

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

Regulations 1953. No. 13.

Regulations under the Public Health Ordinance 1928-1951.*

I ATHOL TOWNLEY, Minister of State for Social Services, acting for and on behalf of the Minister of State for Health, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the *Public Health Ordinance 1928-1951*, hereby make the following Regulations.

Dated this sixteenth day of September, 1953.

ATHOL TOWNLEY

for and on behalf of the Minister of State for Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LAUNDRIES, DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS AND DYE WORKS) REGULATIONS.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works) Regulations. Citation.

2. The Public Health (Laundries, Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works) Regulations published in the *Gazette* on the thirteenth day of November, 1930, are repealed. Repeal.

3. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears— Definitions.

“chemical substance” means a compound, solvent, dye, soap, soap powder, detergent or other substance capable of being used in laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing;

“infectious disease” has the same meaning as in the Public Health (Infectious and Notifiable Diseases) Regulations and includes a notifiable disease which, in pursuance of those Regulations, is deemed to be an infectious disease;

“laundry” means an establishment at which articles are laundered for reward;

“proprietor” means the person having the management or control of a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works.

4. A proprietor shall not use premises for the purposes of a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works, unless— Premises used for laundry, dry cleaning or dyeing.

(a) the premises are maintained in a clean, serviceable and sanitary condition;

(b) the floors of the premises are of an impervious material and are so drained as to prevent an accumulation of water or other liquid on the floors;

(c) the internal walls of the premises are tiled, or so rendered and painted as to provide an easily cleaned surface;

(d) a supply of clean water under pressure and hand basins are provided for the use of persons employed in the premises;

* Notified in the *Commonwealth Gazette* on 8th October, 1953.

- (e) the sanitary conveniences at the premises are not situated near to a room or place where laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing is carried out; and
- (f) the waste from any laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing is discharged into drains.

Duties of proprietor.

5. A proprietor who uses premises for the purposes of a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works—

- (a) shall not allow water which has been soiled or contaminated, whether by previous use in those premises or otherwise, to be used for laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing in those premises;
- (b) shall not allow cement surfaces or surfaces which are not smooth and easily cleaned to be used in those premises for the reception of articles received for laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing or in the laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing of articles so received;
- (c) shall maintain chemical substances used in those premises in laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing in a clean condition;
- (d) shall clean or have cleaned all receptacles and appliances used in laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing immediately after each use of those receptacles and appliances; and
- (e) shall provide soap and separate clean towels for the use of each employee.

Requirements of Medical Officer of Health to be complied with.

6. The Medical Officer of Health may require a proprietor who uses premises for the purposes of a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works—

- (a) to take such safeguards for the health of persons employed in those premises or the health of customers of the laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works as are specified in the notice;
- (b) to have all receptacles and appliances used in the premises in connexion with laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing cleaned by such methods as are specified in the notice;
- (c) to make such provision with respect to the ventilation and lighting of the premises as is specified in the notice;
- (d) to make such provision with respect to drainage as is specified in the notice; and
- (e) to have the internal walls of the premises repainted as required by the notice.

Self-service laundries.

7. A proprietor who uses premises as a laundry at which equipment is made available for the laundering of articles by his customers shall, in addition to the other requirements of these Regulations—

- (a) provide an adequate supply of clean water maintained at a temperature of not less than one hundred and seventy degrees Fahrenheit;
- (b) have each washing machine efficiently cleaned immediately after each use; and
- (c) provide a supply of clean water under pressure and hand basins for use by persons using the laundry.

8.—(1.) A person shall not send to, or deliver at, a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works for laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing— Contaminated articles.

(a) articles contaminated by human or animal excreta, blood or other discharge; or

(b) articles which have been in contact with a person whom that first-mentioned person knows to be suffering from an infectious disease,

except to, or at, a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works, as the case may be, where a separate room and equipment for the treatment of those articles are provided, and unless the articles are clearly marked or labelled with the word "Contaminated" and are so wrapped that they are not exposed to the air.

(2.) A person shall not launder at a laundry at which equipment is made available by the proprietor for the laundering of articles by the proprietor's customers—

(a) articles contaminated by human or animal excreta, blood or other discharge; or

(b) articles which have been in contact with a person whom that first-mentioned person knows to be suffering from an infectious disease,

except at a laundry where a separate room and equipment for the treatment of those articles are provided.

(3.) A proprietor shall not receive for laundering, dry cleaning or dyeing—

(a) articles contaminated by human or animal excreta, blood or other discharge;

(b) articles which have been in contact with a person whom the proprietor knows to be suffering from an infectious disease; or

(c) articles marked or labelled with the word "Contaminated" in accordance with sub-regulation (1.) of this regulation, unless a separate room and equipment are provided for the treatment of those articles.

(4.) The proprietor of a laundry at which equipment is made available for the laundering of articles by his customers shall not allow a customer to launder in that laundry—

(a) articles contaminated by human or animal excreta, blood or other discharge; or

(b) articles which have been in contact with a person whom the proprietor knows to be suffering from an infectious disease,

unless a separate room and equipment are provided for the treatment of those articles.

9. The Medical Officer of Health may require a proprietor who provides a separate room and equipment for the treatment of articles referred to in the last preceding regulation to comply with directions as to the manner in which those articles are to be treated and the manner in which the equipment used for the treatment of those articles is to be cleaned. Requirements by Medical Officer of Health as to treatment of contaminated articles.

Treatment of
contaminated
articles.

10.—(1.) A proprietor shall not launder, dry clean or dye articles referred to in sub-regulation (3.) of regulation 8 of these Regulations except in the separate room and with the separate equipment provided for that purpose and in accordance with the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2.) A proprietor shall ensure that the laundering in his laundry by a customer of articles referred to in sub-regulation (2.) or (4.) of regulation 8 of these Regulations is carried out in the separate room and with the separate equipment provided for that purpose and in accordance with the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health.

Requirements
of Medical
Officer of
Health to be
notified
in writing.
Inspection.

11. A requirement of the Medical Officer of Health under regulation 6 or regulation 9 of these Regulations shall be made by notice in writing served on the proprietor.

12. An inspector may, at all reasonable times, enter and inspect a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works.

Offences.

13. A person shall not contravene or fail to comply with a provision of these Regulations which is applicable to him.

Penalty: Twenty pounds and, where the offence is a continuing offence, a penalty not exceeding Five pounds for every day during which the offence continues, but so that the total penalty shall not exceed One hundred pounds.