



Australian Capital Territory

Public Health Regulation 2000

SL2000-1

made under the

Public Health Act 1997

Republication No 22

Effective: 1 February 2019 – 22 June 2021

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Last amendment made by [SL2019-2](#)

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Public Health Regulation 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 1 February 2019. It also includes any commencement, amendment, repeal or expiry affecting this republished law to 1 February 2019.

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

Kinds of republications

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws (see the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au):

- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
- unauthorised republications.

The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

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, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. Any uncommenced amendments that affect this republished law are accessible on the ACT legislation register (www.legislation.act.gov.au). For more information, see the home page for this law on the register.

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 the *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

At the republication date, the value of a penalty unit for an offence against this law is \$160 for an individual and \$810 for a corporation (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 133).



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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of regulation

This regulation is the *Public Health Regulation 2000*.

2 Dictionary

The dictionary at the end of this regulation is part of this regulation.

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

For example, the signpost definition '*childcare centre*—see the *Children and Young People Act 2008*, section 733.' means that the term 'childcare centre' is defined in that section and the definition applies to this regulation.

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

3 Notes

A note included in this regulation is explanatory and is not part of this regulation.

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

3A Offences against regulation—application of Criminal Code etc

Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this regulation.

Note 1 Criminal Code

The [Criminal Code](#), ch 2 applies to the following offences against this regulation (see Code, pt 2.1):

- s 66 (4) (Keeping domestic birds).

The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*, *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

Note 2 Penalty units

The [Legislation Act](#), s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties that are expressed in penalty units.

Part 2 Communicable disease control

Division 2.1 Key concepts

4 Immunisation against vaccine preventable diseases

- (1) For this regulation, 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 subsection (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.
- (3) A direction under subsection (2) is a disallowable instrument.

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

5 What is a vaccine preventable disease?

- (1) For this regulation, 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 subsection (2).
- (2) The chief health officer may—
- (a) declare another disease to be a vaccine preventable disease; or
 - (b) declare that a disease (including a disease mentioned in subsection (1) (a) to (i)) is not a vaccine preventable disease.
- (3) A declaration under subsection (2) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the [Legislation Act](#).

6 Obligations on parents, guardians and responsible persons

- (1) For this regulation, 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 this regulation, 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

7A Meaning of *pre-secondary school*—div 2.2

In this division:

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

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 statement verifying 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.

Note It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see [Criminal Code](#), pt 3.4).

- (2) When a child is enrolled at a preschool or childcare 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 section.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution under this section 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 subsection (1), an immunisation record signed by any of the following people 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) an enrolled nurse;
- (d) a midwife;

- (e) 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 section 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 subsection (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 section 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 this regulation; or
- (b) to conduct an epidemiological study.

- (2) The chief health officer may authorise another person under subsection (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 section:

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 people 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 the disease.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

13 Exclusion of children from school

(1) This section 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 1 or more 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 the [Legislation Act](#), pt 19.5.

- (3) A school health direction has effect for a child until the earliest happening 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 restart 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 section does not prevent or limit the operation of any other provision of this part.
- (9) In this section:

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.

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 section 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.

- (3) In this section:

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

school health direction—see section 13 (2).

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 people 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 section applies if a child has a condition mentioned in schedule 1 and has been excluded from school or home-based care, under this regulation, because of the 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 section:

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 people 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 people with the condition.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

20 Contacts of children with sch 1 conditions—precautions

- (1) This section 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 section:

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

Division 2.5 Transmissible notifiable conditions

21 People with transmissible notifiable conditions

- (1) A person who knows or suspects that the person has a transmissible notifiable condition, or knows or suspects that the person 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 section:

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

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 for a notice, the form must be used.

Note 2 For how documents may be given, see the [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 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 section applies if the chief health officer—
 - (a) has been notified by notice under section 42 or section 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 people 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 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 section 47 (2) (the *decision*), the Minister must give a reviewable decision notice to—
- (a) the chief health officer; and
 - (b) the person refused approval.

Note 1 The Minister must also take reasonable steps to give a reviewable decision notice to any other person whose interests are affected by the decision (see *ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008*, s 67A).

Note 2 The requirements for reviewable decision notices are prescribed under the *ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008*.

- (2) The following people may apply to the ACAT for review of the decision:
- (a) the person refused approval;
 - (b) any other person whose interests are affected by the decision.

49 Confidentiality

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

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) This section 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 General

49A Meaning of *prepare*—pt 5

In this part:

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

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 everyone 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 section 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 prohibit the advertising or supply of a drug, article or apparatus that the Minister believes is injurious to life or health or is useless for the advertised purpose.
- (3) A prohibition under subsection (2) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the [Legislation Act](#).

- (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 subsection (4).
- (6) If the advertising or supply of a drug or thing is prohibited under subsection (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.

52 Supply of disinfectants and proprietary remedies

- (1) The Minister may 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 subsection (1) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the [Legislation Act](#).

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

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) For this section:

patent or proprietary medicine means a medicine for external or internal use that the maker or seller has an exclusive right to make under the authority of letters patent, or that 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 direct what information and directions are to be placed on labels of packages of disinfectants, germicides, antiseptics or preservatives.

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

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the [Legislation Act](#).

- (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 subsection (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.

- (4) In this section:

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

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

54 Supply of adulterated drugs

- (1) 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.

- (2) 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 that 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 that 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 section; 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 section.

Division 5.4 Pharmaceutical workers

56 Medical examination of pharmaceutical workers

- (1) This section 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 section applies if the chief health officer—
 - (a) believes, because of an examination mentioned in section 56, that the person examined has a condition mentioned in that section; 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 section 56.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

58 Transmissible conditions and bandages

- (1) A person must not prepare, store or supply a drug if the person—
 - (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) Subsection (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.

Division 5.6 Pharmacies

63 Insanitary conditions

- (1) A person carrying on business as a pharmacist must not do so in a way that causes 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 section applies if a person is keeping domestic birds in the city area other than inside his or her home.

- (2) The chief health officer may give the person a written direction to prevent or remove an insanitary condition.

- (3) The direction must state—

(a) the insanitary condition; and

(b) the steps to be taken to prevent or remove the insanitary condition; and

(c) the period within which the steps must be taken.

- (4) The person must not fail to comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- (6) In this section:

domestic bird includes fowl, duck, goose, turkey, guinea fowl and pigeon.

67 Animal and bird diseases

- (1) This section 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 section 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 section 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 way 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 section.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Division 6.2 Water supply

68 Protection of water supply

- (1) This section 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 subsection (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.

Division 6.3 Toilets

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).

68A Definitions—div 6.3

In this division:

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

septic tank system means a septic tank and associated plumbing work, including—

- (a) upstream drainage (including each toilet) that reticulates waste into the tank; and
- (b) the effluent disposal system downstream from the tank.

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

69 Toilets not connected to the sewerage system

If there is, on premises or occupied land, no connection with the sewerage system in the ACT, 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 system or a chemical toilet unless an authorised officer has given permission under this section.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

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

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

- (3) An authorised officer must, on application for the installation of a septic tank system 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.

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 system or toilet (other than a flushing toilet) without the written permission of an authorised officer.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

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 this regulation.
- (2) The occupier must comply with a direction of an authorised officer under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Schedule 1 Exclusion from school or home-based care

(see s 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 only because of some remaining scabs. | Not excluded. Any child with an immune deficiency (eg with leukaemia, or because 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. |

| column 1 item | column 2 condition | column 3 exclusion of cases | column 4 exclusion of contacts |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| 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 not less than 48 hours later); and (b) a certificate is provided by a doctor recommending that the exclusion should cease. | Exclude family and household contacts until approval to return has been given by the chief health officer. |
| 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. |

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 |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| 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. |
| 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. | (a) Immunised contacts not excluded. (b) Exclude non-immunised contacts until 14 days after the first day of appearance of the rash in the index case. |

| column 1 item | column 2 condition | column 3 exclusion of cases | column 4 exclusion of contacts |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | | | (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. |
| | | | (d) Non-immunised contacts who are given normal human immunoglobulin (NHIG) within 7 days after their first contact with the index case are not 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. |

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 |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| 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. |
| 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. |

| column 1 item | column 2 condition | column 3 exclusion of cases | column 4 exclusion of contacts |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 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 childcare 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 s 2)

Note 1 The [Legislation Act](#) contains definitions and other provisions relevant to this regulation.

Note 2 For example, the [Legislation Act](#), dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- ACAT
- ACT
- appoint
- chief health officer
- disallowable instrument
- doctor
- document
- function
- nurse
- pharmacist
- reviewable decision notice
- State
- the Territory.

Note 3 Words and expressions used in this regulation have the same meaning that they have in the [Public Health Act 1997](#) (see [Legislation Act](#), s 148). For example, the following terms are defined in the [Public Health Act 1997](#), dict:

- authorised officer
- authorised medical officer
- contact
- insanitary condition
- occupier
- place
- premises
- public health
- public health officer
- transmissible notifiable condition.

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 section 46.

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

childcare centre—see the [Children and Young People Act 2008](#), section 733.

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.

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 other toilet articles.

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.

immunised—see section 4.

laboratory means a place (within or outside the ACT) where any examinations for the detection of cancer are undertaken.

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.

pre-secondary school, for division 2.2 (Immunisation)—see section 7A.

prepare a drug, for part 5 (Drug preparation and supply)—see section 49A.

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

school includes—

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

septic tank, for division 6.3 (Toilets)—see section 68A.

septic tank system, for division 6.3 (Toilets)—see section 68A.

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).

toilet, for division 6.3 (Toilets)—see section 68A.

treatment includes attendance and care.

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

vaccine preventable disease—see section 5.

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

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 are not included in the republished law. The details of these laws are underlined in the legislation history. Uncommenced expiries are underlined in the legislation history and amendment history.

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

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

3 Legislation history

This regulation was originally the *Public Health Regulations 2000*. It was renamed under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

Public Health Regulation 2000 SL2000-1

notified 14 January 2000 ([Gaz 2000 No S2](#))
s 1, s 2 commenced 14 January 2000 (IA s 10B)
remainder commenced 15 January 2000 (s 2)

as amended by

[Utilities \(Consequential Provisions\) Act 2000 A2000-66 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 A2001-44 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 \(No 2\) A2001-56 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 A2002-30 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 \(No 2\) A2002-49 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))

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

Nurse Practitioners Legislation Act Amendment 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 commenced 1 September 2004 (s 2 and see
[Construction Occupations \(Licensing\) Act 2004 A2004-12, s 2 and
CN2004-8](#))

Statute Law Amendment Act 2005 A2005-20 sch 3 pt 3.46

notified LR 12 May 2005
s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 8 March 2005 (LA s 75 (2))
sch 3 pt 3.46 commenced 2 June 2005 (s 2 (1))

Public Health Amendment Regulation 2006 (No 1) SL2006-48

notified LR 2 November 2006
s 1, s 2 commenced 2 November 2006 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 3 November 2006 (s 2)

Health Legislation Amendment Act 2006 (No 2) A2006-46 sch 2 pt 2.16

notified LR 17 November 2006
s 1, s 2 commenced 17 November 2006 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 2 pt 2.16 commenced 18 November 2006 (s 2 (1))

Public Health Amendment Regulation 2007 (No 1) SL2007-42

notified LR 20 December 2007
s 1, s 2 commenced 20 December 2007 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 21 December 2007 (s 2)

Children and Young People (Consequential Amendments) Act 2008 A2008-20 sch 4 pt 4.21

notified LR 17 July 2008
s 1, s 2 commenced 17 July 2008 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 4 pt 4.21 commenced 27 February 2009 (s 2 (5) and see [Children
and Young People Act 2008 A2008-19, s 2 and CN2008-17](#) (and see
[CN2008-13](#)))

Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2008 A2008-26 sch 2 pt 2.21

notified LR 14 August 2008
s 1, s 2 commenced 14 August 2008 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 2 pt 2.21 commenced 14 February 2009 (s 2 and LA s 79)

ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Legislation Amendment Act 2008 (No 2) A2008-37 sch 1 pt 1.84

notified LR 4 September 2008
s 1, s 2 commenced 4 September 2008 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.84 commenced 2 February 2009 (s 2 (1) and see [ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008 A2008-35](#), s 2 (1) and [CN2009-2](#))

Public Health (Community Pharmacy Ownership) Amendment Regulation 2012 (No 1) SL2012-30

notified LR 29 June 2012
s 1, s 2 commenced 29 June 2012 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 2 July 2012 (s 2)

Public Health (Community Pharmacy Ownership) Amendment Regulation 2013 (No 1) SL2013-4

notified LR 28 February 2013
s 1, s 2 commenced 28 February 2013 (LA s 75 (1))
remainder commenced 1 March 2013 (s 2)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2013 (No 2) A2013-44 sch 1 pt 1.5, sch 3 pt 3.17

notified LR 11 November 2013
s 1, s 2 commenced 11 November 2013 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 1 pt 1.5, sch 3 pt 3.17 commenced 25 November 2013 (s 2)

Red Tape Reduction Legislation Amendment Act 2016 A2016-18 sch 3 pt 3.35

notified LR 13 April 2016
s 1, s 2 commenced 13 April 2016 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 3 pt 3.35 commenced 27 April 2016 (s 2)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2017 A2017-4 sch 3 pt 3.21

notified LR 23 February 2017
s 1, s 2 commenced 23 February 2017 (LA s 75 (1))
sch 3 pt 3.21 commenced 9 March 2017 (s 2)

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

Public Health Amendment Regulation 2017 (No 1) SL2017-36

notified LR 30 November 2017

s 1, s 2 commenced 30 November 2017 (LA s 75 (1))

remainder commenced 1 December 2017 (s 2)

Public Health Amendment Regulation 2019 (No 1) SL2019-2

notified LR 31 January 2019

s 1, s 2 commenced 31 January 2019 (LA s 75 (1))

remainder commenced 1 February 2019 (s 2)

4 Amendment history

Name of regulation

s 1 am R8 LA

Dictionary

s 2 om [A2001-44](#) amdt 1.3418
ins [A2003-41](#) amdt 3.348
am [A2008-20](#) amdt 4.52

Notes

s 3 sub [A2003-41](#) amdt 3 348

Offences against regulation—application of Criminal Code etc

s 3A ins [SL2007-42](#) s 4

Immunisation against vaccine preventable diseases

s 4 am [A2001-44](#) amdt 1.3419, amdt 1.3420; [A2013-44](#)
amdt 3.160

What is a vaccine preventable disease?

s 5 am [A2001-44](#) amdt 1.3421, amdt 1.3422; [A2013-44](#)
amdt 3.161

What is a child care centre?

s 7 (2), (3) exp 10 May 2000 (s 7 (3))
om [A2002-49](#) amdt 3.201

Meaning of *pre-secondary school*—div 2.2

s 7A ins [A2017-4](#) amdt 3.110

Provision of immunisation history on enrolment at school

s 8 am [A2008-20](#) amdt 4.54; [A2013-44](#) amdt 3.162; [A2016-18](#)
amdt 3.167, amdt 3.168

Immunisation records kept by pre-secondary schools

s 9 am [A2002-49](#) amdt 3.202; [A2006-46](#) amdt 2.41; pars renum
R11 LA

Exclusion of children from school

s 13 am [A2003-41](#) amdt 3.349; [A2013-44](#) amdt 3.163; [A2017-4](#)
amdt 3.111

Enforcement of exclusion

s 14 am [A2017-4](#) amdt 3.112

Cervical cytology register

pt 3 hdg sub [SL2017-36](#) s 4
om [SL2019-2](#) s 4

Cervical cytology register

div 3.1 hdg om [SL2017-36](#) s 5

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Definitions—pt 3

- s 22 hdg sub [A2003-41](#) amdt 3.350; [A2017-4](#) amdt 3.113
s 22 am [A2003-41](#) amdt 3.350; [SL2006-48](#) s 4; [A2017-4](#) amdt 3.114
om [SL2019-2](#) s 4
def **abnormal** ins [A2017-4](#) amdt 3.115
om [SL2019-2](#) s 4
def **management committee** ins [A2017-4](#) amdt 3.115
om [SL2017-36](#) s 6
def **pathology request form** ins [A2017-4](#) amdt 3.115
om [SL2017-36](#) s 6
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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. Electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

| Republication No | Amendments to | Republication date |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | A2000-66 | 31 March 2000 |
| 2 | A2001-56 | 12 September 2001 |
| 3 | A2002-30 | 25 September 2002 |
| 4 | A2002-49 | 17 January 2003 |
| 5 | A2003-41 | 9 October 2003 |
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| 7 | A2004-13 | 1 September 2004 |
| 8 | A2004-13 | 3 November 2004 |
| 9 | A2005-20 | 2 June 2005 |
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| 12 | SL2007-42 | 21 December 2007 |
| 13 | A2008-37 | 2 February 2009 |
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| 16 | SL2012-30 | 2 July 2012 |
| 17 | SL2013-4 | 1 March 2013 |
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| 20 | A2017-4 | 9 March 2017 |
| 21 | SL2017-36 | 1 December 2017 |

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