeting of the management committee if requested by the chief health officer, or on receipt of a written request signed by a majority of members.

- (2) In each period of 12 months, at least 2 management committee meetings must be called.

40 Procedure at meetings

- (1) The chairperson must preside at all management committee meetings at which he or she is present.
- (2) If the chairperson is not present at a meeting, the deputy chairperson must preside.
- (3) If the chairperson and deputy chairperson are both absent from a meeting, the members present must elect 1 of their number to preside.
- (4) The presiding member may give directions about the procedure to be followed in connection with the meeting.
- (5) Questions arising at a meeting must be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.
- (6) The presiding member has a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, a casting vote.
- (7) The management committee must keep minutes of its proceedings.

41 Conduct of business

Subject to these regulations, the management committee may conduct its business as it thinks fit.

Part 4 Cancer reporting

42 Notification of pathologist test results

- (1) If the result of a test performed on a specimen taken from a person ordinarily resident in the ACT at a laboratory indicates the presence of cancer, the person responsible for the day-to-day control of the laboratory must give the chief health officer written notice.

Note 1 If a form is approved under the Act, s 137A (Approved forms) for a notice, the form must be used.

Note 2 For how documents may be given, see Legislation Act, pt 19.5.

- (2) However, notice need not be given of a natural progression of a cancer that has been notified within the previous year.

43 Notification of cancer cases at hospitals and nursing homes

- (1) The person responsible for the day-to-day control of a hospital or nursing home in the ACT must give the chief health officer written notice if—
 - (a) a person who is a patient or resident at the hospital or nursing home is found to have cancer; or
 - (b) a person is treated for cancer at the hospital or nursing home.

Note If a form is approved under the Act, s 137A (Approved forms) for a notice, the form must be used.

- (2) However, notice need not be given of a natural progression of a cancer that has been notified within the previous year.

44 Further information from doctors

- (1) This regulation applies if the chief health officer—

- (a) has been notified by notice under regulation 42 or 43 (the *cancer notice*) that a person (the *cancer patient*) has cancer; and
 - (b) the cancer notice does not properly comply with the approved form, or is unclear.
- (2) The chief health officer may, by written notice, request a doctor who has professionally attended the cancer patient to give the chief health officer any specified information required to be included in the cancer notice.

45 Protection of persons giving cancer information

If a person gives information to the chief health officer under this part—

- (a) giving the information is not—
 - (i) a breach of confidence; or
 - (ii) a breach of professional etiquette; or
 - (iii) a breach of professional ethics; or
 - (iv) a breach of a rule of professional conduct; and
- (b) no civil or criminal liability is incurred only because the information is given.

46 Cancer register

- (1) The chief health officer must maintain a cancer register.
- (2) The chief health officer must enter in the register all information given under this part.

47 Disclosure of information on the cancer register

- (1) The chief health officer may disclose information on the cancer register about a cancer patient whose usual place of residence is in a State or another Territory to the person responsible for maintaining

a cancer registry (if any) established under a law of the State or other Territory.

- (2) The chief health officer may disclose information on the cancer register to a person, approved in writing by the Minister, who is engaged in—
 - (a) the collection of cancer statistics; or
 - (b) medical research.
- (3) The chief health officer may otherwise only disclose information on the cancer register to a person if the information is disclosed in such a way that it is not possible to identify—
 - (a) the person to whom the information relates; or
 - (b) the doctor who attended the person; or
 - (c) the laboratory, hospital or nursing home who notified the chief health officer of the person's cancer.

48 Refusal of approval of access to registered information

- (1) If the Minister refuses to approve a person under regulation 47 (2) he or she must, within 28 days, give written notice of that refusal to the chief health officer and to the person refused approval.
- (2) A notice of refusal of approval must be in accordance with the requirements of the code of practice in force under the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1989*, section 25B (1).
- (3) Application may be made to the administrative appeals tribunal for a review of a decision of the Minister to refuse approval to a person.

49 Confidentiality

- (1) A person must not, except for these regulations or as required by law, make a record of or divulge or communicate to any person any information, or document, acquired under these regulations.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) This regulation does not affect the operation of any other law relating to the confidentiality of information or documents.

Part 5 Drug preparation and supply

Division 5.1 Application

50 Pharmaceutical businesses responsible for staff compliance

A person carrying on a business involving the preparation, storage or supply of drugs must do everything reasonable to ensure that all persons engaged in the business comply with this part.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Division 5.2 Advertising and supply

51 Sale of injurious drugs, articles and apparatus

- (1) This regulation applies to the advertising or supply of—
 - (a) a drug; or
 - (b) an article or apparatus claimed to relieve human suffering or to cure, overcome or alleviate any physical defect.
- (2) The Minister may, in writing, prohibit the advertising or supply of a drug, article or apparatus that the Minister believes is injurious to life or health or which is useless for the advertised purpose.
- (3) A prohibition under subregulation (2) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

- (4) If the Minister proposes to prohibit the advertising or supply of a drug or thing, the Minister must give prior written notice of the proposal to any person known to the Minister who manufactures, imports, distributes or supplies the drug or thing inviting the person to give a written objection to the Minister (stating the reasons for

objection) within a specified period of not less than 28 days after receiving the notice.

- (5) In deciding whether to prohibit the advertising or supply of a drug or thing, the Minister must consider any objection given as invited under subregulation (4).
- (6) If the advertising or supply of a drug or thing is prohibited under subregulation (2), a person must not—
- (a) advertise or supply the drug or thing; or
 - (b) publish an advertisement for the drug or thing.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (7) Subregulation (6) does not apply to—
- (a) the advertisement of drugs in genuine trade journals; or
 - (b) advertisements consisting of price lists provided by manufacturers to the retail trades only; or
 - (c) the supply of drugs by prescription or order, signed by a doctor or authorised nurse practitioner; or
 - (d) the supply of drugs by a doctor or authorised nurse practitioner to a patient or person acting on behalf of a patient.

52 Supply of disinfectants and proprietary remedies

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, prohibit the supply of—
- (a) a substance or compound as a disinfectant, germicide, antiseptic or preservative; or
 - (b) a patent or proprietary medicine the chief health officer certifies to be harmful to health.
- (2) A prohibition under subregulation (1) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

- (3) A person must not supply a substance, compound or medicine in contravention of a prohibition under subregulation (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) For this regulation:

patent or proprietary medicine means a medicine for external or internal use which the maker or seller has an exclusive right to make under the authority of letters patent, or which is advertised (including an advertisement consisting of a price list, handbill or label) for the prevention, cure or relief of a human ailment or physical defect.

53 Labelling disinfectants, germicides, antiseptics and preservatives

- (1) The chief health officer may, in writing, direct what information and directions are to be placed on labels of packages of disinfectants, germicides, antiseptics or preservatives.

- (2) A direction under subregulation (1) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

- (3) A person must not supply a substance or compound called, described or intended to be used as a disinfectant, deodoriser, germicide, preservative, antiseptic, sanitary powder or sanitary fluid unless the label sets out distinctly and legibly the following information:

- (a) any information or directions required by subregulation (1);
- (b) the name or names of the substance or compound;
- (c) the percentage of active ingredients in the substance or compound.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

54 Supply of adulterated drugs

- (1) A person must not—
- (a) prepare or store a drug so as to adversely affect the quality or potency of the drug; or
 - (b) supply a drug that is prepared or stored in that way.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not supply a drug that contains matter that is inedible, or likely to cause injury if taken by mouth, unless the drug is labelled distinctly and legibly as being unsuitable for administration by mouth.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not—
- (a) prepare a drug so as fraudulently to increase its weight, bulk or measure, or to conceal its inferior quality; or
 - (b) supply a drug that is prepared in that way.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not supply a drug otherwise than in accordance with the instructions of the person to whom it is supplied in any of the following respects:

- (a) nature;
- (b) substance;
- (c) quality;
- (d) weight;
- (e) measure;
- (f) quantity;

(g) composition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Division 5.3 Inspections

55 Inspection of drugs and appliances

- (1) The chief health officer may inspect a drug, article or appliance which is advertised, or offered, for supply for the purpose of curing or alleviating a condition to find out its composition and properties.
- (2) The chief health officer may compare the results of an inspection with any advertisement which relates to the drug, article or appliance.
- (3) The chief health officer may prepare a report of the results of an inspection and comparison including any comment that the chief health officer considers desirable in the public interest.
- (4) The chief health officer may, with the Minister's written approval—
 - (a) publish the report in a newspaper circulating in the ACT, and in any other way considered desirable by the chief health officer; and
 - (b) otherwise make the report available to the public.
- (5) A proceeding may not be brought—
 - (a) against the Territory or any person on the basis of the publication of a report under this regulation; or
 - (b) against the Territory or any other person on the basis of the republication (in whole or in part) of a report published under this regulation.

Division 5.4 Pharmaceutical workers

56 Medical examination of pharmaceutical workers

- (1) This regulation applies if the chief health officer or an authorised medical officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, that a person who prepares, stores or supplies drugs has a condition that may be transmitted to someone else because of that preparation, storage or supply.
- (2) The person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a written direction by a public health officer to have either or both of the following examinations:
 - (a) an examination by the chief health officer or an authorised medical officer on a day, and at a time and place, specified in the direction;
 - (b) a specified clinical or bacteriological examination on a day, and at a reasonable time and place, specified in the direction.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

57 Directions to pharmaceutical workers with transmissible conditions

- (1) This regulation applies if the chief health officer—
 - (a) believes, as a result of an examination mentioned in regulation 56, that the person examined has a condition mentioned in that regulation; and
 - (b) gives the person a written direction not to prepare, store or supply drugs, or handle any equipment for such preparation, storage or supply.
- (2) The person must comply with the direction until—
 - (a) the chief health officer gives the person written notice withdrawing the direction; or

- (b) the person gives the chief health officer a certificate from a doctor certifying that the person does not have a condition mentioned in regulation 56.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

58 Transmissible conditions and bandages

- (1) A person must not prepare, store or supply a drug if he or she—
 - (a) has a condition that may be transmitted to someone else because of that preparation, storage or supply; or
 - (b) is wearing unclean or medicated bandages, and there is, as a result, a reasonably significant risk of contamination of a drug.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) (b) does not apply in relation to the preparation, storage or supply of drugs if the bandages are on the person's hands or wrists, and are, while that activity is being carried out, covered by clean gloves suitable for the activity.

59 Personal cleanliness

While preparing, storing or supplying a drug, a person must be clean and wear clean clothes.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

60 Offensive habits

While preparing, storing or supplying a drug, a person must not smoke or chew tobacco, or spit.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Division 5.5 Equipment and temperature control

61 Keeping equipment clean

A person who prepares, stores, supplies or transports drugs must keep all equipment used for that preparation, storage, supply or transport clean and free from odours.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

62 Temperature control

- (1) A person who prepares, stores or transports a drug must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to ensure that the drug is kept within the manufacturer's recommended storage temperature range.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) If a person who prepares, stores or transports a drug does not keep the drug within the manufacturer's recommended storage temperature range, the person must dispose of the drug.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Division 5.6 Pharmacies

63 Insanitary conditions

- (1) A person carrying on business as a pharmacist must not do so in such a way as to cause an insanitary condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) A person carrying on business as a pharmacist must not do so in a place that is in an insanitary condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Division 5.7 **Miscellaneous**

64 **Supply by self or agent**

A person is taken to supply a drug or article if the person supplies it on his or her own account or as the agent or employee of another person.

Part 6 **General sanitation**

Division 6.1 **Animals and birds**

65 **Keeping animals and birds—insanitary conditions**

- (1) A person must not keep an animal or bird so as to cause an insanitary condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not keep an animal or bird in a place that is in an insanitary condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

66 **Keeping domestic birds**

- (1) This regulation applies to a person keeping domestic birds in the city area other than inside his or her home.

- (2) A person must not, without the written permission of the chief health officer, keep the birds in a yard or run—

(a) smaller than 20m²; or

(b) in a yard or run from which the birds can escape.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) If a person keeps more than 10 birds at a time, the yard or run in which the birds are kept must have an area of at least 10m² for every 5 birds.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not keep a bird in a yard or run closer than 8m to any home, hospital or school building.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (5) A person must, if directed in writing by the chief health officer, remove or alter a yard or run in which birds are kept as directed within a reasonable time after the direction is given.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

67 Animal and bird diseases

- (1) This regulation applies if an animal or bird develops a condition that, in the opinion of the chief health officer based on reasonable grounds—
- (a) is potentially injurious to humans; and
 - (b) represents a serious risk to public health.
- (2) If this regulation applies, the chief health officer may give the keeper of the animal or bird a written direction to destroy the animal or bird within a period specified in the direction.
- (3) If this regulation applies to a dog that has the hydatid disease parasite, the chief health officer may give its keeper a written direction to—
- (a) treat the dog in a manner specified in the direction; or
 - (b) destroy the dog.
- (4) The keeper of an animal or bird must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a notice under this regulation.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Division 6.2 Water supply

68 Protection of water supply

- (1) This regulation applies to a reservoir, dam or water channel of the Canberra water supply system (the *Canberra water supply*).

- (2) A person must not bathe or wash in the Canberra water supply.
Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- (3) A person must not put anything into the Canberra water supply that is detrimental to the quality of the water.
Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution under subregulation (3) for putting a thing into the Canberra water supply if the defendant establishes that the thing was put there in the course of the reasonable grazing or depasturing of animals.

U **Division 6.3** **Toilets**

69 **Toilets not connected to the sewerage system**

If there is, on premises or occupied land, no connection with the sewerage system, the occupier of the premises or land must not install a toilet unless—

- (a) the toilet is connected to a septic tank installation approved by an authorised officer; or
- (b) the toilet is a chemical toilet, or another type of toilet, approved by an authorised officer.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

70 **Installation of septic tanks and chemical toilets**

- (1) A person must not install a septic tank or a chemical toilet unless an authorised officer has given permission under this regulation.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The occupier of a place may apply to an authorised officer for permission to install a septic tank or chemical toilet at the place.

Note If a form is approved under the Act, s 137A (Approved forms) for an application, the form must be used.

- (3) An authorised officer must, on application for the installation of a septic tank or chemical toilet—
 - (a) give permission; or
 - (b) refuse to give permission.
- (4) An authorised officer may, by written notice given to an applicant, require the applicant to provide additional stated information or documents that the authorised officer reasonably needs to decide the application.
- (5) An authorised officer is not required to decide an application until the applicant complies with a requirement to provide additional information or documents.

U 71 Installation of chemical toilets—application of Canberra Sewerage and Water Supply Regulations

The *Water and Sewerage Act 2000* and the *Water and Sewerage Regulations 2001* apply, so far as possible, to the installation of a chemical toilet.

72 Installation of non-chemical, non-flushing toilets

A person must not install a toilet (other than a flushing toilet or a chemical toilet) without the written permission of an authorised officer.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

73 Alteration of septic tanks and non-flushing toilets

A person must not alter the construction of a septic tank or toilet (other than a flushing toilet) without the written permission of an authorised officer.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

U 74 Installation of flushing toilets connected to septic tanks

The *Water and Sewerage Act 2000* and the *Water and Sewerage Regulations 2001* apply, so far as possible, to the installation of a flushing toilet discharging to a septic tank.

U 75 Connections with septic tanks

The *Water and Sewerage Act 2000* and the *Water and Sewerage Regulations 2001* apply to the installation of a connection with a septic tank as if it were a connection with the sewerage system.

76 Directions to replace or alter toilets

- (1) An authorised officer may give the occupier of a place a written direction to alter or replace a toilet, if necessary for compliance with these regulations.
- (2) The occupier must comply with a direction of an authorised officer under subregulation (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Schedule 1 Exclusion from school or home-based care

(see reg 17)

column 1 item	column 2 condition	column 3 exclusion of cases	column 4 exclusion of contacts
1	amoebiasis (entamoeba histolytica)	Exclude until diarrhoea ceases.	Not excluded.
2	campylobacteriosis	Exclude until diarrhoea ceases.	Not excluded.
3	chicken pox (varicella and herpes zoster)	Exclude until the last blister has scabbed over. The child should not continue to be excluded by reason only of some remaining scabs.	Not excluded. Any child with an immune deficiency (eg with leukaemia, or as a result of receiving chemotherapy) should be excluded for their own protection. Urgent medical advice should be sought, and varicella-zoster immunoglobulin (ZIG) administered if necessary.
4	conjunctivitis (acute infectious)	Exclude until discharge from eyes ceases.	Not excluded.
5	cryptosporidiosis	Exclude until diarrhoea ceases.	Not excluded.
6	diarrhoea	Exclude until diarrhoea ceases.	Not excluded.
7	diphtheria	Exclude until— (a) at least 2 negative throat swabs have been taken (the first not less than 24 hours after antibiotic treatment ceases and the second	Exclude family and household contacts until approval to return has been given by the chief health officer.

column 1 item	column 2 condition	column 3 exclusion of cases	column 4 exclusion of contacts
		not less than 48 hours later); and (b) a certificate is provided by a doctor recommending that the exclusion should cease.	
8	giardiasis	Exclude until diarrhoea ceases.	Not excluded.
9	<i>haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (hib) infection	Exclude until a certificate is provided by a doctor recommending that the exclusion should cease.	Not excluded.
10	hand, foot and mouth disease	Exclude if— (a) child is unwell; or (b) the child is drooling, and not all blisters have dried or an exposed weeping blister is not covered with a dressing.	Not excluded.
11	hepatitis A	Exclude for at least 7 days after the onset of jaundice and a certificate is provided by a doctor recommending that the exclusion should cease.	Not excluded.
12	herpes (cold sores)	Exclude young children unable to comply with good hygiene practices while the lesion is weeping. Lesion to be covered by a dressing in all cases, if possible.	Not excluded.

Schedule 1 Exclusion from school or home-based care

column 1 item	column 2 condition	column 3 exclusion of cases	column 4 exclusion of contacts
13	impetigo (school sores)	Exclude until appropriate treatment has begun and sores on exposed surfaces are covered with a watertight dressing.	Not excluded.
14	influenza and influenza-like illnesses	Exclude until well.	Not excluded.
15	leprosy	Exclude until approval to return has been given by the chief health officer.	Not excluded.
16	measles	Exclude for at least 4 days after the rash appears.	<p>(a) Immunised contacts not excluded.</p> <p>(b) Exclude non-immunised contacts until 14 days after the first day of appearance of the rash in the index case.</p> <p>(c) Non-immunised contacts immunised with measles vaccine within 72 hours after their first contact with the index case are not excluded after being immunised.</p> <p>(d) Non-immunised contacts who are given normal human immunoglobulin (NHIG) within 7 days after their first contact with the index case are not</p>

column 1 item	column 2 condition	column 3 exclusion of cases	column 4 exclusion of contacts
			excluded after being given NHIG.
17	meningitis (bacterial)	Exclude until well.	Not excluded.
18	meningococcal infection	Exclude until adequate carrier eradication therapy has begun.	(a) Not excluded if receiving rifampicin or other antibiotic treatment recommended by the chief health officer. (b) Otherwise, excluded until 10 days after last contact with the index case.
19	mumps	Exclude for 9 days after onset of symptoms, or until parotid swelling goes down (whichever is sooner).	Not excluded.
20	poliomyelitis	Exclude for at least 14 days after onset of symptoms and until a certificate is provided by a doctor recommending that the exclusion should cease.	Not excluded.
21	ringworm, scabies, pediculosis (lice), trachoma	Exclude until effective treatment has begun.	Not excluded.
22	rotavirus	Exclude until diarrhoea ceases.	Not excluded.
23	rubella (German measles)	Exclude for 4 days after the appearance of the rash.	Not excluded. Female staff of child-bearing age should ensure that their immune status against rubella is adequate.
24	salmonellosis	Exclude until diarrhoea ceases.	Not excluded.

Schedule 1 Exclusion from school or home-based care

column 1 item	column 2 condition	column 3 exclusion of cases	column 4 exclusion of contacts
25	shigellosis	Exclude until diarrhoea ceases.	Not excluded.
26	streptococcal infection (including scarlet fever)	Exclude until the person has recovered or has received antibiotic treatment for at least 24 hours.	Not excluded.
27	tuberculosis	Exclude until approval to return has been given by the chief health officer.	Not excluded.
28	typhoid and paratyphoid fever	Exclude until a certificate is provided by a doctor recommending that the exclusion should cease.	(a) Not excluded unless the chief health officer notifies the person in charge of the school. (b) If the chief health officer gives notice, exclusion is subject to the conditions in the notice.
29	whooping cough (pertussis)	Exclude for 21 days from start of cough, or for at least 5 days after starting a course of antibiotics recommended by the chief health officer.	Exclude non-immunised household, home-based care and close child-care contacts under 7 years old for 14 days after the last exposure to infection, or until 5 days after starting a course of antibiotics recommended by the chief health officer (whichever is sooner).
30	worms (intestinal)	Exclude until diarrhoea ceases.	Not excluded.

Dictionary

(see reg 2)

Note 1 The Legislation Act contains definitions and other provisions relevant to these regulations.

Note 2 In particular, the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- ACT
- administrative appeals tribunal
- appoint
- chief health officer
- disallowable instrument
- doctor
- document
- function
- nurse
- State
- the Territory.

Note 3 Words and expressions used in these regulations have the same meaning that they have in the *Public Health Act 1997* (see Legislation Act, s 148). In particular, the following terms are defined in the *Public Health Act 1997*, dict:

- authorised officer
- authorised medical officer
- insanitary condition
- transmissible notifiable condition.

abnormal, in relation to test results, means test results that indicate abnormal cell development and appearances in the cervix of the uterus.

building includes a house or place.

cancer means a malignant growth of human tissue that has the potential to invade tissue beyond its site of origin (other than a basal cell carcinoma, or a squamous cell carcinoma, of the skin), and includes leukaemia.

cancer register means the register maintained by the chief health officer under regulation 46.

cervical cancer means a malignant growth of human tissue in the cervix of the uterus that has the potential to invade tissue beyond its site of origin.

cervical cytology register means the register maintained by the chief health officer under regulation 25.

cervical smear means cells scraped from the cervix of a woman for the purpose of cytological examination to determine whether she has cervical cancer or a precursor to cervical cancer.

cervical tissue means cervical tissue taken from a woman to determine whether she has cervical cancer.

chemical toilet means a toilet in which or connected to which there is a receptacle of watertight material containing a chemical which decontaminates and deodorises all urine and faeces put in it.

child-care centre—see the *Children and Young People Act 1999*, section 328.

contact, in relation to a disease or condition, means a person who—

- (a) has been or may have been a source of infection to a person suffering from the disease or condition; or
- (b) has been or may have been exposed to infection by a person with the disease or condition.

domestic bird includes fowl, ducks, geese, turkey, guinea fowl and pigeons.

drug means any substance used for or in the composition of medicine for internal or external use by a person, and includes anaesthetics, antiseptics, cosmetics, deodorants, disinfectants, dusting powders, essences, germicides, narcotics, preservatives, soaps, unguents, vaccines and toilet articles not listed here.

equipment means equipment used for preparing, storing, supplying or transporting drugs, or for keeping drugs free from contamination for the purposes of preparation, supply or transport, and includes the following:

- (a) storage containers;
- (b) implements and tools of trade;
- (c) benches, fittings, appliances and machines;
- (d) vehicles for transporting drugs.

health practitioner means a doctor or a nurse.

home-based care is care provided by someone for monetary or other consideration at a home if the provision of care does not amount to a transfer of parental responsibility.

immunisation record means a record of immunisation in a form approved under the Act, section 137A (Approved forms).

immunised—see regulation 4.

label means a label, tag, brand, mark or statement in writing, including pictorial or other descriptive matter.

laboratory means a place (within or outside the ACT) at which any of the following examinations are undertaken:

- (a) pathological (cytology) examinations of cervical smears;
- (b) pathological (histology) examinations of cervical tissue;
- (c) any other examinations for the detection of cancer.

management committee means the committee maintained by the chief health officer under regulation 31.

member, for division 3.2 (The management committee)—see section 30.

non-immunised child, for a vaccine preventable disease, means—

- (a) a child who does not have an immunisation record for the disease; or
- (b) a child whose immunisation record for the disease indicates that the child is not immunised against the disease.

occupier—see the Act, section 75.

package includes any means by which goods are encased, covered, enclosed, contained or packed.

pathology request form means a pathology request form requesting a pathological (cytology) examination of a cervical smear or a pathological (histology) examination of cervical material.

person in charge, of a school, means—

- (a) the principal teacher; or
- (b) if the school does not have a principal teacher—the person with the most senior administrative responsibility for the school.

place means premises or land.

pre-secondary school means a child-care centre, preschool, kindergarten or primary school.

premises includes a vehicle, vessel or aircraft, and a permanent or temporary structure.

prepare a drug means to prepare the drug for supply, and includes manufacture, manipulate, handle (including with implements), pack and dispense.

refusal of consent marker, on a pathology request form, means a clearly visible marker that may be placed on the form to indicate that the cervical cancer information about the woman is not to be registered on the cervical cancer register.

registrable information, for division 3.1 (Cervical cytology register)—see regulation 22.

responsible, for a person, means responsible for the person's care, support or education.

return to school notice—see regulation 13 (5).

school includes—

- (a) a child-care centre; and
- (b) a preschool; and
- (c) a primary, secondary, technical or private school or a secondary college.

school health direction—see regulation 13 (2).

septic tank means a tank or series of tanks for the sedimentation, disintegration or digestion of sewage.

sewerage system means the sewerage system in the ACT.

store a drug means store the drug for supply.

supply means supply to the public, or supply by wholesale, and includes—

- (a) offer for sale; and
- (b) expose for sale; and
- (c) barter (or offer or expose for barter); and
- (d) exchange (or offer or expose for exchange); and
- (e) supply for value (or offer or expose for supply for value); and
- (f) supply for free (or offer or expose for supply for free).

test results, for a woman, means the results of—

- (a) a pathological (cytology) examination of a cervical smear taken from her; or

(b) a histological examination of cervical tissue taken from her.

toilet means a structure for receiving human urine or faeces, and includes a flushing toilet, chemical toilet and composting toilet.

treatment includes attendance and care.

transport a drug means transport the drug for preparation, storage or supply.

vaccine preventable disease—see regulation 5.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws and expiries are listed in the legislation history and the amendment history. These details are underlined. Uncommenced provisions and amendments are not included in the republished law but are set out in the last endnote.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

2 Abbreviation key

am = amended	ord = ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
ch = chapter	par = paragraph/subparagraph
cl = clause	pres = present
def = definition	prev = previous
dict = dictionary	(prev...) = previously
disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly	pt = part
div = division	r = rule/subrule
exp = expires/expired	reg = regulation/subregulation
Gaz = Gazette	renum = renumbered
hdg = heading	reloc = relocated
IA = Interpretation Act 1967	R[X] = Republication No
ins = inserted/added	RI = reissue
LA = Legislation Act 2001	s = section/subsection
LR = legislation register	sch = schedule
LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996	sdiv = subdivision
mod = modified/modification	sub = substituted
o = order	SL = Subordinate Law
om = omitted/repealed	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be expired

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

3 Legislation history

Public Health Regulations 2000 No 1

notified 14 January 2000 (Gaz 2000 No S2)
reg 1, reg 2 commenced 14 January 2000 (IA s 10B)
remainder (regs 3-95) commenced 15 January 2000 (reg 2)

as amended by

Utilities (Consequential Provisions) Act 2000 No 66 sch 2 pt 5

notified 20 December 2000 (Gaz 2000 No S68)
s 1, s 2 commenced 20 December 2000 (IA s 10B)
sch 2 pt 5 commenced 1 January 2001 (s 2 and Gaz 2000 No S68)

Legislation (Consequential Amendments) Act 2001 No 44 pt 311

notified 26 July 2001 (Gaz 2001 No 30)
s 1, s 2 commenced 26 July 2001 (IA s 10B)
pt 311 commenced 12 September 2001 (s 2 and see Gaz 2001 No S65)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2001 (No 2) No 56 pt 3.42

notified 5 September 2001 (Gaz 2001 No S65)
amdt 3.467 commenced 12 September 2001 (s 2 (2))
pt 3.42 remainder commenced 5 September 2001 (s 2 (1))

Statute Law Amendment Act 2002 No 30 pt 3.56

notified LR 16 September 2002
s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 19 May 1997 (LA s 75 (2))
pt 3.56 commenced 17 September 2002

Statute Law Amendment Act 2002 (No 2) No 49 pt 3.17

notified LR 20 December 2002
s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 7 October 1994 (LA s 75 (2))
pt 3.17 commenced 17 January 2003 (s 2 (1))

Statute Law Amendment Act 2003 A2003-41 sch 3 pt 3.17

notified LR 11 September 2003
s 1, s 2 commenced 11 September 2003 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 3 pt 3.17 commenced 9 October 2003 (s 2 (1))

Nurse Practitioners Legislation Act 2004 A2004-10 pt 10

notified LR 19 March 2004

s 1, s 2 commenced 19 March 2004 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 10 commenced 27 May 2004 (s 2 and CN2004-9)

Construction Occupations Legislation Amendment Act 2004 A2004-13 sch 2 pt 2.23

notified LR 26 March 2004

s 1, s 2 commenced 26 March 2004 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 2 pt 2.23 commences 1 September 2004 (s 2 and see Construction Occupations (Licensing) Act 2004 A2004-12, s 2 and CN2004-8)**4 Amendment history****Dictionary**reg 2 om Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3418
ins A2003-41 amdt 3.348**Notes**

reg 3 sub A2003-41 amdt 3 348

Immunisation against vaccine preventable diseases

reg 4 am Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3419, amdt 1.3420

What is a vaccine preventable disease?

reg 5 am Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3421, amdt 1.3422

What is a child care centre?reg 7 (2), (3) exp 10 May 2000 (reg 7 (3))
om Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.201**Immunisation records kept by pre-secondary schools**

reg 9 am Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.202

Exclusion of children from school

reg 13 am A2003-41 amdt 3.349

Meaning of registrable information for div 3.1

reg 22 hdg sub A2003-41 amdt 3.350

reg 22 am A2003-41 amdt 3.350

Participation in the cervical cancer prevention program

reg 23 am A2003-41 amdt 3.351

Cervical cytology registerreg 25 (3), (4) exp 1 January 2001 (reg 25 (4))
am A2003-41 amdt 3.352

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Use of information on cervical cytology register

reg 26 am Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3423, amdt 1.3424

Establishment

reg 31 (2)-(4) exp 15 January 2002 (reg 31 (4))
sub A2003-41 amdt 3.353

Constitution

reg 32 am Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.203, amdt 3.204

Functions

reg 33 am Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.205

Powers

reg 34 om Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.206

Terms of appointment

reg 35 am Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.207; A2003-41 amdt 3.354

Ending of appointment

reg 37 sub A2003-41 amdt 3.355

Acting members

reg 38 om Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.208

Meetings

reg 39 am Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.209

Notification of pathologist test results

reg 42 am Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3425, amdt 1.3426; A2003-41
amdt 3.356, amdt 3.357

Notification of cancer cases at hospitals and nursing homes

reg 43 am Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3427, amdt 1.3428; A2003-41
amdt 3.358

Cancer register

reg 46 (3), (4) exp 1 January 2001 (see reg 46 (4))

Sale of injurious drugs, articles and apparatus

reg 51 am Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3429, amdt 1.3430; A2004-10
s 38

Supply of disinfectants and proprietary remedies

reg 52 am Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3431, amdt 1.3432

Labelling disinfectants, germicides, antiseptics and preservatives

reg 53 am Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3433, amdt 1.3434

Inspection of drugs and appliances

reg 55 A2003-41 amdt 3.358

Medical examination of pharmaceutical workers

reg 56 am Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.210

Toilets

div 6.3 hdg [note ins A2004-13 amdt 2.86](#)

Installation of septic tanks and chemical toilets

reg 70 am Act 2001 No 44 amdts 1.3435-1.3437

Installation of chemical toilets—application of Canberra Sewerage and Water Supply Regulations

reg 71 am Act 2000 No 66 sch 2 pt 2
[om A2004-13 amdt 2.87](#)

Installation of flushing toilets connected to septic tanks

reg 74 am Act 2000 No 46 sch 2 pt 2
[om A2004-13 amdt 2.88](#)

Connections with septic tanks

reg 75 am Act 2000 No 46 sch 2 pt 2
[om A2004-13 amdt 2.88](#)

Private hospitals

pt 7 hdg exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amdts 1.3438-1.3445)

Expiry

reg 77 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amdts 1.3438-1.3445)

What is a private hospital?

reg 78 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amdts 1.3438-1.3445)

Private hospitals to be registered

reg 79 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amdts 1.3438-1.3445)

Application for registration

reg 80 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amdts 1.3438-1.3445)

Application for renewal or registration

reg 81 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amdts 1.3438-1.3445)

Further information

reg 82 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amdts 1.3438-1.3445)

Registration of private hospital

reg 83 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amdts 1.3438-1.3445)

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Certificate or registration

reg 84 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds 1.3438-1.3445)

Suspension and cancellation or registration

reg 85 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds 1.3438-1.3445)

Inspections

reg 86 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds 1.3438-1.3445)

Provision of hospital equipment

reg 87 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds 1.3438-1.3445)

Patient attendants—transmissible conditions

reg 88 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds 1.3438-1.3445)

Medical record—information

reg 89 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds 1.3438-1.3445)

Inspection of medical records

reg 90 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds 1.3438-1.3445)

Failure to keep medical records accurately

reg 91 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds 1.3438-1.3445)

Communicating information learned from the medical record

reg 92 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds 1.3438-1.3445)

Saving—private hospitals registered before 1 January 2000

reg 93 exp 1 January 2001 (reg 77) (see also Act 2001 No 44
amnds .3438-1.3445)

Miscellaneous

pt 8 hdg om Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3446

Approved forms

reg 94 om Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3448

Repeals

reg 95 om R1 LRA

Repealed regulations

sch 2 om R1 LRA

Dictionary

dict

am Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.211; A2003-41 amdt 3.359, amdt 3.360

def **approved form** om Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3447

def **authorised officer** sub Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.212 om A2003-41 amdt 3.361

def **authorised medical officer** sub Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.212 om A2003-41 amdt 3.361

def **cancer register** sub A2003-41 amdt 3.362

def **cervical cytology register** sub A2003-41 amdt 3.363

def **child-care centre** ins Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.213

def **disallowable instrument** om Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3448

def **doctor** sub Act 2001 No 56 amdt 3.467 om Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.214

def **health practitioner** sub Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.215

def **immunisation** om A2003-41 amdt 3.364

def **immunisation record** sub Act 2001 No 44 amdt 1.3449

def **immunised** ins A2003-41 amdt 3.364

def **insanitary condition** sub Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.216 om A2003-41 amdt 3.365

def **laboratory** am A2003-41 amdt 3.366

def **management committee** sub A2003-41 amdt 3.367

def **medical record** om Act 2001 No 56 amdt 3.467

def **member** ins Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.217

def **occupier** sub Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.218; A2003-41 amdt 3.368

def **private hospital** om Act 2001 No 56 amdt 3.467

def **proprietor** om Act 2002 No 30 amdt 3.635

def **registered nurse** om Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.219

def **registrable information** sub A2003-41 amdt 3.369

def **sewerage system** am A2003-41 amdt 3.370

def **store** sub A2003-41 amdt 3.371

def **transmissible notifiable condition** sub Act 2002 No 49 amdt 3.220 om A2003-41 amdt 3.372

Endnotes

5 Earlier republications

5 Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Since 12 September 2001 every authorised republication has been published in electronic pdf format on the ACT legislation register. A selection of authorised republications have also been published in printed format. These republications are marked with an asterisk (*) in column 1. Except for the footer, electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

Republication No	Amendments to	Republication date
1	Act 2000 No 66	31 March 2000
2	Act 2001 No 56	12 September 2001
3	Act 2002 No 30	25 September 2002
4	A2002-49	17 January 2003
5	A2003-41	9 October 2003

6 Uncommenced amendments

The following amendments have not been included in this republication because they were uncommenced at the republication date:

Construction Occupations Legislation Amendment Act 2004 A2004-13 sch 2 pt 2.23

Part 2.23 Public Health Regulations 2000

[2.86] Division 6.3

after division heading, insert

Note The *Water and Sewerage Act 2000* applies to the installation of a chemical toilet, a flushing toilet discharging to a septic system and a connection to a septic system (see *Water and Sewerage Act 2000*, s 4).

[2.87] Section 71

omit

[2.88] Sections 74 and 75

omit

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