

Health Act 1956

1956 No 65

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to public health

[25 October 1956

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 Short Title and commencement

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Health Act 1956.
- (2) Except as provided in section 113 hereof, this Act shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1957.

2 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Aerodrome has the same meaning as in the [Civil Aviation Act 1990]:

Aircraft has the same meaning as in the [Civil Aviation Act 1990]:

Animal includes any bird, reptile, amphibian, or insect:

Board: *Definition Repealed*

Carrier, in relation to any infectious disease, means any person having in his blood, or in his nose or throat, or in his excretions, or in his discharges, the specific infectious agent of that disease, though he may exhibit no other sign or symptom of that disease:

Chemical works: *Definition Repealed*

Cleansing, in relation to any building, includes lime-washing, papering, painting, and the destruction of vermin:

Communicable disease includes any infectious disease, tuberculosis, venereal disease, and any other disease declared by the Governor-General, by Order in Council, to be a communicable disease for the purposes of this Act:

Contact, in relation to any infectious disease, means any person who has been exposed to risk of infection from an infectious disease within a period not exceeding the prescribed period of incubation of that disease:

[craft means an aircraft, ship, or other device or machine, that can be used to carry or transport people or goods—

- (a) by air; or
- (b) on or under water]

[Director-General means the chief executive under the State Sector Act 1988 of the Ministry of Health; and, in relation to any power or function delegated by that chief executive, includes any person to whom that chief executive has delegated that power or function:]

[district health board means a district health board established by or under section 19 of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000]

Dwellinghouse means any building, tent, caravan, or other structure or erection, whether permanent or temporary, that is used or intended to be used in whole or in part for human habitation, and includes the land and any outbuildings and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith:

[Environmental Health Officer means an Environmental Health Officer appointed under section 28 of this Act or a Health Protection Officer:]

[epidemic management notice means a notice under section 8(1) of the Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006]

[epidemic notice means a notice under section 5(1) of the Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006]

[Health Protection Officer means a person designated by the Director-General as a Health Protection Officer under this Act:]

[hospital means a hospital care institution within the meaning of section 58(4) of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001]

Infectious disease means any disease for the time being specified in Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 1 to this Act:

Inspector: *Definition Repealed*

Inspector of Health: *Definition Repealed*

[local authority means a territorial authority within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002]

Medical Officer of Health means the Medical Officer of Health appointed under this Act for a health district, ... and includes any Deputy Medical Officer of Health; and, for the purposes of Part 4 of this Act, ... includes any medical practitioner acting under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health:

[medical practitioner means a health practitioner who is, or is deemed to be, registered with the Medical Council of New Zealand continued by section 114(1)(a) of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 as a practitioner of the profession of medicine.]

Minister means the Minister of Health:

[Ministry of Health means the department of the Public Service referred to by that name; and **Ministry** has a corresponding meaning:]

Notifiable disease means any notifiable infectious disease, and any disease for the time being specified in Schedule 2 to this Act:

Notifiable infectious disease means any infectious disease for the time being specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to this Act:

Noxious or offensive gas: *Definition Repealed*

Offensive trade means any trade, business, manufacture, or undertaking for the time being specified in Schedule 3 to this Act:

Owner, in relation to any land or premises, means the person for the time being entitled to receive the rent of the land or premises, whether on his own account or as the agent of or trustee for any other person, or who would be so entitled if the land or premises were let at a rent, and includes any person for the time being registered under the Land Transfer Act 1952 as the proprietor of the land or premises:

[passenger, in relation to a craft means any person in or on it who is not a member of its crew]

[personal health has the same meaning as in section 6(1) of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000]

[personal health services has the same meaning as in section 6(1) of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000]

Port Health Officer: *Definition Repealed*

Premises includes a ship or an aircraft:

Prescribed means prescribed by this Act or by regulations or bylaws thereunder:

[public health has the same meaning as in section 6(1) of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000]

[public health services has the same meaning as in section 6(1) of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000]

[quarantinable disease means a disease stated in Part 3 of Schedule 1]

Ship includes every description of vessel used in navigation:

Smoke includes any fumes, gases, dust, soot, grit, or other matters produced in the process of combustion:

Venereal disease means gonorrhoea, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, syphilis, soft chancre, venereal warts, or venereal granuloma.

- (2) If, in any proceedings for an offence against this Act or against any regulations thereunder, a question arises as to whether or not any person is a contact, as defined in subsection (1) of this section, the question shall be determined in accordance with the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

- [(3) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, amend Part 3 of Schedule 1 by adding or omitting the name of a disease, or substituting a new name for a disease.]

3 Power of Governor-General in Council to amend Schedules

The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council,—

- (a) Add to or omit from any of the lists of notifiable infectious diseases, infectious diseases, and notifiable diseases set out in Schedules 1 and 2 to this Act the name or description of any disease; or
- (b) Add to or omit from the list of offensive trades set out in Schedule 3 to this Act, or the list of chemical works set out in Schedule 4 to this Act, or the list of noxious or offensive gases set out in Schedule 5 to this Act, the name or description of any trade, business, manufacture, undertaking, works, gas, or fumes,—

or otherwise amend any such list, and every such Order in Council shall have effect according to its tenor.

Part 1 Administration

(s 3A to s 22J)

[Ministry] of Health

[3A Function of Ministry in relation to public health

Without limiting any other enactment or rule of law, and without limiting any other functions of the Ministry or of any other person or body, the Ministry shall have the function of improving, promoting, and protecting public health.]

[3B Director of Public Health

- (1) There shall be a Director of Public Health, who shall be appointed under the State Sector Act 1988 by the Director-General.
- (2) The Director of Public Health shall have the function of advising the Director-General on matters relating to public health, including—
 - (a) Personal health matters relating to public health; and
 - (b) Regulatory matters relating to public health.
- (3) Nothing in this section—
 - (a) Limits any other enactment or rule of law; or
 - (b) Limits the functions of the Ministry or of any other person or body.]

[3C Director-General to produce annual report on current state of public health

- (1) Without limiting [[section 43 of the Public Finance Act 1989]], the Director-General shall in each year give to the Minister a report on the current state of public health in New Zealand.
- (2) The Minister shall lay a copy of the report before the House of Representatives not later than the 12th sitting day of the House of Representatives after the date on which the Minister receives the report.]

[3D Director of Public Health may provide advice or reports to Minister

- (1) Without limiting section 3B of this Act, the Director of Public Health may from time to time, on the Director's own initiative (but only after consultation with the Director-General) or at the request of the Minister given after consultation with the Director-General,—
 - (a) Advise the Minister on any matter relating to public health;
 - (b) Report to the Minister on any matter relating to public health.
- (2) In exercising the functions of the Director under this section, the Director shall not be responsible to the Director-General, but shall act independently.
- (3) Nothing in subsection (2) of this section limits the responsibility of the Director of Public Health to the Director-General for the efficient, effective, and economical management of the activities of the Director of Public Health.]

[3E Public Health Group

- (1) There shall be a division of the Ministry called the Public Health Group.
- (2) The Public Health Group shall consist of such employees of the Ministry as the Director-General from time to time determines.
- (3) The Public Health Group shall have the function of advising the Director-General on matters relating to public health, including—
 - (a) Personal health matters relating to public health; and
 - (b) Regulatory matters relating to public health.
- (4) Nothing in this section—
 - (a) Limits any other enactment or rule of law; or
 - (b) Limits the functions of the Ministry or of any other person or body.]

[3F Public Health Group to consult

In order to ensure that the views of the public, persons involved in the provision of [[personal health services and public health services]], and other persons are able to be considered in the formulation of the Public Health Group's advice to the Director-General under section 3E(3) of

this Act, the Public Health Group shall institute a programme of regular consultation with such members of the public, persons involved in the provision of [personal health services and public health services], and other persons as the Director-General (after consultation with the Minister) considers appropriate, but nothing in this section shall be taken to require such consultation before each and every occasion on which such advice is formulated.]

4 Department of Health (*Repealed*)

5 Director-General of Health (*Repealed*)

5A Deputy Directors-General and Assistant Directors-General of Health (*Repealed*)

5B Delegation of powers by Director-General (*Repealed*)

6 Other officers and employees (*Repealed*)

6A Part-time Deputy Medical Officers of Health (*Repealed*)

7 Principal functions of Department (*Repealed*)

[7A Medical Officers of Health and other officers

(1) The Director-General shall from time to time designate as Medical Officers of Health such persons as, in the opinion of the Director-General, are required.

[(2) Each such person designated as a Medical Officer of Health shall be a medical practitioner suitably qualified and experienced in public health medicine.]

(3) The Director-General shall, at the time of designation of a Medical Officer of Health, determine the health district or health districts within which the powers and duties of that Medical Officer of Health may be exercised or performed.

(4) The Director-General shall from time to time designate as Health Protection Officers such persons as, in the opinion of the Director-General, are required.

(5) Notwithstanding any other enactment, the Director-General may from time to time designate, as officers who have functions, duties, or powers under any enactment administered by the Ministry that is specified in the designation, such persons as, in the opinion of the Director-General, are required.

(6) Any designation by the Director-General under this section of any person as a Medical Officer of Health, Health Protection Officer, or other officer may be made on such terms and conditions as the Director-General considers appropriate; and that person shall exercise the functions, duties, and powers of that office in accordance with any direction of the Director-General.

(7) Where by virtue of any enactment, a reasonable belief in any particular state of affairs is a prerequisite for the exercise of any power by a Medical Officer of Health, Health Protection Officer, or other officer designated by the Director-General, it shall be sufficient if that officer exercises that power at the direction of the Director-General (or any other person designated by the Director-General for the purposes of this subsection) so long as, at the time of giving the direction, the Director-General or other person held such a belief in that state of affairs.]

8 Conservation of public health in areas outside jurisdiction of local authorities

(1) The [improvement, promotion, and protection of] public health in any outlying islands or other areas that are not for the time being within the jurisdiction of any local authority or of any Harbour Board shall be a function of the [Ministry], which for the purposes of this section shall be deemed to be a local authority.

(2) The powers of the [Ministry] for the purposes of this section shall be exercisable by the Director-General or by any other officer or officers of the [Ministry] acting with the authority of the Director-General.

(3) The Governor-General may by Order in Council make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to this section, and by any such Order in Council may apply, with the necessary modifications, any other regulations made under this Act.

(4) Any regulations made for the purposes of this section may prescribe reasonable fees to be payable by the owners or occupiers of lands within any area over which the [Ministry] has jurisdiction in accordance with this section, for the purpose of recouping the expenditure incurred by the [Ministry] in the exercise of its functions in such areas. All fees payable in accordance with such regulations shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Crown. For the purposes of this subsection, the term **occupier**, in relation to any land, includes a person in temporary occupation thereof, whether or not that person is in occupation as of right.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this section and to any regulations for the time being in force thereunder, all expenses incurred by the [Ministry] in the exercise of its powers and functions under this section shall be paid out of money to be appropriated by Parliament.

- 9 **Delegation of powers by Minister (*Repealed*)**
- 9A **Advisory Committees and subcommittees (*Repealed*)**
- 10 **Annual Report (*Repealed*)**
- 11 **Board of Health (*Repealed*)**
- 11A **Chairman and Deputy Chairman (*Repealed*)**
- 12 **Remuneration and travelling allowances (*Repealed*)**
- 13 **Meetings and procedure of Board (*Repealed*)**
- 14 **Seal of Board (*Repealed*)**
- 15 **Secretary to Board (*Repealed*)**
- 16 **Functions of Board (*Repealed*)**
- 17 **Board may be appointed as a Commission of Inquiry (*Repealed*)**
- 18 **Committees of Board (*Repealed*)**
- [18A **Ad hoc subcommittees (*Repealed*)**

Health districts

[19 **Health districts**

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, the Director-General may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare New Zealand or any part of New Zealand to be divided into health districts, with such names and boundaries as the Director-General thinks fit.
- (2) The boundaries of every health district shall be fixed by reference to the boundaries of the territorial authority districts comprised therein, and shall vary with any alteration in such last-mentioned boundaries.
- (3) In no case shall part only of any territorial authority district be included within the boundaries of a health district.]

20 **Medical Officer of Health for every health district (*Repealed*)**

21 **Evidence of authority of Medical Officer or [Health Protection Officer]**

The fact that any Medical Officer of Health or any [Health Protection Officer] exercises his functions in any health district shall be sufficient evidence of his authority to do so.

[22 **Certain officers to have functions of Medical Officers of health**

- (1) Every person who holds the office of Director-General of Health shall, if that person is a medical practitioner suitably experienced and qualified in public health medicine, have all the functions of a Medical Officer of Health, and may exercise those functions in any part of New Zealand.
- (2) Every person who holds the office of Director-General of Health and is not a medical practitioner suitably experienced and qualified in public health medicine shall designate a medical practitioner or medical practitioners who is or are employed in the Ministry and who is or are suitably experienced and qualified in public health medicine to exercise the functions of a Medical Officer of Health in any part of New Zealand.]

[22A **Powers of Departmental Officers under Factories and Commercial Premises Act 1981 (*Repealed*)**

[Personal information

[22B **Interpretation**

In this section and sections 22C to [[22H]] of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Agency has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Privacy Act 1993:

Crown health enterprise: *Definition Repealed*

Disability services: *Definition Repealed*

Document has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Official Information Act 1982:

[[**Funder:** *Definition Repealed*]]

[[**Health Benefits Limited** has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Health Sector (Transfers) Act 1993]]

[[**Health Funding Authority:** *Definition Repealed*]]

Health information, in relation to an identifiable individual, means—

- (a) Information about the health of that individual, including that individual's medical history:
- (b) Information about any disabilities that individual has, or has had:
- (c) Information about any [[services]] that are being provided, or have been provided, to that individual:
- (d) Information provided by that individual in connection with the donation, by that individual, of any body part, or any bodily substance, of that individual:
- (e) For the purposes of section 22E of this Act and for that purpose only, information—

- (i) Derived from the testing or examination of any body part, or any bodily substance, donated by an individual; or
- (ii) Otherwise relating to any part or substance so donated, or relating to the donor and relevant (whether directly or indirectly) to the donation:

Health services: *Definition Repealed*

[[Hospital and health service: *Definition Repealed*]]

Individual means a natural person, and includes a deceased natural person:

Public Health Commission: *Definition Repealed*

Purchaser: *Definition Repealed*

Regional health authority: *Definition Repealed*

Representative, in relation to any individual, means,—

- (a) Where the individual is dead, that individual's personal representative:
- (b) Where the individual is under the age of 16 years, that individual's parent or guardian:
- (c) Subject to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this definition, where the individual is unable to give his or her consent or authority, a person appearing to be lawfully acting on the individual's behalf or in that individual's interests.

[[services has the same meaning as in section 6(1) of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000.]]]

[22C Disclosure of health information

- (1) Any person (being an agency that provides [[services or arranges the provision of services]]) may disclose health information—
 - (a) If that information—
 - (i) Is required by any person specified in subsection (2) of this section; and
 - (ii) Is required (or, in the case of the purpose set out in paragraph (j) of that subsection, is essential) for the purpose set out in that subsection in relation to the person so specified; or
 - (b) If that disclosure is permitted—
 - (i) By or under a code of practice issued under section 46 of the Privacy Act 1993; or
 - (ii) If no such code of practice applies in relation to the information, by any of the information privacy principles set out in section 6 of that Act.
- (2) The persons and purposes referred to in subsection (1)(a) of this section are as follows:
 - (a) Any medical officer of a [[prison within the meaning of the Corrections Act 2004]], for the purposes of exercising or performing any of that person's powers, duties, or functions under that Act:
 - (b) Any probation officer within the meaning of the [[Corrections Act 2004]], for the purposes of exercising or performing any of that person's powers, duties, or functions under [[any enactment]]:
 - (c) A Social Worker or a Care and Protection Co-ordinator within the meaning of the Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989, for the purposes of exercising or performing any of that person's powers, duties, or functions under that Act:
 - (d) Any employee of the [[department for the time being responsible for the administration of the Social Security Act 1964]], for the purposes of administering section 75 of the Social Security Act 1964:
 - (e) Any member of the New Zealand Defence Force, for the purposes of administering the Armed Forces Discipline Act 1971 or the Defence Act 1990:
 - (f) Any member of the Police, for the purposes of exercising or performing any of that person's powers, duties, or functions:
 - (g) Any employee of the Ministry of Health, for the purposes of—
 - (i) Administering this Act or the Hospitals Act 1957; or
 - (ii) Compiling statistics for health purposes:
 - [[h) Any employee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry authorised by the chief executive of that Ministry to receive the information, for the purposes of administering the Meat Act 1981 or the Animal Products Act 1999:]]
 - (i) Any employee of [[the New Zealand Transport Agency]], for statistical or research purposes in relation to road safety or the environment:
 - [[j) any employee of a district health board, for the purposes of exercising or performing any of that board's powers, duties, or functions under the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000.]]
- (3) For the purposes of principle 11(d) of the Privacy Act 1993, the disclosure of health information about an individual may be authorised—
 - (a) By that individual personally, if he or she has attained the age of 16 years; or
 - (b) By a representative of that individual.]

[22D Duty to provide health information

- [[(1) The Minister may at any time, by notice in writing, require any [district health board] to provide, in such manner as may from time to time be required, such returns or other information as is specified in the notice concerning the condition or treatment of, or the [services] provided to, any individuals in order to obtain statistics for health purposes or for the purposes of advancing health knowledge, health education, or health research.]]
- [[(2) Subject to subsection (3), it is the duty of a [district health board] to provide the returns or other information specified in a notice given to it under subsection (1) within such time, and in such form, as is specified in the notice.]]
- (3) No information that would enable the identification of an individual may be provided under this section unless—
- The individual consents to the provision of such information; or
 - The identifying information is essential for the purposes for which the information is sought.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(a) of this section, consent to the provision of information may be given—
- By the individual personally, if he or she has attained the age of 16 years; or
 - By a representative of that individual.]

[22E Duty to provide information for purposes of blood collection

The Minister may, at any time, by notice in writing, require a [[district health board]] to provide to an entity appointed under [[section 63 of the Human Tissue Act 2008]], in such manner as the Minister specifies in the notice, such information as is specified in the notice, being health information of the kind referred to in paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of the definition of that term in section 22B.]

[22F Communication of information for diagnostic and other purposes

- (1) Every person who holds health information of any kind shall, at the request of the individual about whom the information is held, or a representative of that individual, or any other person that is providing, or is to provide, [[services]] to that individual, disclose that information to that individual or, as the case requires, to that representative or to that other person.
- (2) A person that holds health information may refuse to disclose that information under this section if—
- That person has a lawful excuse for not disclosing that information; or
 - Where the information is requested by someone other than the individual about whom it is held (not being a representative of that individual), the holder of the information has reasonable grounds for believing that that individual does not wish the information to be disclosed; or
 - Refusal is authorised by a code of practice issued under section 46 of the Privacy Act 1993.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a) of this section, neither—
- The fact that any payment due to the holder of any information or to any other person has not been made; nor
 - The need to avoid prejudice to the commercial position of the holder of any information or of any other person; nor
 - The fact that disclosure is not permitted under any of the information privacy principles set out in section 6 of the Privacy Act 1993—
- shall constitute a lawful excuse for not disclosing information under this section.
- (4) Where any person refuses to disclose health information in response to a request made under this section, the person whose request is refused may make a complaint to the Privacy Commissioner under Part 8 of the Privacy Act 1993, and that Part of that Act, so far as applicable and with all necessary modifications, shall apply in relation to that complaint as if the refusal to which the complaint relates were a refusal to make information available in response to an information privacy request within the meaning of that Act.
- (5) Nothing in subsection (4) of this section limits any other remedy that is available to any person who is aggrieved by any refusal to disclose information under this section.]

[22G Inspection of records

- [[(1) In this section, **provider** means a person who has claimed payment for services from 1 or more of the following:
- the Ministry of Health;
 - a district health board;
 - the Health Funding Authority or a person authorised by the Health Funding Authority to make payments;
 - a regional health authority or a person authorised by a regional health authority to make payments;
 - a hospital and health service;
 - a Crown health enterprise;
 - an area health board;
 - a hospital board;
 - the Department of Health.]]

[[(2) Every provider must, forthwith after a request by the Director-General or the chief executive of a district health board or of Health Benefits Limited, make available any records of the provider that relate to the services concerned for inspection—

- (a) by a person authorised in writing by the Director-General or the chief executive of the district health board or Health Benefits Limited (as the case may be) for this purpose, being a person who holds a professional qualification relevant to the services provided by the provider or any other person the Director-General or the chief executive considers appropriate; and
 - (b) for the purpose of verifying the claim for payment.]]
- [[3) Any person authorised in accordance with subsection (2) to inspect the records of a provider may copy or take notes of those records for the purposes of the inspection.]]]

[22H Anonymous health information

Notwithstanding any enactment, rule of law, or other obligation, any person may supply to any other person health information that does not enable the identification of the individual to whom the information relates.]

[22I Offence to fail to retain health information (*Repealed*)

[22J Expiry of section 22I

Section 22I of this Act shall expire with the close of—

- (a) The 31st day of December 1996; or
 - (b) Such earlier date as may be appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council,—
- whichever is the earlier, and on—
- (c) The 1st day of January 1997; or
 - (d) The day after any date appointed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section,—
- whichever is the earlier, section 22I of this Act shall be deemed to have been repealed.]

Part 2 Powers and duties of local authorities

(s 23 to s 69)

23 General powers and duties of local authorities in respect of public health

Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of every local authority to [improve, promote, and protect] public health within its district, and for that purpose every local authority is hereby empowered and directed—

- (a) To appoint all such [Environmental Health Officers] and other officers and servants as in its opinion are necessary for the proper discharge of its duties under this Act:
- (b) To cause inspection of its district to be regularly made for the purpose of ascertaining if any nuisances, or any conditions likely to be injurious to health or offensive, exist in the district:
- (c) If satisfied that any nuisance, or any condition likely to be injurious to health or offensive, exists in the district, to cause all proper steps to be taken to secure the abatement of the nuisance or the removal of the condition:
- (d) Subject to the direction ... of the Director-General, to enforce within its district the provisions of all regulations under this Act for the time being in force in that district:
- (e) To make bylaws under and for the purposes of this Act or any other Act authorising the making of bylaws for the protection of [public health]:
- [(f) To furnish from time to time to the Medical Officer of Health such reports as to diseases[, drinking water,] and sanitary conditions within its district as the Director-General or the Medical Officer of Health may require.]

24 Governor-General may exempt certain local authorities (*Repealed*)

Sanitary works

25 Local authority to provide sanitary works

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term **sanitary works** means—
 - (a) Drainage works, sewerage works, and works for the disposal of sewage;
 - (b) Waterworks;
 - (c) Works for the collection and disposal of refuse, nightsoil, and other offensive matter;
 - (d) Sanitary conveniences for the use of the public;
 - (e) Swimming baths;
 - (f) Dressing sheds;
 - (g) *Repealed*.
 - (h) Cemeteries;
 - (i) Crematoria;
 - (j) Disinfecting and cleansing stations established under this Act; and
 - (k) Any other works declared by the Governor-General by Order in Council to be sanitary works,

and includes all lands, buildings, machinery, reservoirs, dams, tanks, pipes, and appliances used in connection with any such sanitary works.

- (2) The [Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*,] from time to time require any local authority to provide for the benefit of its district, whether within or beyond the boundaries thereof, such sanitary works as the [Minister] may specify in the requisition or to alter or extend any sanitary works previously provided by the local authority. Any requisition issued under this subsection may specify a time, not being less than 3 months after the service of the requisition, within which proposals for the carrying out of the work shall be submitted to the [Director-General] under this section, and may contain such general directions relating to the carrying out of the work, including a direction as to the amount of expenditure to be incurred, as the [Director-General] thinks fit.
- (3) Any 2 or more local authorities may with the [Director-General's] approval, and shall if so required by the [Director-General], combine for the purpose of providing, altering, or extending any sanitary works pursuant to this section; and where they have combined or have been required to combine for that purpose a requisition under subsection (2) of this section may be issued to them jointly, and any reference in subsections (4) to (9) of this section to a local authority shall be construed accordingly.
- (4) Every requisition issued under this section shall be in writing ... and shall be served on the local authority.
- (5) Any such requisition as aforesaid may at any time in like manner be withdrawn or modified by a further requisition under this section: Provided that—
 - (a) A requisition shall not, without the consent of the local authority to which it was issued, be modified or withdrawn after the [Director-General] has approved the proposals of that local authority:
 - (b) The modification of a requisition shall not prejudice the local authority's right to [raise a loan under section 27(2)].
- (6) Any local authority to which a requisition is issued shall within the time specified in the requisition submit to the [Director-General] proposals for the provision, alteration, or extension of sanitary works in accordance with the requisition. The proposals shall include plans and specifications of the works and all other particulars of the work to be carried out, and an estimate of its cost.
- (7) The [Director-General] may approve the proposals with or without modifications, which may include conditions subject to which the work is to be carried out, and the local authority shall carry out the work in accordance with the proposals as approved.
- (8) If the local authority fails to submit proposals within the time specified in the requisition, or if the [Director-General] does not approve the proposals, the [Director-General] may [himself] make proposals, and any proposals so made by the [Director-General] shall have effect as if made and submitted by the local authority.
- (9) Before making or modifying any proposals the [Director-General] shall send a draft of the proposals or modifications to the local authority and shall give the local authority an opportunity of making representations in relation to the draft. Notice of the [Director-General's] final determination on the proposals shall be served on the local authority.
- (10) Any expenses actually incurred by the [Director-General] in making or modifying proposals under this section, together with a reasonable charge for services rendered by any officer or employee of the [Director-General] or of any Government Department in connection therewith, shall be defrayed by the local authority concerned in the proposals or, if there are 2 or more local authorities concerned, by those authorities in such proportions as the [Director-General] may, in default of agreement, determine. The expenses actually incurred may be paid in the first instance out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.
- [11] Any expenses so paid and any charges so made for services may be recovered as a debt due from the local authority or authorities to the Crown or may be deducted from any money payable by the Crown to the local authority or authorities.]
- (12) Any person authorised in writing in that behalf by the Medical Officer of Health may at any time during the office hours of a local authority, but not so as to interfere unreasonably with the carrying out of his duties by any officer of that local authority, inspect all documents in the local authority's possession relating to any sanitary works which it is proposed, whether under this section or otherwise, to provide, alter, or extend.
- (13) The obligation of a local authority to comply with the provisions of this section and with any requisition issued under this section shall not be limited by the fact that the local authority may not be empowered by any Act other than this Act to undertake works of the kind referred to in the requisition.

26 Appeal against requisition or determination of Board of Health (*Repealed*)

27 Local authority may raise loans for sanitary works

- (1) All sanitary works within the meaning of this Act shall be deemed to be public works within the meaning of the [Public Works Act 1981].
- [2] Any local authority required by the Minister to provide, alter, or extend any sanitary works under this Act may raise a loan for that purpose.]

[27A Grants and subsidies for refuse disposal works, sewerage works, and water supplies

- (1) There may from time to time be paid to any local authority, out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, towards the cost of the investigation, planning, and construction of public water supplies, refuse disposal works, sewerage works, and works for the disposal of sewage by the local authority such sums by way of grant, subsidy, or otherwise as the Minister may think fit in the particular case.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the term **local authority** includes the Auckland Regional Authority.]

Appointment of [Environmental Health Officers]

[28 Appointment of Environmental Health Officers by local authorities

- (1) For the purposes of this Part of this Act, every local authority shall, subject to the provisions of any regulations made under this Act, appoint one or more Environmental Health Officers, being not less in any case than the number required in that behalf by the Director-General.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (1) of this section or in any other enactment, the Minister may at any time, acting on the recommendation of the Director-General, by notice in writing given to 2 or more local authorities, require those local authorities to combine to appoint an Environmental Health Officer upon and subject to such terms and conditions as to payment of the salary and expenses of the Environmental Health Officer, and as to the apportionment of his or her duties among the local authorities, as may be agreed upon between the local authorities:

Provided that no local authority whose district has a population of 15,000 or more shall be required, without its consent, to combine with any other local authority to appoint an Environmental Health Officer.
- (3) If the local authorities to whom any such notice is given fail to agree on any question relating to the salary, expenses, or apportionment of duties of any such Environmental Health Officer, the question shall be determined by the Director-General. If any such local authority is dissatisfied with the determination of the Director-General, it may appeal to the Minister against the determination by notice in writing given within one month after it has received notice of the Director-General's determination. Notice of the appeal shall at the same time be given to the other local authorities who are parties to the dispute. On any such appeal the Minister may either confirm the Director-General's determination or vary it as the Minister thinks fit, and the Minister's decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute.
- (4) Every Environmental Health Officer appointed under subsection (2) of this section shall be deemed for the purposes of this Part of this Act to be the Environmental Health Officer for each of the districts of the local authorities by whom he or she is appointed.
- (5) While any regulations are in force under this Act prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons appointed as Environmental Health Officers, no person shall be appointed by any local authority as an Environmental Health Officer who is not qualified for appointment as such in accordance with those regulations.
- (6) If any local authority fails to appoint or to continue to employ such number of Environmental Health Officers as the Director-General may require, or fails to appoint an Environmental Health Officer when required to do so by the Minister as aforesaid, any Health Protection Officer authorised in that behalf by the Director-General may carry out the duties of an Environmental Health Officer within the district of that local authority; and in any such case the salary and expenses of that Health Protection Officer for the period during which he or she so acts, or such proportion thereof as the Director-General may appoint, shall be payable by the local authority, and may be recovered accordingly as a debt due to the Crown, or may be deducted from any money payable to that local authority out of the Crown Bank Account or any departmental bank account.
- (7) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, any local authority may with the approval of the Director-General, instead of appointing any Environmental Health Officer as aforesaid, pay into the Crown Bank Account from time to time such sums as may be agreed on between the Director-General and the local authority towards the salary and expenses of a Health Protection Officer; and in any such case the powers, functions, and duties of an Environmental Health Officer within the district of that local authority shall be exercised and performed by such Health Protection Officer as for the time being is authorised in that behalf by the Director-General.
- (8) No agreement entered into by a local authority for the purposes of subsection (7) of this section shall, except with the concurrence of the Director-General, be terminated unless at least 12 months' notice in writing of intention to terminate the agreement has been given to the Director-General by the local authority.]

Nuisances

29 Nuisances defined for purposes of this Act

Without limiting the meaning of the term **nuisance**, a nuisance shall be deemed to be created in any of the following cases, that is to say:

- (a) Where any pool, ditch, gutter, watercourse, sanitary convenience, cesspool, drain, or vent pipe is in such a state or is so situated as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health:
- (b) Where any accumulation or deposit is in such a state or is so situated as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health:
- (c) Where any premises, including any accumulation or deposit thereon, are in such a state as to harbour or to be likely to harbour rats or other vermin:
- (d) Where any premises are so situated, or ... are in such a state, as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health:
- (e) *Repealed.*
- (f) Where any building or part of a building is so overcrowded as to be likely to be injurious to the health of the occupants, or does not, as regards air space, floor space, lighting, or ventilation, conform with the requirements of this or any other Act, or of any regulation or bylaw under this or any other Act:
- (g) Where any factory, workroom, shop, office, warehouse, or other place of trade or business is not kept in a clean state, and free from any smell or leakage from any drain or sanitary convenience:
- (h) Where any factory, workroom, shop, office, warehouse, or other place of trade or business is not provided with appliances so as to carry off in a harmless and inoffensive manner any fumes, gases, vapours, dust, or impurities generated therein:

- (i) Where any factory, workroom, shop, office, warehouse, or other place of trade or business is so overcrowded while work is carried on therein, or is so badly lighted or ventilated, as to be likely to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein:
- (j) Where any buildings or premises used for the keeping of animals are so constructed, situated, used, or kept, or are in such a condition, as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health:
- (k) Where any animal, or any carcass or part of a carcass, is so kept or allowed to remain as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health:
- [(ka) Where any noise or vibration occurs in or is emitted from any building, premises, or land to a degree that ... is likely to be injurious to health:]
- (l) Where any trade, business, manufacture, or other undertaking is so carried on as to be unnecessarily offensive or likely to be injurious to health:
- (m) Where any chimney, including the funnel of any ship [and] the chimney of a private dwelling-house, sends out smoke in such quantity, or of such nature, or in such manner, as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health, or in any manner contrary to any regulation [or Act of Parliament]:
- (n) Where the burning of any waste material, rubbish, or refuse in connection with any trade, business, manufacture, or other undertaking produces smoke in such quantity, or of such nature, or in such manner, as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health:
- (o) Where any street, road, right of way, passage, yard, premises, or land is in such a state as to be offensive or likely to be injurious to health:
- (p) Where any well or other source of water supply, or any cistern or other receptacle for water which is used or is likely to be used for domestic purposes or in the preparation of food, is so placed or constructed, or is in such a condition, as to render the water therein offensive, or liable to contamination, or likely to be injurious to health:
- (q) Where there exists on any land or premises any condition giving rise or capable of giving rise to the breeding of flies or mosquitoes or suitable for the breeding of other insects, or of mites or ticks, which are capable of causing or transmitting disease.

30 Penalties for permitting or causing nuisances

- (1) Every person by whose act, default, or sufferance a nuisance arises or continues, whether that person is or is not the owner or occupier of the premises in respect of which the nuisance exists, commits an offence against this Act.
- (2) Whenever, after any conviction of any offence under this section, the person convicted can lawfully abate the nuisance and fails or neglects, or continues to fail or neglect, to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed a further offence and shall be liable therefor under subsection (1) of this section.

31 Provisions of this Act as to nuisances to be in addition to other rights

The provisions of this Act relating to nuisances shall be deemed not to abridge or affect any right, remedy, or proceeding under any other Act or at law or in equity:

Provided that no person shall be punished for the same offence both under the provisions of this Act and under any other enactment or any bylaw.

32 Provisions of this Act as to nuisances to apply to Crown

The provisions of this Act relating to nuisances including any regulations or bylaws thereunder, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided therein, apply to nuisances created by the Government or by any [employee] thereof in his capacity as such [employee].

33 Proceedings in respect of nuisances

- (1) All proceedings under this Act in respect of nuisances shall be heard and determined by a [District Court] presided over by a [District Court Judge] alone.
- (2) The Court, if satisfied that a nuisance exists on the premises, or that, though abated, it is likely to recur, may by order—
 - (a) Require the owner and the occupier to abate the nuisance effectively:
 - (b) Prohibit the recurrence of the nuisance:
 - (c) Both require the abatement and prohibit the recurrence of the nuisance:
 - (d) Specify the works to be done in order to abate the nuisance or prevent its recurrence, and the time within which they shall be done.
- (3) If the Court is of opinion that by reason of the nuisance any dwelling or other building is unfit for human occupation, it may, by the same or any subsequent order, prohibit the use thereof for that purpose until the nuisance has been effectively abated to its satisfaction, or until provision has been made to its satisfaction to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance.
- (4) Any order made under subsection (3) of this section may be rescinded by the Court when it is satisfied that the nuisance has been effectively abated, or, as the case may be, that due provision has been made to prevent its recurrence; but until the order is rescinded it shall not be lawful to let or occupy the house or building to which the order relates.
- (5) Every person commits an offence against this Act who makes default in duly complying with any order made under the foregoing provisions of this section.
- (6) If the default consists of not doing the works necessary in order to abate the nuisance effectively, or to prevent its recurrence, the local authority, or the Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the local authority, shall cause the works to be done at the expense in all things of the owner and the occupier, who shall be jointly and severally liable for the cost of the works.

- (7) If there is no known owner or occupier of the land or premises on which any such nuisance as aforesaid exists, or if the owner or occupier cannot be found, the Court may by order direct that the nuisance be abated by the local authority or Medical Officer of Health at the expense of the local authority.
- (8) All expenses incurred by or on behalf of the local authority under this section, together with reasonable costs in respect of the services of the local authority, shall be recoverable from the owner or the occupier of the premises in respect of which they are incurred as a debt due to the local authority, and until paid they shall by virtue of this Act be deemed to be a charge on the land on which the premises are situated.
- (9) All materials, refuse, and things removed by the local authority or the Medical Officer of Health in abating any such nuisance or doing any such works as aforesaid shall be sold, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as the local authority or the Medical Officer of Health thinks fit. All money arising therefrom shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of the expenses incurred, and the surplus, if any, shall be carried to the account of the fund or rate applicable to works relating to sanitation, or, if there is no such fund or rate, shall form part of the general funds of the local authority.
- (10) In any proceedings under this section the [District Court Judge] may himself examine the premises or authorise any other person to do so, and may direct the owner and the occupier of any other premises to be summoned in respect of the nuisance, and join them as parties to the proceedings.

34 Power to abate nuisance without notice

- (1) Where by reason of the existence of a nuisance on any premises within the district of any local authority immediate action for the abatement of the nuisance is necessary in the opinion of the Engineer or [Environmental Health Officer] of the local authority, the Engineer or [Environmental Health Officer], with such assistants as may be necessary, and without notice to the occupier, may enter on the premises and abate the nuisance.
- (2) All expenses incurred in the abatement of a nuisance under this section shall be recoverable from the owner or the occupier of the premises in respect of which they are incurred, as a debt due to the local authority.

35 Proceedings when nuisance caused by default outside district

In any case where it appears that a nuisance existing within the district of a local authority is wholly or partly caused by some act or default outside the district, proceedings may be taken against any person in respect of that act or default in the same manner and with the same incidents and consequences as if the act or default were wholly inside the district.

Refuse and sanitary services

36 Local authorities to make provision for removal of refuse, etc (*Repealed*)

37 Further provisions as to removal of refuse, etc (*Repealed*)

38 Right of local authority to use portion of reserve for depot (*Repealed*)

Buildings

39 Requirements of dwellinghouses as to supply of water and sanitary conveniences

- (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to erect or rebuild any building intended for use as a dwellinghouse, or for any person to sell, or let, or sublet, or permit to be occupied as a dwellinghouse, any building or part of a building, unless in every such case sufficient provision is made in accordance with [the building code and the [[Building Act 2004]]] for the following matters, that is to say:
- (a) An adequate and convenient supply of [water that is potable (as defined in section 69G),] available for the inmates of the dwelling:
 - (b) Suitable appliances for the disposal of refuse water in a sanitary manner:
 - (c) Sufficient sanitary conveniences available for the inmates of the dwelling.
- (2) Every person commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding [\$500] who contravenes or fails to comply in any respect with any of the provisions of this section.
- (3) Where any building intended for use as a dwellinghouse is erected or rebuilt in contravention of this section, or where any building or part of a building is let or sublet as a dwellinghouse in contravention of this section, the owner of the building, or, in the case of any such subletting as aforesaid, the person for the time being entitled to receive the rent payable in respect of the subletting, shall be liable, in addition to any penalty under the last preceding subsection, to a fine not exceeding [\$50] for every day during which the building so erected or rebuilt or any part thereof, or, as the case may be, the building or part thereof so let or sublet, is inhabited while not in conformity with the requirements of this section.

40 Sanitary requirements for business premises (*Repealed*)

41 Owners or occupiers may be required to cleanse premises

- (1) If any local authority is of opinion that the cleansing of any premises is necessary for preventing danger to health or for rendering the premises fit for occupation, it may cause an order (in this section referred to as a cleansing order) to be served on the owner or occupier of the premises requiring him to cleanse the same in the manner and within the time specified in the order in that behalf.
- (2) If the person on whom the cleansing order is served does not comply therewith, the local authority may cause the premises to be cleansed in the manner specified in the order at the cost in all things of the owner or occupier.
- (3) Every person commits an offence against this Act who fails to comply with any cleansing order served on him under this section.

42 Local authority may require repairs and issue closing order

- (1) This section shall apply in any case where the Medical Officer of Health, or the Engineer of any local authority, or any other officer of a local authority duly authorised in that behalf, gives to the local authority a certificate to the effect—
- (a) *Repealed.*
 - (b) That any dwellinghouse within that district is, by reason of its situation or ... insanitary condition, likely to cause injury to the health of any persons therein, or otherwise unfit for human habitation; or
 - (c) *Repealed.*
 - (d) *Repealed.*
 - [(e) That any dwellinghouse within that district does not comply with any regulations made under section 120C of this Act.]
- (2) In any case to which this section applies, the local authority may, and shall if so required by the [Director-General], cause to be served on the owner of the premises, or his agent, a notice in writing requiring the owner to carry out any repairs, alterations, or works specified in the notice (hereinafter referred to as a repair notice) within a time to be specified in the notice, and stating that if the notice is not complied with [an offence is committed and] a closing order may be issued under this section. If the owner is not the occupier of the premises a copy of the notice shall be served on the occupier (if any). A copy of the notice shall also be served on every person having a registered interest in the land under any mortgage or other encumbrance.
- (3) Where any such notice is not complied with to the satisfaction of the local authority, the local authority may, and shall if so required by the [Director-General], issue an order (hereinafter referred to as a closing order) prohibiting the use of the premises for human habitation or occupation from a time to be specified in the order (being not less than 21 days after the issue of the order) until such repairs, alterations, or works as may be specified in the closing order have been carried out to the satisfaction of the local authority. The closing order shall be served forthwith on the occupier of the premises; and if the occupier is not the owner a copy shall be served on the owner or his agent. If the premises are unoccupied, the closing order shall be served on the owner or his agent. A copy of the closing order shall also be served on every person having a registered interest in the land under any mortgage or other encumbrance.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (2) or subsection (3) of this section, the Director-General may in any case to which this section applies, if in his opinion a closing order should be issued immediately, direct the local authority to issue a closing order under the said subsection (3) without first giving notice under the said subsection (2); and thereupon the local authority shall issue and serve a closing order accordingly.
- (5) If the owner of any premises to which this section applies cannot be found, or is out of New Zealand and has no known agent in New Zealand, the occupier (if any) of the premises shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be the agent of the owner.
- [(6) Without limiting anything in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, every owner commits an offence against this Act who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a repair notice served on the owner under subsection (2) of this section.]

43 Appeal against closing order

- (1) The owner or occupier of any premises in respect of which a closing order is issued, or any person having a registered interest in the land under any mortgage or other encumbrance, may appeal against the closing order by applying to a [District Court], within 14 days after the service on him of the closing order, or, as the case may be, the copy of the closing order, for an order cancelling or modifying the closing order.
- (2) Pending the determination of any such application the closing order shall be deemed to be suspended.
- (3) On the hearing of the application the Court, whose decision shall be final, may cancel the closing order, or may confirm it either absolutely or subject to such modifications and conditions as the Court thinks fit.
- (4) Every application to the Court under this section shall be made and dealt with by way of originating application, on notice, under the rules of procedure for the time being in force under the [District Courts Act 1947], and the provisions of those rules shall apply accordingly.

44 Issue of closing order by Medical Officer of Health

- (1) Where a local authority fails to issue a repair notice or a closing order when required or directed to do so under section 42 of this Act, the Medical Officer of Health, when authorised to do so by the Director-General, may issue a repair notice or, as the case may require, a closing order, which shall be served in the same manner and shall have the same effect, and, in the case of a closing order, shall be subject to appeal in the same manner, as if it were a repair notice or a closing order issued by the local authority, and the provisions of this Act relating thereto, so far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, shall apply accordingly.
- [(2) All costs incurred by or against the Medical Officer of Health on any appeal under this section shall be recoverable from the local authority as a debt due to the Crown or may be deducted from any money payable by the Crown to the local authority.]

45 Determination of closing order

- (1) As soon as the repairs, alterations, or works specified in a closing order have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Engineer or other authorised officer of the local authority or, as the case may require, the Medical Officer of Health, the local authority or Medical Officer of Health shall cancel the closing order, which shall then cease to have any force or effect.
- (2) Every person aggrieved by any refusal or failure of the local authority or Medical Officer of Health to cancel a closing order under this section may appeal against that refusal or failure by applying to a [District Court] for an order cancelling the closing order.
- (3) Every such application to the Court shall be made and dealt with in the same manner as if it were an appeal against the issue of a closing order.

(4) On the hearing of any such application the Court, whose decision shall be final, may make such order as it thinks fit.

46 Closing order for premises owned by local authority

(1) This section shall apply to any premises, including any dwellinghouse, owned by any local authority.

(2) Where in respect of any premises to which this section applies the Medical Officer of Health gives to the Director-General a certificate to the effect of any of the provisions of paragraphs (a)[, (b), and (e)] of subsection (1) of section 42 of this Act, the Director-General may ... cause to be served in respect of the premises a repair notice and, in default of compliance therewith by the local authority, a closing order. A repair notice and a closing order under this section shall be served in the same manner and shall have the same effect and, in the case of a closing order, be subject to appeal and be cancelled in the same manner, as if it were a repair notice or a closing order issued by a local authority, and the provisions of this Act relating thereto, so far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, shall apply accordingly.

47 Failure to comply with closing order

Every person commits an offence against this Act who, being the owner or occupier of any premises in respect of which a closing order is in force—

(a) Inhabits or occupies the premises or any part thereof; or

(b) Permits or suffers any other person to inhabit or occupy the premises or any part thereof.

48 Local authority may require demolition (*Repealed*)

49 District Court may make demolition order (*Repealed*)

50 Issue of requisition by Medical Officer of Health (*Repealed*)

51 Enforcement of demolition order (*Repealed*)

52 Offences in respect of requisition or demolition order (*Repealed*)

53 Restriction on use of materials for building (*Repealed*)

[53A Mortgagee may do acts required of owner

(1) Where, by or under any of [[sections 41, 42, 44, and 46]] of this Act, the owner of any dwellinghouse or other premises is required to do any act or thing, and the owner fails or refuses to do that act or thing, any mortgagee of the land on which the dwellinghouse or other premises is situated may do the act or thing.

(2) Notwithstanding any covenant or agreement to the contrary, any expenses incurred by any mortgagee pursuant to this section shall be recoverable by the mortgagee from the owner as a debt due to the mortgagee by the owner.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2) of this section, on notice in writing to the mortgagor by the mortgagee, any such expenses incurred by the mortgagee shall be deemed to be added to the principal sum owing under the mortgage and to be secured thereby; and, if the mortgagor is not the owner, the amount so deemed to be added shall be recoverable by the mortgagor from the owner as a debt due to the mortgagor by the owner.

(4) The exercise by a mortgagee of the powers conferred by this section shall not relieve any person from liability to any penalty for failure to comply with the requirements of any of the provisions of this Act specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(5) In this section the term **mortgagee**, in relation to a dwellinghouse, means a mortgagee of the land under a mortgage that is registered under the Deeds Registration Act 1908 or the Land Transfer Act 1952, or in respect of which a caveat is lodged with the appropriate District Land Registrar; and includes the holder of any charge on the land that is duly registered pursuant to the Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928.]

[53B Provisions where owner is a trustee

Where any owner who is a trustee is served with an order or a notice under any of sections 41, 42, 44, [[and 46]] of this Act, he may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the instrument (if any) creating the trust,—

(a) Carry out such ... works as are specified in the notice:

(b) Demolish the dwellinghouse or other premises to which the order or notice relates and, if he thinks fit, erect another dwellinghouse or other premises in substitution therefor, or sell the land on which the dwellinghouse or other premises were erected:

(c) Pay or apply any capital money subject to the same trust for or towards any such purpose:

(d) Raise any money required for or towards any such purpose by obtaining an advance from the [[local authority]] or by sale, conversion, calling in, or mortgage of all or any part of the property subject to the same trust and for the time being in possession.]

[53C Advances by local authority to owners

A local authority may make advances to any owner upon whom an order or notice is served under any of sections 41, 42, 44, and 46 to enable that owner to comply in all respects with the requirements of the order or notice.]

Offensive trades

54 Restrictions on carrying on offensive trade

(1) No person shall establish any offensive trade within the district of any local authority, or erect or extend any premises for the purposes of or in connection with any offensive trade, except with the prior consent in writing of the local authority and of the Medical Officer of Health and subject to such conditions as the local authority or the Medical Officer of Health may impose. For the purposes of this

subsection a person who recommences an offensive trade in any premises after not less than 2 years' disuse of those premises for the purposes of any such trade shall be deemed to establish an offensive trade.

- (2) Where any local authority consents to the establishment of any offensive trade under this section, and the premises or proposed premises on which the offensive trade is to be carried on are or will be situated within [8 kilometres] of any part of the boundary of the district of any other local authority, the consenting local authority shall forthwith give notice in writing to that other local authority of the fact that the consent has been given. In any such case, the consent shall not take effect until after the expiry of 3 months from the date of the notice or, if within that period that other local authority gives notice of appeal under section 55 of this Act, until the appeal is heard and the consent is confirmed by the Board of Appeal:

Provided that if within the said period of 3 months that other local authority notifies the consenting local authority that it does not intend to appeal against the consent, the consent shall thereupon take effect.

- (3) No person shall carry on any offensive trade except on premises for the time being registered by the local authority in accordance with regulations made under this Act.
- (4) No person shall carry on any offensive trade established in contravention of subsection (1) of this section, or carry on any offensive trade in any premises erected or extended in contravention of that subsection.
- (5) Any local authority may, in its discretion, refuse to register or to renew the registration of any premises under this section, and, subject to any regulations made under this Act, may impose such conditions as it thinks fit in respect of the registration or renewal of registration of the premises.

- (6) Every person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply in any respect with any provision of this section or any condition prescribed under this section commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding [\$1,000] and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding [\$100] for every day on which the offence has continued.

- [(7) Nothing in this section relating to local authorities (including consents and registration) shall apply to any offensive trade where a resource consent for that activity has been granted under the Resource Management Act 1991.]

55 Appeal against decision of local authority or Medical Officer of Health

- (1) Any person who is aggrieved by the refusal of any local authority or of the Medical Officer of Health to consent to the establishment of any offensive trade or to the erection or extension of any premises, or by the refusal of any local authority to register or renew the registration of any premises, under section 54 of this Act, may, within 3 months after being notified of the refusal, give notice of appeal, in writing, to the Minister, who shall take all steps necessary to constitute a Board of Appeal under section 124 of this Act, and the provisions of that section shall apply accordingly. One of the assessors under that section shall be appointed on the recommendation of the local authority or, as the case may require, the Director-General, and the other on the recommendation of the appellant.
- (2) Where any local authority consents to the establishment of any offensive trade under section 54 of this Act, and the premises or proposed premises on which the offensive trade is to be carried on are or will be situated within [8 kilometres] of any part of the boundary of the district of any other local authority, that other local authority may, within 3 months after the date of the notice given to it under subsection (2) of that section, give notice of appeal, in writing, to the Minister, who shall take all steps necessary to constitute a Board of Appeal under section 124 of this Act, and the provisions of that section shall apply accordingly. One of the assessors under that section shall be appointed on the recommendation of the consenting local authority and the other on the recommendation of the appellant.

56 Repealed.

Animals

57 Local authority may restrict keeping of animals (Repealed)

58 Restrictions on establishment of stock saleyards

- (1) No person shall establish any stock saleyard within the district of any local authority, or extend any stock saleyard, except with the prior consent in writing of the local authority and of the Medical Officer of Health and subject to such conditions as the local authority or the Medical Officer of Health may impose. For the purposes of this subsection a person who uses any premises as a stock saleyard after not less than 2 years' disuse of those premises for the purposes of such a saleyard shall be deemed to establish a stock saleyard.
- (2) No person shall use any premises as a stock saleyard unless the premises are for the time being registered by the local authority as a stock saleyard in accordance with regulations made under this Act.
- (3) Any local authority may refuse to register or to renew the registration of any premises under this section if—
- (a) The Medical Officer of Health certifies that the premises are maintained in an insanitary condition; and
 - (b) The owner or occupier of the premises, after the certificate is given, fails to comply with a requisition from the local authority requiring the carrying out of such sanitary improvements as the Medical Officer of Health deems necessary.
- (4) Every person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply in any respect with any provision of this section or any condition prescribed under this section commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding [\$1,000] and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding [\$100] for every day on which the offence has continued.
- (5) For the purposes of this section, the expression **stock saleyard** means any premises used or intended to be used as a saleyard for cattle, horses, sheep, swine, or goats.

59 Appeal against decision of local authority or Medical Officer of Health

Any person who is aggrieved by the refusal of any local authority or of the Medical Officer of Health to consent to the establishment or extension of any stock saleyard or by the refusal of any local authority to register or renew the registration of any premises, under section 58 of this Act may, within 3 months after being notified of the refusal, give notice of appeal, in writing, to the Minister, who shall take all steps necessary to constitute a Board of Appeal under section 124 of this Act, and the provisions of that section shall apply accordingly. One of the assessors under that section shall be appointed on the recommendation of the local authority or, as the case may require, the Director-General, and the other on the recommendation of the appellants.

Pollution of watercourses, etc**60 Pollution of water supply**

- (1) Every person commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding [\$1,000] who directly or indirectly pollutes the water supply of the district of any local authority, or any portion of that supply, in such a manner as to make the water dangerous to health, or offensive, or unfit for domestic use.
- [(2) Every person commits an offence, and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, who directly or indirectly pollutes any watercourse that passes through a borough, town district, urban area of the district of a district council, or a community within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1974, whether or not that watercourse forms part of the water supply of the borough, town district, urban area, or community, unless he satisfies the Court that no part of the watercourse within the limits of the borough, town district, urban area, or community is thereby made dangerous to health or offensive.]
- [(3) In subsection (2) of this section the term **urban area**, in relation to the district of a district council, means a part of the district that immediately before the constitution of the district was a borough or town district or part of a borough or town district.]

61 Control of watercourses, etc

- (1) *Repealed.*
- (2) The Governor-General may, if he thinks fit in the interests of public health, by Order in Council declare that any specified watercourse, stream, lake, or other source of water supply, or any specified portion thereof, shall be under the control of any local authority for the purpose of preventing the pollution thereof, notwithstanding that it may not be within the district of that local authority or on land belonging to that local authority, and every such notice, until it is in like manner revoked, shall have effect according to its tenor.

62 Supply of water from polluted source

- (1) Where the Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing to a local authority that any watercourse, stream, lake, or other source of water supply, or any portion thereof, under the control of that local authority for the purposes of this Act is so polluted that the water therein or therefrom is dangerous to health, the local authority shall forthwith cease to supply or permit to be used for domestic purposes any water from that source or portion thereof, as the case may be, and shall not supply or permit to be used any such water so long as the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health remains in force.
- (2) Any certificate by a Medical Officer of Health under this section may be at any time revoked as soon as the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that the water from the source or portion thereof referred to in the certificate is no longer dangerous to health.

63 Powers of Director-General as to polluted water supply

- (1) If any local authority contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the last preceding section, the Director-General may, at the expense in all things of the local authority, cause all necessary measures to be taken for preventing the use of water from any polluted source of water supply, and for remedying any dangerous condition of that water supply.
- (2) All expenses incurred by the Director-General under this section, together with an additional amount not exceeding 5 percent thereof, may be recovered from the local authority as a debt due to the Crown, or may be deducted from any money payable [by the Crown] to that local authority.

Bylaws**64 Bylaws**

- (1) Every local authority may, for the purposes of this Act, make bylaws for all or any of the following matters, namely:
 - (a) [Improving, promoting, or protecting] public health, and preventing or abating nuisances:
 - (b) Prescribing the minimum area of land on which a dwellinghouse may be erected in the district of the local authority or any specified part thereof:
 - (c) Prescribing the minimum air space adjacent to any dwellinghouse or to any specified class of dwellinghouse that shall be kept free of buildings or other structures; and generally for preventing the overcrowding of land with buildings:
 - (d) Prescribing for buildings a minimum frontage to a public or private street or road:
 - (e) *Repealed.*
 - (f) *Repealed.*
 - (g) Regulating drainage and the collection and disposal of sewage, and prescribing conditions to be observed in the construction of approved drains ... :
 - (h) With respect to the cleansing ... of buildings, and the paving and sanitation of yards and other areas appurtenant to buildings:
 - (i) Regulating the situation ... of stables, cow sheds, and piggeries:

- (j) Regulating the situation ... and sanitation of stock saleyards:
 - (k) *Repealed.*
 - (l) *Repealed.*
 - (m) Regulating, licensing, or prohibiting the keeping of any animals in the district or in any part thereof:
 - (n) *Repealed.*
 - (o) Regulating the handling and storage of noxious substances, or of goods which are or are likely to become offensive:
 - (p) Regulating the situation ... of buildings used for or in connection with offensive trades ...:
 - (q) Regulating the conduct of offensive trades, ... and of manufactures and processes which may be offensive or dangerous to the persons employed in or about the same or injurious to health:
 - (r) Making provision for the proper cleansing, ventilation, sanitation (including the provision of sanitary conveniences available for the use of the public), and disinfection of theatres, halls, and churches, and of places of public resort, and requiring such buildings and places to be closed for admission to the public at such intervals and during such periods as may be deemed necessary to enable such cleansing, ventilation, and disinfection to be effectively undertaken:
 - (s) Regulating and prescribing the cleansing and renovation of public conveyances:
 - (t) Prescribing the sanitary precautions to be adopted in respect of any business or trade:
 - (u) For preventing the outbreak or spread of disease by the agency of flies, mosquitoes, or other insects, or of rats, mice, or other vermin:
 - (v) For the protection from pollution of food intended for human consumption and of any water supply:
 - (w) Regulating the sending forth of smoke from the funnels of ships, and from chimneys other than the chimneys of private dwellinghouses:
 - (x) Providing for the inspection of any land or premises for the purposes of this Act:
 - (y) Generally, for the more effectual carrying out of any of the provisions of this Act relating to the powers and duties of local authorities.
- (2) The powers conferred by this section are in addition to the powers conferred on any local authority by any other Act.

65 General provisions as to bylaws

With respect to bylaws under this Act the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) A bylaw may leave any matter or thing to be determined, applied, dispensed with, prohibited, or regulated by the local authority from time to time by resolution, either generally or for any classes of cases, or in any particular case:
- (b) A bylaw providing for the licensing or registration of persons or property may provide for the payment of reasonable fees in respect thereof:
- (c) A bylaw may provide for the payment of reasonable fees for inspections and other services, and may provide that where inspections and other services in respect of which a fee has been paid have not been made or given the local authority may refund any such fee or such portion thereof as it may determine:
- (d) Every fee payable to a local authority under a bylaw shall be recoverable as a debt due to the local authority:
- (e) A bylaw may apply to any land, building, work, or property under the control of the local authority, although situated beyond the district of the local authority:
- (f) A bylaw may apply generally throughout the district of the local authority, or within any specified part or parts thereof.

[65A Effect of [[Building Act 2004]] on bylaws

- (1) A local authority may not make any bylaw under this Act that purports to have the effect of requiring any building to achieve performance criteria additional to or more restrictive than those specified in the [[Building Act 2004]] or the building code.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the terms **building**, **building code**, and **performance criteria** have the meanings ascribed to them by the [[Building Act 2004]].]

66 Penalties for breach of bylaws

- (1) Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any bylaw made under this Act commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding [\$500] and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding [\$50] for every day on which the offence has continued.
- (2) The local authority may, after the conviction of any person for a continuing offence against any bylaw, apply to any Court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction to restrain the further continuance of the offence by the person so convicted.
- (3) The continued existence of any work or thing in a state contrary to any bylaw shall be deemed to be a continuing offence within the meaning of this section.

67 Mode of making bylaws

- [(1) All bylaws made by a local authority under this Act must be made in the same manner in all respects as if they were bylaws made pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002.]

- (2) A copy of all bylaws proposed to be made under this Act shall be sent to the Medical Officer of Health for submission to the Director-General not less than 28 days before the bylaws are confirmed.

68 Copies of bylaws to be available

The local authority shall cause printed copies of all its bylaws under this Act to be kept at its office, and to be sold at a reasonable charge to any person who applies for the same.

69 Duties and powers of Harbour Boards (*Repealed*)

**[Part 2A
Drinking water**

(s 69A to s 69ZZZE)

[69A Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Part is to protect the health and safety of people and communities by promoting adequate supplies of safe and wholesome drinking water from all drinking-water supplies.
- (2) Accordingly, this Part—
- (a) provides for the Ministry to maintain a register of all drinking-water suppliers; and
 - (b) provides for the Minister to issue or adopt drinking-water standards; and
 - (c) imposes a range of duties on drinking-water suppliers, including duties to—
 - (i) monitor drinking water; and
 - (ii) take all practicable steps to comply with the drinking-water standards; and
 - (iii) implement risk management plans; and
 - (d) imposes a range of duties on water carriers; and
 - (e) provides for the appointment of drinking-water assessors to assess compliance with this Part, and sets out their functions and powers; and
 - (f) provides for the Director-General to recognise laboratories for the purposes of analysing drinking water; and
 - (g) sets out certain emergency powers that are available during public health emergencies relating to drinking water; and
 - (h) creates various offences; and
 - (i) provides for the dissemination of information about drinking water.]

Application of this Part

69B This Part generally to apply on commencement

- (1) The provisions of this Part (except sections 69S to 69ZC) apply on and after their commencement.
- (2) The provisions of sections 69S to 69ZC apply to drinking-water suppliers in accordance with sections 69C to 69F.
- (3) Section 69ZA applies to a temporary drinking-water supplier on and after 1 July 2009.

69C Application of sections 69S to 69ZC generally

- (1) A drinking-water supplier who, on or after 1 July 2009 or any later date appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the Governor-General by Order in Council, commences supplying drinking water using a new drinking-water supply that is a large, medium, minor, small, neighbourhood, or rural agricultural drinking-water supply, must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC in respect of that drinking-water supply, on and after the commencement of supply.
- (2) A networked supplier or operator of a designated port or airport who uses a large drinking-water supply must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC in respect of that supply, on and after 1 July 2009 or any later date appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the Governor-General by Order in Council.
- (3) A networked supplier or operator of a designated port or airport who uses a medium drinking-water supply must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC in respect of that supply, on and after 1 July 2010 or any later date appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the Governor-General by Order in Council.
- (4) A networked supplier or operator of a designated port or airport who uses a minor drinking-water supply must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC in respect of that supply, on and after 1 July 2011 or any later date appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the Governor-General by Order in Council.
- (5) A networked supplier or operator of a designated port or airport who uses a small drinking-water supply must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC in respect of that supply, on and after 1 July 2012 or any later date appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the Governor-General by Order in Council.
- (6) A networked supplier or operator of a designated port or airport who uses a neighbourhood drinking-water supply must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC in respect of that supply, on and after 1 July 2013 or any later date appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the Governor-General by Order in Council.
- (7) Despite subsections (2) to (6), a networked supplier or operator of a designated port or airport who uses a rural agricultural drinking-water supply must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC in respect of that supply on the latest of the following dates:

- (a) 1 July 2013;
 - (b) the date on which the drinking-water standards are amended to make specific provision in respect of rural agricultural drinking-water supplies;
 - (c) any later date appointed for the purposes of this subsection by the Governor-General by Order in Council.
- (8) Sections 69S to 69ZC do not apply to a drinking-water supplier who—
- (a) supplies drinking water from a supply that is smaller than a neighbourhood drinking-water supply; and
 - (b) is not a water carrier.

69D Application of sections 69S to 69ZC to bulk suppliers

A bulk supplier must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC in respect of each supply of water made by that supplier to another drinking-water supplier, on and after the date on which any drinking-water supplier to whom the supply is made is required to comply with those sections in respect of their own supply.

69E Application of sections 69S to 69ZC to water carriers

- (1) A water carrier who supplies water provided by a networked supplier or operator of a designated port or airport from a drinking-water supply must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC on and after the date on which the supplier who operates the supply is required to comply with those sections, in respect of that supply.
- (2) A water carrier who provides water from a drinking-water supply operated by a person other than a networked supplier or operator of a designated port or airport must comply with sections 69S to 69ZC on and after a date determined by the medical officer of health and notified in writing to the water carrier.

69F Bulk suppliers, networked suppliers, water carriers, and designated ports or airports may elect earlier compliance

- (1) Any bulk supplier, networked supplier, water carrier, or designated port or airport may, by notice in writing to the Director-General, elect to comply with all the provisions of this Part before that person would be required to comply with those provisions under any of sections 69C to 69E.
- (2) If any notice is given to the Director-General under subsection (1) the provisions of this Part apply to the bulk supplier, networked supplier, water carrier, or designated port or airport concerned on and after the date on which the notice is received.

Interpretation

69G Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

adequate supply, in relation to the drinking water supplied to a property, means either—

- (a) the minimum quantity of drinking water that is required by the occupants of that property, on an ongoing basis, for their ordinary domestic and food preparation use and sanitary needs; or
- (b) if regulations have been made under section 69ZZY(1)(a) prescribing the quantity of drinking water, or a formula for determining the quantity of drinking water, that is an adequate supply to a property, the amount specified in, or calculated according to the formula set out in, those regulations

adverse aesthetic effect means an effect on the colour, clarity, smell, taste, or general appearance of drinking water that exceeds any aesthetic guideline values set out in the drinking-water standards

bulk supplier means a drinking-water supplier who supplies drinking water solely or primarily to another drinking-water supplier or suppliers

contamination means,—

- (a) in relation to raw water that does not normally require treatment to be suitable for use as drinking water, the introduction of a substance or organism into that water or a source of that water, which—
 - (i) makes that water unpalatable or unsuitable for human consumption; or
 - (ii) requires that water to be treated to make it palatable or suitable for human consumption; and
- (b) in relation to raw water that normally requires treatment to become suitable for use as drinking water, the introduction of a substance or organism into that water or a source of that water, which makes that water unpalatable or unsuitable for human consumption, without intensified, or enhanced, or alternative, drinking-water treatment to make it palatable or suitable for human consumption

critical points—

- (a) means the points in a drinking-water supply at which it is possible for the supplier to eliminate, minimise, or isolate hazards to the drinking water that may result in failure to comply with this Part or with the drinking-water standards; and
- (b) includes (without limitation) any points where drinking water is transferred from—
 - (i) a networked supplier to a water carrier; or
 - (ii) a water carrier to a networked supplier; or
 - (iii) a bulk supplier to a networked supplier; or
 - (iv) a networked supplier to any other networked supplier; or
 - (v) a networked supplier to a designated port or airport; or

- (vi) any designated port or airport to any networked supplier or to any water carrier

designated officer means a person designated under section 7A as a medical officer of health, or as a health protection officer

designated port or airport means a port or airport for the time being approved under section 37(1) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 or treated as designated under section 184 of that Act, as a place of first arrival for all craft or craft of specified kinds or descriptions

determinand means—

- (a) a substance or organism in water in circumstances where the extent to which any water contains that substance or organism may be determined or estimated reasonably accurately; or
- (b) a characteristic or possible characteristic of water in circumstances where the extent to which any water exhibits that characteristic may be determined or estimated reasonably accurately

domestic and food preparation use, in relation to water, means use for any of the following purposes:

- (a) human consumption;
- (b) preparing food or drink for human consumption;
- (c) preparing or processing products ultimately intended for human consumption;
- (d) washing utensils used for preparing, storing, or serving food or drink for human consumption;
- (e) washing utensils used by people for eating or drinking;
- (f) human oral hygiene

drinking water—

- (a) means—
- (i) water that is potable; or
- (ii) in the case of water available for supply, water that is—
- (A) held out by its supplier as being suitable for drinking and other forms of domestic and food preparation use, whether in New Zealand or overseas; or
- (B) supplied to people known by its supplier to have no reasonably available and affordable source of water suitable for drinking and other forms of domestic and food preparation use other than the supplier and to be likely to use some of it for drinking and other forms of domestic and food preparation use; but
- (b) while standards applying to bottled water are in force under the Food Act 1981, does not include—
- (i) any bottled water that is covered by those standards; or
- (ii) any bottled water that is exported; and
- (c) to avoid doubt, does not include any water used by animals or for irrigation purposes that does not enter a dwellinghouse or other building in which water is drunk by people or in which other domestic and food preparation use occurs

drinking-water assessor means a drinking-water assessor appointed under section 69ZK; and includes, in the case of a drinking-water assessor that is an agency, an employee or a contractor of that agency engaged in carrying out the functions of a drinking-water assessor

drinking-water emergency declaration means a declaration under section 69ZZA

drinking-water register means the register of drinking-water suppliers and supplies maintained under section 69J

drinking-water standards means—

- (a) standards issued or adopted under section 69O; or
- (b) if section 14(5) of the Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007 applies, the *Drinking-Water Standards for New Zealand 2000*

drinking-water supplier means a person who supplies drinking water to people in New Zealand or overseas from a drinking-water supply, and—

- (a) includes that person's employees, agents, lessees, and subcontractors while carrying out duties in respect of that drinking-water supply; and
- (b) includes (without limitation)—
- (i) a networked supplier; and
- (ii) a water carrier; and
- (iii) every person who operates a designated port or airport; and
- (iv) a bulk supplier; and
- (v) any person or class of person declared by regulations made under section 69ZZY to be a drinking-water supplier for the purposes of this Part (a **prescribed supplier**); but
- (c) does not include—
- (i) a temporary drinking-water supplier; or
- (ii) a self-supplier; or

- (iii) any person or class of person declared by regulations made under section 69ZZY not to be a drinking-water supplier for the purposes of this Part

drinking-water supply—

- (a) means a publicly or privately owned system for supplying drinking water to a person or group of persons, on a temporary or permanent basis, up to but not including the point of supply; and
- (b) includes, without limitation, a networked reticulation system, a well, a reservoir, or a tanker

large drinking-water supply means a drinking-water supply that is used to supply drinking water to more than 10 000 people for at least 60 days per year

maximum acceptable value, in relation to a determinand, means a value stated in the drinking-water standards as the maximum extent to which drinking water may contain or exhibit that determinand without being likely to present a significant risk to an average person consuming that water over a lifetime

medical officer of health includes any medical officer of health whose health district includes any place to which any intended action or other thing relates (whether or not the action or thing also has effect in another health district)

medium drinking-water supply means a drinking-water supply that is used to supply drinking water to between 5 001 and 10 000 people (inclusive) for at least 60 days per year

minor drinking-water supply means a drinking-water supply that is used to supply drinking water to between 501 and 5 000 people (inclusive) for at least 60 days per year

neighborhood drinking-water supply [sic: neighbourhood drinking-water supply] means a drinking-water supply that is used to supply drinking water to—

- (a) between 25 and 100 people (inclusive) for at least 60 days per year; or
- (b) any number of persons for at least 60 days per year if
- (i) the number of those persons when multiplied by the number of days per year during which those persons receive water from that supply is 6 000 or greater; but
 - (ii) the number of those persons is not greater than 100 on 60 or more days in any year

networked supplier—

- (a) means a drinking-water supplier who supplies drinking water from the place where the supply is to 1 or more other properties, by means of a pipe connecting those properties; but
- (b) does not include a bulk supplier

owner, in relation to any land (including buildings on that land), means the person who is for the time being entitled to the rent on that land or who would be so entitled if the land were let to a tenant for rent and includes—

- (a) the owner of the fee simple of the land; and
- (b) any person who has agreed in writing to purchase the land or any leasehold estate or interest in the land, or to take a lease of the land—
- (i) once the conditions in the agreement relating to the purchase have been satisfied; and
 - (ii) if subparagraph (i) applies, while the agreement is in force

point of supply means—

- (a) in the case of drinking water supplied through a networked reticulated system to any property, whichever of the following is applicable:
- (i) the point of supply as defined in any bylaw, supply agreement, or local Act that applies in respect of that system;
 - (ii) if subparagraph (i) does not apply, the point immediately on the property owner's side of the toby;
 - (iii) if neither subparagraph (i) nor (ii) applies and there is no toby, the point at which that system joins the pipework that forms part of—
 - (A) the water supply utility system from any building on that property; or
 - (B) any other pipework on that property (whether or not used for the supply of drinking water):
 - (iv) if neither subparagraph (i) nor (ii) applies, and there is no point referred to in subparagraph (iii), the last point at which the supply of water can be interrupted or stopped before it reaches any tap on the property:
- (b) in the case of drinking water supplied by a water carrier, the end of the hose or fitting used by that carrier to supply drinking water from that carrier's means of transportation:
- (c) in the case of drinking water placed into a container, the point at which the water is placed into that container

pollution means the introduction of a substance or organism into drinking water or a drinking-water supply system that causes or may cause that water, or as the case requires, water in that system, to exceed the maximum acceptable values for determinands specified in the drinking-water standards

port includes an anchorage, a harbour, and a wharf

potable, in relation to drinking water, means water that does not contain or exhibit any determinands to any extent that exceeds the maximum acceptable values (other than aesthetic guideline values) specified in the drinking-water standards

public health risk management plan means a plan prepared and operated by a drinking-water supplier or other person under section 69Z or 69ZA

raw water—

- (a) means water intended for domestic and food preparation use that has been taken from a source of water but—
 - (i) has not been assessed for suitability for that use without treatment; or
 - (ii) is not suitable for that use without treatment and has not yet been treated to make it suitable for that use; but
- (b) does not include—
 - (i) water that has been assessed as suitable for that use without treatment; or
 - (ii) water that has been treated to make it suitable for that use; or
 - (iii) water that has not entered any pipe, tank, or cistern leading from a source of raw water

rural agricultural drinking-water supply means—

- (a) a large, medium, minor, small, or neighbourhood drinking-water supply from which 75% or more of the water supplied—
 - (i) is used for the purposes of commercial agriculture; and
 - (ii) does not enter a dwellinghouse or other building in which water is drunk by people or other domestic and food preparation use occurs; but
- (b) does not include a drinking-water supply using a single connection to provide water to—
 - (i) a town; or
 - (ii) a village or other place with a permanent population of 50 people or more that is used primarily for residential purposes

self-supplier means a person who owns a drinking-water supply that is exclusively used to supply water to—

- (a) 1 property that is also owned by that person; or
- (b) 1 or more buildings that are also owned by that person

small drinking-water supply means a drinking-water supply that—

- (a) is used to supply drinking water to between 101 and 500 people (inclusive) for at least 60 days per year; and
- (b) is not a drinking-water supply to which paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of “neighbourhood drinking-water supply” applies

specified drinking-water supplier has the meaning set out in section 69J(1)(a)

specified self-supplier has the meaning set out in section 69J(1)(b)

temporary drinking-water supplier—

- (a) means a person who—
 - (i) supplies drinking water to a place on a temporary basis for a particular event, function, or gathering where the number of persons attending on any one day is 25 or greater; or
 - (ii) from time to time, supplies drinking water to any person (including the supplier), but not for more than 59 days per year in total; or
 - (iii) supplies drinking water on a temporary basis when a drinking-water supply used to supply drinking water to a person or group of persons on a permanent basis is not functioning for any reason; but
- (b) does not include—
 - (i) a person who exports drinking water to another country; or
 - (ii) any other person or class of person declared by regulations made under section 69ZZY not to be a temporary drinking-water supplier

toby, in relation to any property, means the valve at the end of the service pipe that forms part of a networked reticulated system and that connects to the supply pipe forming part of—

- (a) the water supply utility system of any building on the property; or
- (b) any other pipework on the property (whether or not used for the supply of drinking water)

water carrier—

- (a) means any drinking-water supplier, temporary drinking-water supplier, or prescribed class of person who transports or otherwise supplies raw water or drinking water—
 - (i) in trucks or other vehicles; or
 - (ii) by rail; or
 - (iii) in ships or other vessels; or
 - (iv) by any means other than by pipes connecting the place where the supply is to the other property or properties to which the water is delivered from the place where the supply is to another property; but

(b) does not include any other person or class of person declared by regulations made under section 69ZZY not to be a water carrier

wholesome, in relation to drinking water, means—

- (a) being potable; and
- (b) not containing or exhibiting any determinand in an amount that exceeds the value stated in the guideline values for aesthetic determinands in the drinking-water standards as being the maximum extent to which drinking water may contain or exhibit the determinand without being likely to have an adverse aesthetic effect on the drinking water

working day has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002.

69H All practicable steps

- (1) In this Part, **all practicable steps**, in relation to the achievement of any particular result by a person, means all steps to achieve that result that it is reasonably practicable to take in the circumstances,—
 - (a) having particular regard to—
 - (i) their availability; and
 - (ii) subject to subsection (3), their affordability, in light of the person's financial position; and
 - (b) having regard to—
 - (i) the nature and severity of the harm that may be suffered if the result is not achieved; and
 - (ii) the current state of knowledge about the likelihood that harm of that nature and severity will be suffered if the result is not achieved; and
 - (iii) the current state of knowledge about harm of that nature; and
 - (iv) the current state of knowledge about the means available to achieve the result, and about the likely efficacy of each.
- (2) To avoid doubt, a person required by this Part to take all practicable steps is required to take those steps only in respect of circumstances that the person knows or ought reasonably to know about.
- (3) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (1)(a)(ii) as a reason for not taking any step or steps to achieve a result—
 - (a) must keep a full and complete record of that person's financial position and those of any associated person (as defined in [section YA 1 of the Income Tax Act 2007]); and
 - (b) if a drinking-water assessor or designated officer asks why the person has failed to take that step or steps, must, as soon as practicable and in any event not more than 28 days later,—
 - (i) tell the assessor or officer that the step or steps are not affordable in light of the person's financial position; and
 - (ii) give a copy of the records referred to in paragraph (a) to the officer or assessor.

69I Part binds the Crown

- (1) This Part binds the Crown except as provided in subsection (2).
- (2) This Part does not apply in respect of drinking water supplied by the New Zealand Defence Force—
 - (a) other than through a networked supply; and
 - (b) in compliance with international drinking-water code QSTAG245 or other similar standard regulating the quality of drinking water used for military purposes.

Registration of drinking-water suppliers and certain self-suppliers

69J Drinking-water register

- (1) The Director-General must maintain a register of persons who are—
 - (a) networked suppliers, bulk suppliers, water carriers, operators of designated ports or airports, or prescribed suppliers (“specified drinking-water suppliers”); or
 - (b) self-suppliers who supply water to community-purpose buildings owned by them (“specified self-suppliers”).
- (2) The purpose of the register is—
 - (a) to enable members of the public to know who is registered as a specified drinking-water supplier or a specified self-supplier and to provide information about their supplies or sources of water; and
 - (b) to facilitate the ability of the Director-General to provide information to drinking-water suppliers and specified self-suppliers; and
 - (c) to facilitate the exercise of the compliance, assessment, and enforcement functions and powers of drinking-water assessors, designated officers, and the Director-General.
- (3) The following particulars must be recorded in the register in respect of every person registered as a drinking-water supplier (other than as a water carrier) or as a specified self-supplier:
 - (a) the name and contact address (including the electronic address, if available) of the supplier;
 - (b) the nature of the person's drinking-water supply and the maximum daily volume it is capable of delivering;

- (c) the date on which the supplier was registered:
 - (d) the source or sources of water used for drinking-water purposes:
 - (e) in the case of a drinking-water supplier, whether that person is a networked supplier, bulk supplier, the operator of a designated port or airport, or a prescribed supplier:
 - (f) any other particulars that may be required by or under this Part or regulations made under section 69ZZY.
- (4) The following particulars must be recorded in the register in respect of every drinking-water supplier registered as a water carrier:
- (a) the name and contact address (including the electronic address, if available) of the carrier:
 - (b) the date on which the water carrier was registered and the date of each renewal of that person's registration:
 - (c) the source or sources of raw water or drinking water that is transported by the water carrier:
 - (d) prescribed particulars relating to each vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon (and any associated equipment such as demountable tanks, hoses, and fittings) used by a water carrier to transport raw water or drinking water:
 - (e) any other particulars that may be required by or under this Part or regulations made under section 69ZZY.
- (5) The register may also include any other information relevant to a drinking-water supplier, specified self-supplier, or a drinking-water supply that the Director-General considers appropriate.

69K Applications for registration

- (1) A person who supplies or intends to supply drinking water from a drinking-water supply (other than as a self-supplier) must apply to the Director-General, in a manner approved by the Director-General, for registration on the drinking-water register.
- (2) Every specified self-supplier must apply to the Director-General, in a manner approved by the Director-General, for registration on the drinking-water register.
- (3) Every application for registration must be in the form provided for the purpose by the Director-General.
- (4) On receiving an application that complies with the requirements of this section, the Director-General must—
 - (a) register the person as a specified drinking-water supplier, or a specified self-supplier, and in the case of a person registered as a specified drinking-water supplier, also as—
 - (i) a networked supplier; or
 - (ii) a water carrier; or
 - (iii) a designated port or airport; or
 - (iv) a bulk supplier; or
 - (v) a prescribed supplier; and
 - (b) show the date of registration on the register; and
 - (c) notify the person in writing accordingly.

69L Renewal of registration by water carriers

- (1) Every person registered as a water carrier must in each 12-month period, during a month allocated for the purpose by the Director-General, apply for a renewal of registration as a water carrier.
- (2) Every application for a renewal of registration must be in the form provided for the purpose by the Director-General, and must be accompanied by—
 - (a) a certificate, from a drinking-water assessor, no more than 3 months old, stating that the assessor has assessed the practices and procedures of the water carrier and certifies that those practices and procedures comply with this Part; and
 - (b) the prescribed particulars for each vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon (and any associated equipment such as demountable tanks, hoses, and fittings) used by the water carrier to transport raw water or drinking water.
- (3) On receiving an application that complies with the requirements of this section, the Director-General must, unless subsection (4) applies, —
 - (a) renew the registration of the person as a water carrier, showing the date of renewal of registration; and
 - (b) notify the person in writing accordingly.
- (4) The Director-General may refuse to renew the registration of a person as a water carrier if the Director-General is satisfied that the water carrier—
 - (a) has failed to comply with the requirements of this Part; or
 - (b) is unable to comply with the requirements of this Part.

69M Duty to update details on register

- (1) A drinking-water supplier or specified self-supplier who intends to change any particulars that are recorded in respect of that person or that person's drinking-water supply on the drinking-water register or to cease operation as a supplier must notify the Director-General, in writing, of the change and the proposed date of the change, at least 2 weeks before the proposed date of the change.

- (2) A water carrier who intends to cease operation as a carrier or to change any particulars that are recorded in respect of that person or in respect of any vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon used for water transportation or who begins to use a vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon (and any associated equipment such as demountable tanks, hoses, and fittings) for the purposes of water transportation or who ceases to use a vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon for the purposes of water transportation must notify the Director-General, in writing, of the change and the proposed date of the change.
- (3) A notice under subsection (1) or (2) must be given as soon as practicable after the details of the proposed change are known to the supplier.

69N Removal from register

- (1) The Director-General must remove a person's name from the drinking-water register if—
 - (a) that person is registered as a water carrier or as a specified self-supplier, and applies to the Director-General, in writing, to have that person's name removed from the register; and
 - (b) the Director-General is satisfied that the person has ceased to carry on business as a water carrier or has ceased to be a specified self-supplier, as the case requires.
- (2) The Director-General may remove the name of any person registered as a water carrier from the drinking-water register if the Director-General is satisfied that the water carrier—
 - (a) has failed to comply with the requirements of this Part; or
 - (b) is unable to comply with the requirements of this Part.
- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the Director-General may retain on the register all relevant details relating to the water-supply activities of a person whose name has been removed from the register, if the fact of that removal is clearly noted on the register to avoid any confusion.

Drinking-water standards

69O Minister may issue, adopt, amend, or revoke drinking-water standards

- (1) The Minister may, by written notice,—
 - (a) issue or adopt standards applicable to drinking water; and
 - (b) revoke or amend any existing standards.
- (2) Standards issued or adopted under this section may, without limitation, specify or provide for all or any of the following:
 - (a) requirements for drinking water safety (including requirements relating to the transportation of raw water or drinking water):
 - (b) requirements for drinking water composition, including—
 - (i) maximum amounts of substances or organisms or contaminants or residues that may be present in drinking water; and
 - (ii) maximum amounts of substances that may be present in drinking water; and
 - (iii) maximum acceptable values for chemical, radiological, microbiological, and other characteristics of drinking water:
 - (c) criteria and procedures for demonstrating compliance with the standards, including the methods or tests by which the levels of determinands present in raw water or drinking water must be calculated or ascertained:
 - (d) monitoring analytical and calibration requirements, including minimum sampling and testing frequencies, and procedural requirements relating to sampling and analysis:
 - (e) performance standards that drinking-water suppliers, drinking-water assessors, and recognised laboratories are required to meet when sampling and testing raw water or drinking water:
 - (f) remedial actions to be taken if non-compliance with different aspects of the standards is detected:
 - (g) records that must be kept by drinking-water suppliers:
 - (h) any other matters relating to raw water or drinking water that may affect public health.
- (3) Standards issued or adopted under this section—
 - (a) may include guideline values for aesthetic determinands for avoiding adverse aesthetic effects in drinking water; and
 - (b) may contain different provisions for different categories of bulk supplier, networked supplier, designated port or airport, or water carrier, or different provisions for each class of drinking-water supplier; but
 - (c) must not include any requirement that fluoride be added to drinking water.
- (4) Despite section 28 of the State Sector Act 1988, the Minister may not delegate any of the powers conferred by subsection (1).
- (5) Standards issued or adopted under subsection (1) are regulations for the purposes of the Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989, but are not regulations for the purposes of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.

69P Minister must consult before issuing, adopting, or amending drinking-water standards

- (1) The Minister must not issue, adopt, or amend drinking-water standards unless the Minister is satisfied that adequate consultation has been carried out over a period of at least 3 years with respect to the proposed standards or proposed amendments, including (without limitation)—

- (a) adequate and appropriate notice of the intention to issue, adopt, or amend the standards published in a daily newspaper in each of the cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin; and
 - (b) a reasonable opportunity for interested persons to make submissions; and
 - (c) appropriate consideration of any submissions received.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the Minister is not required to consult anyone if the Minister is satisfied that—
- (a) the standards need to be issued, adopted, or amended either—
 - (i) urgently; or
 - (ii) to deal with transitional issues; or
 - (b) the amendment is minor and will not adversely and substantially affect the interest of any person.

69Q Drinking-water standards must be notified and made available

- (1) As soon as practicable after drinking-water standards are issued, adopted, or amended, the Minister must ensure that a notice is published in the *Gazette* that—
- (a) gives a general indication of the nature of the standards or amendments; and
 - (b) shows the place or places at which copies of the current drinking-water standards are available for inspection free of charge or for purchase or both.
- (2) As soon as practicable after drinking-water standards are revoked, the Minister must ensure that a notice of that revocation is published in the *Gazette*.
- (3) The Director-General must ensure that current copies of drinking-water standards are available for inspection by members of the public free of charge.

69R Commencement of drinking-water standards

Drinking-water standards (and any amendments to those standards) come into force on a day specified in a notice under section 69Q(1) that is,

- (a) unless paragraph (b) applies, at least 2 years after the date of publication of that notice in the *Gazette*; or
- (b) if section 69P(2) applies to the standards or amendments, at least 28 days after the date of publication of that notice in the *Gazette*.

Duties of drinking-water suppliers and temporary drinking-water suppliers

69S Duty of suppliers in relation to provision of drinking water

- (1) Every networked supplier, bulk supplier, and water carrier must take all practicable steps to ensure that an adequate supply of drinking water is provided to each point of supply to which that supplier supplies drinking water.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not—
- (a) require a networked supplier or a bulk supplier to ensure the uninterrupted provision of drinking water to all points of supply at all times; or
 - (b) prevent a networked supplier or a bulk supplier restricting or interrupting the provision of drinking water to any point of supply, if, in the opinion of the supplier, such action is necessary for the purposes—
 - (i) of planned maintenance or improvement; or
 - (ii) of emergency repairs.
- (3) Any restriction or interruption of the provision of drinking water by a networked supplier or a bulk supplier in reliance on subsection (2)(a) must not exceed 8 hours on any one occasion unless,—
- (a) in the event of planned works,—
 - (i) approval has been given by the medical officer of health; and
 - (ii) the supplier has taken all practicable steps to warn the affected persons before the restriction or interruption of the provision of water occurs; or
 - (b) in the event of an emergency,—
 - (i) the supplier notifies the medical officer of health of the reasons for the interruption or restriction as soon as practicable and, in any event, not later than 24 hours after the commencement of the interruption or restriction; and
 - (ii) the supplier has taken all practicable steps to advise the affected persons of the restriction to or interruption of the provision of water.
- (4) A networked supplier or bulk supplier—
- (a) may restrict supply to a point of supply if the relevant customer has unpaid accounts for any previous supply of drinking water or has failed to remedy water leaks that the customer is obliged to remedy; but
 - (b) must, despite any non-payment or failure referred to in paragraph (a), continue to provide an adequate supply of drinking water.
- (5) This section is subject to section 69T and to any contrary provisions in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

69T Duties where risk to water is actual or foreseeable

If any drinking-water supplier considers that its ability to maintain an adequate supply of drinking water is or may be at imminent risk for any reason, it must—

- (a) notify the medical officer of health, the New Zealand Fire Service, and the territorial authorities and regional councils in the area where the water is supplied of the circumstances giving rise to the risk; and
- (b) request that 1 or more of those territorial authorities and regional councils exercise its powers under any enactment (for example, by making a bylaw to restrict the use of water for other than essential purposes) to assist that supplier to continue to provide an adequate supply of drinking water; and
- (c) if the supplier is a bulk supplier, notify the drinking-water supplier to which the bulk supplier supplies water of the circumstances giving rise to the risk.

69U Duty to take reasonable steps to contribute to protection of source of drinking water

- (1) Every drinking-water supplier must take reasonable steps to—
 - (a) contribute to the protection from contamination of each source of raw water from which that drinking-water supplier takes raw water:
 - (b) protect from contamination all raw water used by that drinking-water supplier.
- (2) Every drinking-water supplier who is a bulk supplier or a networked supplier must take reasonable steps to protect from pollution all aspects of the drinking-water supply system of that drinking-water supplier.
- (3) Every drinking-water supplier who is a water carrier must take reasonable steps to protect from contamination or pollution all aspects of the water supply operation of that water carrier.
- (4) Examples of things that may, depending on the circumstances, constitute, or contribute towards, the taking of reasonable steps under subsection (1) include—
 - (a) the making of submissions on—
 - (i) processes governed by the Resource Management Act 1991 (including discussion papers, and draft proposed and notified regional and district plans, in relation to issues that may affect drinking water); and
 - (ii) where notified, resource consent applications relating to issues that may affect drinking water; and
 - (b) the making of submissions on community outcomes and sanitary services assessments under the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to issues that may affect drinking water; and
 - (c) contributing, directly or indirectly, to improved catchment management whether by planting of trees, promoting and assisting the use of integrated water resources management, or through other means.

69V Duty to take all practicable steps to comply with drinking-water standards

- (1) Every drinking-water supplier must take all practicable steps to ensure that the drinking water supplied by that supplier complies with the drinking-water standards.
- (2) A drinking-water supplier complies with subsection (1) if the supplier implements those provisions of the supplier's approved public health risk management plan relating to the drinking-water standards.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the ways in which a drinking-water supplier is able to comply with subsection (1).
- (4) Subsection (1) applies to each drinking-water supplier subject to any exemption or variation that has been granted to that supplier under section 69ZZD(2)(k).
- (5) Subsection (1) does not apply to those drinking-water standards that are identified in those standards as guideline values for aesthetic determinands for avoiding adverse aesthetic effects in drinking water.

69W Duty to take reasonable steps to supply wholesome drinking water

Every drinking-water supplier must take reasonable steps to ensure that the drinking water supplied by that drinking-water supplier is wholesome.

69X Duties in relation to new water sources

Before connecting a new source of raw water to the drinking-water supply, a drinking-water supplier must ensure that raw water from that new source,—

- (a) if untreated, will contain no determinands that exceed the maximum acceptable values specified in the drinking-water standards when it is supplied; or
- (b) is, or will be, treated in such a way that it will contain no determinands that exceed the maximum acceptable values specified in those standards when it is supplied.

69Y Duty to monitor drinking water

- (1) Every drinking-water supplier must monitor the drinking water supplied or transported by that drinking-water supplier to—
 - (a) determine whether it complies with the drinking-water standards; and
 - (b) detect and assess public health risks generally.
- (2) Monitoring under subsection (1) must be carried out in accordance with the drinking-water standards.

69Z Duty to prepare and implement public health risk management plan

- (1) Every drinking-water supplier must, on or before the date on which this section begins to apply to that drinking-water supplier, prepare in writing either or both of the following, whichever is applicable:
 - (a) a public health risk management plan in relation to that drinking-water supplier's drinking-water supply;
 - (b) in the case of a drinking-water supplier who is a water carrier, a public health risk management plan in relation to that water carrier's method of transporting raw water or drinking water.
- (2) A public health risk management plan prepared under subsection (1) must,—
 - (a) if prepared by a drinking-water supplier in relation to that drinking-water supplier's drinking-water supply,—
 - (i) identify the public health risks (if any) associated with that drinking-water supply; and
 - (ii) identify critical points in that drinking-water supply; and
 - (iii) identify mechanisms for—
 - (A) preventing public health risks arising in that drinking-water supply; and
 - (B) reducing and eliminating those risks if they do arise; and
 - (iv) include information about the estimated costs and benefits of the mechanisms referred to in subparagraph (iii); and
 - (v) set out a timetable for managing the public health risks that have been identified as being associated with that drinking-water supply; and
 - (vi) comply with any additional requirements imposed by the Director-General by notice in writing given to the supplier, as to the content and format of public health risk management plans:
 - (b) if prepared by a water carrier in relation to that water carrier's method of transporting raw water or drinking water,—
 - (i) identify the public health risks (if any) associated with that method of transporting raw water or drinking water; and
 - (ii) identify critical points in that method of transporting raw water or drinking water; and
 - (iii) identify mechanisms for—
 - (A) preventing public health risks arising from that method of transportation; and
 - (B) reducing and eliminating those risks if they do arise; and
 - (iv) set out a timetable for managing the public health risks that have been identified as being associated with that method of transportation; and
 - (v) comply with any additional requirements imposed by the Director-General by notice in writing given to the water carrier as to the content and format of public health risk management plans (including, without limitation, any requirement contained in a model plan issued by the Director-General).
- (3) A public health risk management plan may incorporate other material by reference if that incorporation helps the plan to comply with the requirements of subsection (2).
- (4) Every drinking-water supplier's public health risk management plan must be submitted by the drinking-water supplier to a drinking-water assessor for approval.
- (5) A drinking-water assessor—
 - (a) must, within 20 working days after receiving a public health risk management plan submitted under subsection (4),—
 - (i) decide to approve it or disapprove it; or
 - (ii) require its alteration within a specified period; or
 - (iii) require the provision of more information within a specified period; and
 - (b) if the assessor issues a requirement under paragraph (a)(ii) or (iii), may, after any alteration to the public health risk management plan that is considered necessary by the assessor and made by agreement with the supplier or the water carrier, as the case may be, approve that plan.
- (6) The period of 20 working days referred to in subsection (5)(a) ceases to run during any specified period referred to in subsection (5)(a)(ii) or (iii).
- (7) If a drinking-water assessor does not approve a public health risk management plan, the assessor must notify the drinking-water supplier and give reasons for the non-approval.
- (8) Every drinking-water supplier must—
 - (a) take all practicable steps to ensure that the supplier's public health risk management plan is approved under subsection (5) within a 12-month period after the date on which this section begins to apply to the supplier (excluding any specified period referred to in subsection (5)(a)(ii) or (iii));
 - (b) start to implement a public health risk management plan within 1 month after the date on which that risk management plan is approved under subsection (5).

- (9) This section does not apply to a drinking-water supplier who supplies drinking water from a small drinking-water supply or a neighbourhood drinking-water supply.

69ZA Medical officer of health may require preparation and implementation of public health risk management plan

- (1) Despite section 69Z(9), a medical officer of health may, if he or she considers it to be in the interests of public health to do so, require a drinking-water supplier who supplies drinking water from a small drinking-water supply, a neighbourhood drinking-water supply, or a temporary drinking-water supplier, to prepare and implement a public health risk management plan in relation to that supplier's drinking-water-supply.
- (2) A public health risk management plan under subsection (1) must—
- (a) identify the public health risks (if any) associated with that drinking-water supply; and
 - (b) identify critical points in that drinking-water supply; and
 - (c) identify mechanisms for—
 - (i) preventing public health risks arising in that drinking-water supply; and
 - (ii) reducing and eliminating those risks if they do arise; and
 - (d) set out a timetable for managing the public health risks that have been identified as being associated with that drinking-water supply; and
 - (e) comply with any additional requirements imposed by the Director-General and notified to the supplier in accordance with subsection (3), as to the content and format of public health risk management plans.
- (3) If a medical officer of health requires a supplier of the kind referred to in subsection (1) to prepare and implement an approved public health risk management plan, that requirement must—
- (a) be made by notice in writing; and
 - (b) specify the date by which the supplier must prepare and submit a draft plan to a drinking-water assessor for approval; and
 - (c) specify the date by which the supplier must implement an approved plan.
- (4) The dates specified in accordance with subsection (3)(b) and (c) must be reasonable.
- (5) If a drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier receives a notice under this section, that supplier must comply with that notice and the provisions of section 69Z(4) to (8) apply with any necessary modifications.
- (6) A medical officer of health may not make any requirement under subsection (1) in respect of any drinking-water supply unless—
- (a) the drinking-water supply is used by at least 25 people; and
 - (b) the persons who use the supply (other than the occupiers of the property on which it is situated) have access to it for more than 60 days in each year.

69ZB Duration of plans

A public health risk management plan approved under section 69Z or 69ZA remains in force—

- (a) for the period of time stated in the plan; or
- (b) if the period of time stated in the plan exceeds 5 years from the date of completion or approval or if no period is stated in the plan, until the date that is 5 years after the date on which the plan is completed or approved or most recently reviewed or approved, whichever occurs later.

69ZC Review and renewal of plans

- (1) Not later than 2 months before a public health risk management plan approved under section 69Z or 69ZA is due to expire, the drinking-water supplier who prepared the plan must—
- (a) review it, to assess whether it needs to be altered for any reason or replaced with a new plan; and
 - (b) submit the existing, revised, or new plan to a drinking-water assessor under section 69Z(4).
- (2) The provisions of sections 69Z(4) to (8) and 69ZA apply in respect of any existing, revised, or new plan submitted to a drinking-water assessor under section 69Z(4), in accordance with this section.
- (3) This section does not apply in respect of any person who, as at the date when the relevant public health risk management plan expires, has ceased to be—
- (a) a drinking-water supplier; or
 - (b) a drinking-water supplier of a kind who is required to prepare and implement a public health risk management plan; or
 - (c) in the case of a temporary drinking-water supplier who was required to prepare and implement a public health risk management plan, a temporary drinking-water supplier.

69ZD Duty to keep records and make them available

- (1) Every drinking-water supplier and every temporary drinking-water supplier who is required to prepare a public health risk management plan under section 69Z or 69ZA must—

- (a) keep records that contain sufficient information to enable a drinking-water assessor to ascertain whether or not that drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier is complying with the requirements of—
 - (i) this Part; and
 - (ii) the drinking-water standards; and
 - (iii) that drinking-water supplier's or temporary drinking-water supplier's public health risk management plan; and
- (b) keep records of any other risk management plan relevant to that supplier's supply.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), in the case of a drinking-water supplier, the records kept must include details of—
 - (a) the steps taken to prevent contamination of the raw water used by that drinking-water supplier; and
 - (b) the steps taken to maintain the quality of that raw water and to protect its source or sources; and
 - (c) the source or sources from which the raw water used by the drinking-water supplier to supply drinking water is obtained; and
 - (d) the treatment of that drinking water; and
 - (e) any risk analysis, or asset management or emergency management plans undertaken or devised by the supplier to assist the supplier to comply with the supplier's duties under this Part; and
 - (f) the steps taken by the drinking-water supplier to protect that drinking water from pollution after it has been treated or assessed as not in need of treatment, and before it is supplied to the point of supply; and
 - (g) the monitoring of that drinking water; and
 - (h) any complaints received from its customers or users in relation to that drinking water, and the actions taken in relation to those complaints.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), in the case of a drinking-water supplier who is a water carrier, the records kept must include—
 - (a) details of the steps taken by that water carrier to protect the raw water carried by that carrier from contamination and the drinking water transported by that water carrier from pollution before or during transportation; and
 - (b) details of the monitoring of that raw water or drinking water; and
 - (c) details of any complaints received in relation to that raw water or drinking water, and the actions taken in relation to those complaints; and
 - (d) the keeping in each vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon used to transport water of all the information required to be kept by regulations made under this Act.
- (4) Records kept under this section must be made available, on request by a drinking-water assessor or designated officer, for inspection or assessment by the assessor or officer.

69ZE Duty to investigate complaints

Every drinking-water supplier who receives a complaint about the quality (including the wholesomeness) of the drinking water supplied by that supplier, or, as the case may require, transported by that supplier in the supplier's capacity as a water carrier, must investigate that complaint and,—

- (a) if the complaint relates to the wholesomeness of the drinking water and is upheld, take all reasonable steps to improve the wholesomeness of that drinking water; or
- (b) if the complaint relates to a failure to meet the drinking-water standards and is upheld, take the appropriate remedial action specified in section 69ZF.

69ZF Duty to take remedial action if drinking-water standards breached

Every drinking-water supplier who becomes aware that the drinking water supplied by that supplier, or, as the case requires, transported by that supplier in the supplier's capacity as a water carrier, is not meeting the drinking-water standards must—

- (a) take all practicable steps to carry out the appropriate remedial action set out in the drinking-water standards to correct the problem; or
- (b) if no remedial action is set out in the drinking-water standards, take all practicable steps to correct the problem.

69ZG Duty to provide reasonable assistance to drinking-water assessors, designated officers, and medical officers of health

- (1) Every drinking-water supplier must, at all reasonable times, provide—
 - (a) the means required by a drinking-water assessor for an entry, inspection, examination, or inquiry, or to enable the exercise of any other power set out in section 69ZP; and
 - (b) the means required by a designated officer for an entry, inspection, examination, or inquiry, or to enable the exercise of any other power set out in section 69ZP, or any other power conferred by this Part; and
 - (c) reasonable assistance to a medical officer of health to enable that officer to exercise any power set out in section 69ZJ.
- (2) Every temporary drinking-water supplier must, at all reasonable times, provide reasonable assistance to a medical officer of health for the exercise of any power set out in section 69ZJ.

69ZH Duty to provide information to territorial authority

- (1) This section applies to a drinking-water supplier who considers that the connection of additional residential properties to that supplier's drinking-water supply may compromise the supplier's ability to provide an adequate supply of drinking water to any property.
- (2) If this section applies, the drinking-water supplier must notify each territorial authority in which the affected properties are located either—
 - (a) that the supplier will not connect any further residential properties to the supplier's drinking-water supply; or
 - (b) that any further residential properties that are connected to the supplier's drinking-water supply will be subject to conditions limiting the amount of water to be supplied.
- (3) A drinking-water supplier who has notified a territorial authority under subsection (2) may withdraw that notice at any time if the circumstances described in subsection (1) no longer exist.
- (4) A drinking-water supplier who has notified a territorial authority under subsection (2)(a) may refuse to connect further residential properties to that supplier's drinking-water supply after the date of that notice.
- (5) A drinking-water supplier who has notified a territorial authority under subsection (2)(b) may impose conditions limiting the amount of drinking water supplied to any further residential properties that are connected to that supplier's drinking-water supply after the date of that notice.
- (6) No condition may be imposed under subsection (5) limiting the amount of drinking water to be supplied to a residential property to such an extent that there is no adequate supply (as defined in section 69G) to that property.

69ZI Temporary supplier to notify medical officer of health of source and quality of raw water

- (1) Every temporary drinking-water supplier must advise the medical officer of health, in writing, of—
 - (a) each source of raw water to be used by that supplier to supply drinking water; and
 - (b) the quality of the raw water taken from that source.
- (2) The advice referred to in subsection (1) must be given—
 - (a) as early as practicable before the supplier begins to supply drinking water from raw water taken from the source; or
 - (b) as soon as practicable after the supplier has begun supplying drinking water that was raw water taken from the source if, due to an unforeseen event, it is necessary, as a matter of urgency, to supply drinking water that was raw water taken from the source.

69ZJ Powers of medical officer of health relating to temporary drinking-water suppliers

- (1) A medical officer of health may, by notice in writing, impose reasonable requirements on a temporary drinking-water supplier to monitor the drinking water supplied by that supplier.
- (2) A medical officer of health may, by notice in writing, prohibit a temporary drinking-water supplier from supplying drinking water from a particular source.
- (3) A temporary drinking-water supplier must comply with a notice issued to that supplier under subsection (1) or (2).

Drinking-water assessors and designated officers**69ZK Director-General may appoint drinking-water assessors**

- (1) The Director-General may appoint 1 or more persons or agencies as drinking-water assessors on any terms and conditions that the Director-General considers appropriate (including, without limitation, terms enabling the Director-General to suspend or revoke the appointment in any specified circumstances).
- (2) Before appointing a person or agency as a drinking-water assessor, the Director-General must be satisfied that the person or agency—
 - (a) has the experience, technical competence, and other qualifications to undertake the functions of a drinking-water assessor; and
 - (b) is accredited to internationally accepted standards for inspection bodies to perform the functions specified in section 69ZL; and
 - (c) has in place effective arrangements to avoid or manage any conflicts of interest that may arise.
- (3) A drinking-water assessor that is an agency carries out the functions of a drinking-water assessor through those of its employees and contractors who are accredited in the manner referred to in subsection (2)(b), and those employees and contractors have all the powers of a drinking-water assessor.
- (4) No person appointed by the Director-General under subsection (1) to be a drinking-water assessor is, because of that appointment, employed in the public service for the purposes of the State Sector Act 1988 or the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956.

69ZL Functions of drinking-water assessors

- (1) The functions of a drinking-water assessor are—
 - (a) to assess the performance of drinking-water suppliers to determine whether or not they are—
 - (i) complying with the requirements of this Part; and
 - (ii) complying with the requirements of the drinking-water standards; and
 - (iii) implementing their public health risk management plans; and
 - (b) to notify designated officers and drinking-water suppliers of any non-compliance with those requirements; and

- (c) to ensure that records from which compliance, or non-compliance, with those requirements may be ascertained are provided to the Director-General; and
 - (d) to provide information to the Director-General in relation to the compliance of drinking-water suppliers with those requirements; and
 - (e) to assess the competence of persons to analyse samples of raw water or drinking water, to calibrate equipment used to treat or monitor raw water or drinking water, or to undertake any other task required to ensure compliance with this Part, the drinking-water standards, or a public health risk management plan; and
 - (f) to authorise persons with sufficient competence to undertake 1 or more of those tasks for the purposes of ensuring compliance with this Part, the drinking-water standards, and any public health risk management plan; and
 - (g) to verify the adequacy of, and, where appropriate, approve public health risk management plans prepared by drinking-water suppliers or other persons and to certify the implementation of those plans; and
 - (h) to check that complaints received by drinking-water suppliers are recorded and responded to appropriately; and
 - (i) to provide to the Director-General information of a kind specified by the Director-General that is obtained under this Act; and
 - (j) to carry out—
 - (i) any other functions and duties conferred on drinking-water assessors by this Part or any other enactment; and
 - (ii) any other functions and duties, in relation to the assessment of drinking water, that the Director-General specifies by notice in writing signed by the Director-General and given to the drinking-water assessor.
- (2) The functions referred to in subsection (1)(e) and (f) do not apply in relation to any recognised laboratory.
- (3) A notice under subsection (1)(j)(ii) is not a regulation for the purposes of the Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989.

69ZM Drinking-water assessors accountable to Director-General for performance of functions

- (1) A drinking-water assessor is accountable to the Director-General for the discharge of the assessor's statutory functions.
- (2) On the request of the Director-General, a drinking-water assessor must give the Director-General reasonable access to any records held by the assessor in connection with the assessor's functions under this Part, to enable the Director-General to assess whether the assessor is properly discharging those functions.

69ZN Functions of designated officers

The functions of designated officers are—

- (a) to ensure that the provisions of this Part are complied with, and in particular that—
 - (i) any requirement imposed, or direction given, by a drinking-water assessor under this Part is complied with; and
 - (ii) any compliance order issued by a medical officer of health under this Part is complied with:
- (b) to exercise, where appropriate, the powers conferred by section 69ZO:
- (c) to investigate the commission of offences under this Part and to bring proceedings in respect of those offences.

69ZO Powers of designated officers

- (1) Despite any other enactment, a designated officer may exercise 1 or more of the powers set out in subsection (2) if the officer—
 - (a) believes, on reasonable grounds, that there is a serious risk to public health arising from the drinking water supplied to those people, or from a lack of drinking water available to those people; and
 - (b) complies with subsections (3), (4), and (5) (if applicable).
- (2) The powers referred to in subsection (1) are to—
 - (a) take immediate action, or to require any person to take immediate action, to prevent, reduce, or eliminate any risk to public health arising from a drinking-water supply:
 - (b) require any drinking-water supplier to stop supplying drinking water that has not been treated to make it potable:
 - (c) require all persons within a specific area to use an alternative drinking-water supply:
 - (d) for the purpose of protecting the public, publish statements relating to the serious risk of harm to health or safety, including, without limitation, statements about the boiling of water.
- (3) The exercise of any power referred to in subsection (2) that would otherwise involve the contravention of any of sections 9, 12, 13, 14, or 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991 is not a contravention of any of those sections if, before the exercise of the power, the designated officer—
 - (a) consults with the relevant consent authority and takes account of any views expressed by the authority about the way in which the power is to be exercised; and
 - (b) obtains the consent of the Director-General to the exercise of the power.
- (4) A designated officer must—
 - (a) take all practicable steps to consult with affected drinking-water suppliers before exercising a power referred to in subsection (2); and

- (b) in every case, take all reasonable steps to comply with rules relating to health and safety at any place, while the officer exercises any power referred to in subsection (2) in respect of that place.
- (5) Every person who is required by a designated officer, under this section, to take any action, or not to take any action, must comply with that requirement.
- (6) A requirement imposed under this section ceases to have effect at the expiry of 72 hours after it is imposed unless, before the expiry of that period, the Minister—
 - (a) is satisfied that the requirement ought to continue in effect; and
 - (b) has declared a drinking-water emergency under section 69ZZA in relation to the risk of harm that was the reason for imposing that requirement.

69ZP Powers of drinking-water assessors and designated officers

- (1) For the purpose of performing any function as a drinking-water assessor or designated officer, a drinking-water assessor or designated officer may—
 - (a) enter any land, building, vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon that is owned, occupied, or used by any drinking-water supplier, or any land that is a catchment for a source of water used by a drinking-water supplier, at any reasonable time, for the purpose of exercising any of the powers set out in this section; and
 - (b) inspect, at all reasonable times, all records and documents of every description in the possession or control of a drinking-water supplier that are required to be kept under section 69ZD, and make copies of, or take extracts from, those records and documents; and
 - (c) require a drinking-water supplier to supply any information or answer any question relating to that drinking-water supplier's—
 - (i) compliance with this Part; and
 - (ii) compliance with the drinking-water standards; and
 - (iii) implementation of that drinking-water supplier's public health risk management plan; and
 - (d) require, by notice in writing, any person who has possession or control of information, records, or documents of the kind described in paragraphs (b) and (c) to supply to the drinking-water assessor or the designated officer, in a manner specified in the notice, all or any of that information, or all or any of those records or documents; and
 - (e) conduct any inspections, surveys, inquiries, tests, and measurements in relation to raw water taken by a drinking-water supplier or drinking water supplied by a drinking-water supplier or any source of water used by a drinking-water supplier that are reasonably necessary, and do all things that are reasonably necessary to enable those inspections, surveys, inquiries, tests, and measurements to be carried out (including the marking or photographing of any thing or article); and
 - (f) direct any drinking-water supplier to conduct any inspections, surveys, inquiries, tests, and measurements that are reasonably necessary; and
 - (g) take samples of any raw water or drinking water and of any substance or organism that the drinking-water assessor has reasonable cause to suspect is a contaminant of that raw water or pollutant of drinking water, as the case requires; and
 - (h) take whatever steps he or she thinks fit to verify the competence of persons who have performed, or are performing, tests and analyses of raw water or drinking water if those tests have not been or are not being performed by a laboratory recognised by the Director-General under section 69ZY; and
 - (i) provide information obtained from drinking-water suppliers under this Part to the Director-General.
- (2) For the purposes of this section **reasonable time** means—
 - (a) during normal working hours; or
 - (b) at any time,—
 - (i) with the agreement of the drinking-water supplier; or
 - (ii) if the drinking-water assessor or designated officer believes that there is an emergency.
- (3) This section and section 69ZQ do not limit the powers exercisable by a designated officer under the other Parts of this Act or any other enactment.

69ZQ Ancillary powers

- (1) When entering land, buildings, vehicles, vessels, or rail wagons under section 69ZP or in accordance with a warrant issued under section 69ZS, a drinking-water assessor or designated officer may—
 - (a) be accompanied and assisted by any other person; and
 - (b) take on to the land or into the building, vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon, any appliances, machinery, and equipment reasonably necessary to carry out the drinking-water assessor's functions or the designated officer's functions, as the case may be.
- (2) Any person who accompanies or assists a drinking-water assessor or designated officer under this section may act only under the supervision or in accordance with the instructions of the assessor or officer.
- (3) A drinking-water assessor or designated officer must take all practicable steps to ensure that any thing taken onto a property in reliance on subsection (1)(b) is—

- (a) free from contamination; and
- (b) in good working order.

69ZR Restrictions on exercise of powers

- (1) Despite section 69ZP, a drinking-water assessor or designated officer—
 - (a) must not exercise any power conferred by section 69ZP(1)(a) unless the drinking-water assessor or designated officer has taken all practicable steps to obtain the information sought from other sources (for example, the relevant regional council); and
 - (b) must not exercise any power conferred by section 69ZP(1)(g) unless he or she takes all practicable steps to ensure that—
 - (i) the power is exercised in the presence of a representative of the drinking-water supplier concerned; and
 - (ii) a duplicate sample is given to that representative or left at the premises; and
 - (c) must not, in the case of a drinking-water assessor or designated officer who is not a medical officer of health, exercise any power conferred by section 69ZP(1)(a), unless that assessor or officer has obtained, in respect of the particular exercise of the power, the written approval of a medical officer of health; and
 - (d) must, if a large drinking-water supplier considers that a proposed exercise of any power under section 69ZP will place its water supply at risk and advises the assessor or officer of that opinion in writing, consult with an expert nominated for the purpose by the Director-General, before exercising the power; and
 - (e) in a case where the assessor or officer proposes to exercise the power conferred by section 69ZP to enter a dwellinghouse, must not exercise that power unless he or she has obtained a warrant under section 69ZS.
- (2) Despite section 69ZP, neither a drinking-water assessor nor a designated officer may enter any land or building that is a defence area (within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Defence Act 1990) except in accordance with a written agreement between the Director-General and the Chief of Defence Force entered into for the purposes of this section and for the time being in force.
- (3) Nothing in section 69ZP limits any enactment that imposes a prohibition or restriction on the availability of any information.
- (4) No person may be required, on examination or inquiry under section 69ZP, to give any answer or information tending to incriminate that person, and each person from whom an answer or information is sought must be informed of that right before the power to demand that answer or information is exercised.
- (5) Nothing in this section, or in section 69ZP, limits section 128.

69ZS Requirement for warrant to enter dwellinghouse

- (1) A drinking-water assessor or designated officer may not exercise the powers conferred by section 69ZP to enter a dwellinghouse unless that drinking-water assessor or designated officer has obtained a search warrant in accordance with subsection (2).
- (2) Any District Court Judge or Justice of the Peace or Community Magistrate or any Registrar who is satisfied, on application in writing from a drinking-water assessor or designated officer made on oath, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a drinking-water assessor or designated officer needs to enter a dwellinghouse in order to exercise a power under section 69ZP, may issue a search warrant in the prescribed form.
- (3) Every search warrant must be directed either to a drinking-water assessor or designated officer by name or to every drinking-water assessor or designated officer, but in any of those cases, the warrant may be executed by any drinking-water assessor or designated officer.
- (4) On issuing a warrant, the Judge, Justice of the Peace, Community Magistrate, or Registrar may impose any reasonable conditions on its execution that he or she thinks fit.
- (5) Every warrant must, subject to any conditions imposed under subsection (4), authorise the drinking-water assessor or designated officer who is executing it, and any person assisting that drinking-water assessor or designated officer under section 69ZQ,—
 - (a) to enter the dwelling on 1 occasion within 14 days after the date of the issue of the warrant at any time that is reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) to use any force, both for making entry (either by breaking open doors or otherwise) and for breaking open anything on the premises or dwelling, that is reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (c) to exercise any power conferred by section 69ZP.

69ZT Standard conditions applying where warrant executed

- (1) Any drinking-water assessor or designated officer who executes a search warrant must carry the warrant with him or her, and must produce it for inspection,—
 - (a) on first entering the dwelling, to the person appearing to be in charge of the dwelling; and
 - (b) whenever subsequently required to do so, at the dwelling, by any other person appearing to be in charge of the dwelling or any part of the dwelling.
- (2) If the occupier of the dwelling is not present at the time the search warrant is executed, the drinking-water assessor or designated officer must leave in a prominent place at the dwelling a written statement of the time and date of the search, and of the drinking-water assessor or designated officer's name and the address of the office to which inquiries should be made.

69ZU Drinking-water assessors and designated officers must produce identification

- (1) The Director-General must provide an identity card or other means of identification to each drinking-water assessor and each designated officer.
- (2) Whenever a drinking-water assessor or designated officer exercises any power under this Part, that drinking-water assessor or designated officer must, on request, produce the identity card or other means of identification for inspection.
- (3) Whenever a drinking-water assessor or designated officer enters any land, building, vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon under section 69ZP, he or she must, on first entering and, if requested, at any later time, produce to the person apparently in charge, his or her identity card or other means of identification, for inspection.
- (4) Whenever a drinking-water assessor or designated officer enters any land, building, vehicle, vessel, or rail wagon under section 69ZP and is unable, despite reasonable efforts, to find any person apparently in charge, he or she must before leaving that place leave a written notice stating—
 - (a) his or her identity; and
 - (b) an address where he or she may be contacted; and
 - (c) the date and time of entry; and
 - (d) his or her reasons for entering.
- (5) A person or agency who ceases to be a drinking-water assessor or designated officer must, as soon as possible, return the identity card or other means of identification to the Director-General.

69ZV Inventory of things seized to be provided

If any thing is seized by a drinking-water assessor or designated officer under section 69ZP or a person accompanying that officer the drinking-water assessor or designated officer must leave in a prominent location at the place, or send to the occupier within 10 working days after the search, a written inventory of all things seized.

69ZW Review of decisions of drinking-water assessors

- (1) A drinking-water supplier may request a review by the Director-General of any of the following decisions by a drinking-water assessor:
 - (a) a finding, assessment, or recommendation in relation to the compliance of that drinking-water supplier with the requirements of this Part, that drinking-water supplier's public health risk management plan, or the drinking-water standards; or
 - (b) a refusal to approve that drinking-water supplier's public health risk management plan, or to certify its implementation.
- (2) Any request for a review made under this section must be forwarded to the Director-General within 2 months after the date when the decision of the drinking-water assessor is made known to the drinking-water supplier.
- (3) The Director-General must, after seeking any advice that he or she considers necessary, confirm, vary, or reverse the decision of the drinking-water assessor.

69ZX Register of drinking-water assessors

- (1) The Director-General must maintain a register of agencies who have been appointed as drinking-water assessors.
- (2) The following particulars must be recorded in the register in respect of every agency registered as a drinking-water assessor:
 - (a) the agency's name and business contact details; and
 - (b) the date and term of the agency's appointment; and
 - (c) any conditions on the agency's appointment; and
 - (d) any other particulars that may be required by or under this Part or regulations made under section 69ZZY.
- (3) The register may also include any other information relevant to an agency's appointment as a drinking-water assessor that the Director-General considers appropriate.

Recognised laboratories**69ZY Director-General may recognise laboratories**

- (1) The Director-General may recognise 1 or more laboratories to conduct tests and analyses of raw water and drinking water for the purposes of—
 - (a) this Part; and
 - (b) the drinking-water standards.
- (2) The Director-General must not recognise a laboratory under subsection (1) unless that laboratory—
 - (a) is—
 - (i) registered under the Testing Laboratory Registration Act 1972; or
 - (ii) accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand (IANZ) or any other prescribed body, for the purposes of this section; or

- (iii) recognised by the International Organization for Standardization (**ISO**) or the International Electrotechnical Commission (**IEC**) as meeting the ISO/IEC 17025: 1999 (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories) standard or an equivalent standard, for the purposes of this section; and
- (b) complies with any criteria for the recognition of laboratories that are specified in regulations made under section 69ZZY(1)(d).
- (3) A laboratory may be recognised on whatever terms and conditions the Director-General considers appropriate (including, without limitation, terms enabling the Director-General to suspend or withdraw recognition in any specified circumstances).
- (4) The Director-General must maintain a register of recognised laboratories.
- (5) The following particulars must be recorded in the register in respect of every recognised laboratory:
 - (a) the name and business details of the person or agency that operates the laboratory;
 - (b) the date of the laboratory's recognition;
 - (c) any conditions relating to the recognition of the laboratory;
 - (d) the test methods and determinands in respect of which the laboratory has—
 - (i) expertise; and
 - (ii) the appropriate testing equipment;
 - (e) any other particulars that may be required by or under this Part or regulations made under section 69ZZY.

69ZZ Compliance tests must be carried out by recognised laboratory

- (1) If, under this Part or the drinking-water standards, a drinking-water supplier or a drinking-water assessor is required to obtain an analysis of, or to perform a test on, raw water or drinking water, that analysis or test must be performed at a laboratory that has been recognised under section 69ZY unless—
 - (a) it is not reasonably practicable to do so; and
 - (b) the Director-General has approved, in writing, the alternative procedures that are to be used to analyse or test the raw water or drinking water.
- (2) A copy of the results of any analysis or test referred to in subsection (1) that indicate any non-compliance with a maximum acceptable value set out in the drinking-water standards must be forwarded to the Director-General by the operator of the laboratory or the person who performs the analysis or test as soon as practicable after the test or analysis is conducted.

Emergency powers

69ZZA Minister may declare drinking-water emergency

- (1) If the Minister believes, on reasonable grounds, that there is a serious risk of harm to the health or safety of any people arising from the drinking water supplied to those people, or from a lack of drinking water available to those people, the Minister may declare a drinking-water emergency in relation to—
 - (a) a drinking-water supply; or
 - (b) all drinking-water supplies within an area specified in the declaration.
- (2) A drinking-water emergency declaration must specify—
 - (a) the nature of the emergency; and
 - (b) the purpose of the declaration; and
 - (c) the geographical area, or specific drinking-water supplies, to which the declaration relates; and
 - (d) the period of time during which the declaration remains in force.
- (3) The Minister may amend a drinking-water emergency declaration.
- (4) As soon as possible after making or amending a drinking-water emergency declaration, the Minister must—
 - (a) give a copy of the declaration or amended declaration to every affected drinking-water supplier; and
 - (b) publish a copy of the declaration or amended declaration—
 - (i) in the *Gazette*; and
 - (ii) in a daily newspaper circulating in the affected area.
- (5) Despite section 28 of the State Sector Act 1988, the Minister may not delegate any of the powers conferred by subsection (1) or (2).

69ZZB Maximum duration of drinking-water emergency declaration

No drinking-water emergency declaration may remain in force for longer than 28 days unless regulations are made under section 69ZZY(1)(e) extending the period of the drinking-water emergency.

69ZZC Drinking-water emergency may be declared or continued even if other emergency declared

- (1) A drinking-water emergency—
 - (a) may be declared even if an emergency has been declared under another enactment;
 - (b) remains in force in accordance with section 69ZZB, even if an emergency has been declared under another enactment.

- (2) Despite subsection (1), if an emergency is declared under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 or the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, unless the Director-General directs otherwise, any designated officer is, when exercising any powers conferred by section 69ZZD, subject to the direction of—
- (a) in the case of an emergency declared under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, the Controller (within the meaning of section 4 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002); or
 - (b) in the case of an emergency declared under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, the relevant office-holder who appointed the enforcement officer who declared the emergency.

69ZZD Special powers of designated officers during drinking-water emergency

- (1) If a drinking-water emergency in relation to drinking water has been declared, a designated officer may exercise all or any of the emergency powers given by subsection (2) for the purpose of preventing, reducing, or eliminating the risk of harm to people arising from the drinking water supplied to them.
- (2) The emergency powers are to—
 - (a) take immediate action, or require any person to take immediate action, to prevent, reduce, or eliminate any risk to public health arising from a drinking-water supply;
 - (b) require any drinking-water supplier to stop supplying, or, as the case requires, transporting drinking water that is not potable;
 - (c) require all persons within a specified area to use an alternative drinking-water supply;
 - (d) require emergency work to be done to provide an alternative supply of drinking water, and, subject to subsection (4), to recover the reasonable costs of that work from—
 - (i) any 1 or more drinking-water suppliers specified in the drinking-water emergency declaration; or
 - (ii) any 1 or more drinking-water suppliers within the geographical area specified in the drinking-water emergency declaration;
 - (e) forbid the discharge of any substance or organism that might contaminate or pollute a source of drinking water or a drinking-water supply system;
 - (f) require any place, building, vehicle, vessel, rail wagon, or thing to be isolated, quarantined, or disinfected, or any thing to be relocated or secured;
 - (g) close any public place, or any part of a public place, that does not have an adequate supply of safe drinking water;
 - (h) cancel any public event, function, or gathering at any place that does not have an adequate supply of drinking water;
 - (i) require any person to leave any place, or not to enter any place, in the vicinity of the emergency;
 - (j) require any person to stop any activity that, in the designated officer's opinion, may be contributing to the drinking-water emergency;
 - (k) grant to any drinking-water supplier or other person a conditional or unconditional exemption from the duty to comply with all or any of the provisions of this Part or the drinking-water standards during the period of the drinking-water emergency;
 - (l) take any other action reasonably necessary to control, reduce, or avoid the risk of harm to people arising from the drinking water supplied to them.
- (3) Every person who is required by a designated officer, under subsection (2), to take any action, or not to take any action, must comply with that requirement.
- (4) Costs may not be recovered from a drinking-water supplier under subsection (2)(d) unless the emergency was caused or contributed to by the acts or omissions of that drinking-water supplier.
- (5) If a designated officer decides to recover costs from a drinking-water supplier under subsection (2)(d), that drinking-water supplier may appeal to the District Court against that decision.
- (6) If a drinking-water supplier appeals, under subsection (5), against a decision to recover costs from that drinking-water supplier, the Court must inquire into the circumstances of the emergency work and must determine—
 - (a) whether any costs are to be recovered from that drinking-water supplier; and
 - (b) the amount of the costs (if any) to be recovered.

69ZZE Compensation for property requisitioned or destroyed

- (1) Reasonable compensation is payable for any loss or destruction of property if a designated officer, or any person acting at a designated officer's request made under section 69ZZD,—
 - (a) requisitions any property from any person for use in a drinking-water emergency; or
 - (b) destroys any property in order to prevent, remedy, or mitigate any risk to public health from a drinking-water supply.
- (2) Reasonable compensation under subsection (1) is payable, on written application by any person having an interest in the property, by the Director-General or out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.
- (3) Compensation is not payable under this section to any person who caused or contributed substantially to the emergency that brought about the requisition or destruction.

- (4) The Director-General may—
- (a) require a drinking-water supplier who has caused or contributed substantially to an emergency to reimburse the Crown for all or part of any compensation paid on behalf of the Crown under this section in relation to that emergency;
 - (b) require 1 or more territorial authorities whose district or districts were affected by that emergency to reimburse the Crown for any shortfall between the amount of compensation paid under this section and the amount of any reimbursement received under paragraph (a).
- (5) If there is any dispute as to the entitlement of any person to compensation under this section, or as to the amount of that compensation, or as to the liability of the Crown to pay compensation, or as to the liability of any person to reimburse the Crown under subsection (4), the matter must be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

69ZZF Actions taken under emergency powers may be exempted from requirements of Part 3 of Resource Management Act 1991

- (1) If any action under section 69ZO or 69ZZD would be in breach of the provisions of Part 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Minister may exempt the action taken from the provisions of Part 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991 for up to 28 days.
- (2) Before making a decision under subsection (1), the Minister—
 - (a) must consult with the relevant consent authority (to the extent that is possible in the circumstances); and
 - (b) may consult with any other persons that the Minister considers appropriate.
- (3) A failure to comply with the provisions of subsection (2) does not affect the validity of any exemption given under this section.
- (4) Despite subsection (1), if, during any period while an exemption by the Minister is in force, a consent authority refuses to issue a resource consent in respect of the action which is the subject of the exemption, the exemption, if not expiring earlier, expires at the close of 5 working days after the date of the decision of the consent authority unless—
 - (a) regulations continuing the exemption are made under subsection (5); or
 - (b) any appeal is lodged against the decision of the consent authority, in which case the exemption expires on the determination of the appeal or at the time specified by the Court that determines the appeal.
- (5) If any action has been exempted from Part 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991 under subsection (1) and the Minister considers that it is necessary to continue the action beyond the duration of the exemption in order to prevent, reduce, or eliminate the risk of harm to people arising from the drinking-water supplied to them,—
 - (a) the Minister may recommend that regulations be made continuing the exemption; and
 - (b) the Governor-General may, by Order in Council, make regulations for that purpose.
- (6) Regulations made under this section—
 - (a) come into force on the date of their notification in the *Gazette* or at the time specified in the regulations, whichever is the later; and
 - (b) continue in force until revoked or until a date not later than the day 2 years after the regulations came into force, on which date the regulations expire and are deemed to have been revoked.

69ZZG Effect of exemption

If an exemption is granted under section 69ZZF, the provisions of Part 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991 do not apply to the actions taken under section 69ZO or section 69ZZD to which the exemption relates while the exemption remains in force.

Compliance orders

69ZZH Medical officer of health may issue compliance order

- (1) A medical officer of health may serve a compliance order on any drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier—
 - (a) requiring that person to stop, or prohibiting that person from starting, anything done or to be done by, or on behalf of, that person that the medical officer of health believes, on reasonable grounds,—
 - (i) contravenes, or is likely to contravene, this Part; or
 - (ii) will or may create a risk to public health arising from that person's drinking-water supply; or
 - (b) requiring that person to do something that the medical officer of health believes, on reasonable grounds, is necessary to—
 - (i) ensure compliance by, or on behalf of, that person with this Part; or
 - (ii) prevent, remedy, or mitigate any risk to public health arising from that person's drinking-water supply.
- (2) A compliance order may be made subject to conditions.
- (3) A compliance order may specify the time within which compliance must be achieved.

69ZZI Compliance with compliance order

- (1) A drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier on whom a compliance order is served must—
 - (a) comply with the order within the period specified in it; and
 - (b) unless the order directs otherwise, pay all the costs and expenses of complying with it.
- (2) This section is subject to the rights of appeal in section 69ZZK.

69ZZJ Form and content of compliance order

Every compliance order must state—

- (a) the name of the drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier to whom it is addressed; and
- (b) the reasons for the order; and
- (c) the action required to be taken, stopped, or not taken; and
- (d) the period within which the action must be taken or stopped, being a reasonable period within which to take the action required or to stop the action; and
- (e) the consequences of not complying with the order or lodging a notice of appeal; and
- (f) the rights of appeal under section 69ZZK; and
- (g) the name and office address of the medical officer of health who issued the order.

69ZZK Appeals

- (1) Any drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier on whom a compliance order is served may appeal to the District Court in accordance with subsection (2) against the whole or any part of that order.
- (2) A notice of an appeal must—
 - (a) state the reasons for the appeal and the relief sought; and
 - (b) be lodged with the District Court and served on the medical officer of health who issued the order.
- (3) An appeal against a compliance order does not operate as a stay of that order unless a stay is granted by the District Court under section 69ZZL.
- (4) On an appeal under this section, the District Court may—
 - (a) confirm the compliance order; or
 - (b) vary the compliance order; or
 - (c) set the compliance order aside.

69ZZL Stay of compliance order pending appeal

- (1) Any drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier who appeals under section 69ZZK may also apply to a District Court Judge for a stay of the compliance order pending a decision on the appeal.
- (2) An application for a stay must—
 - (a) state the reasons why the drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier considers it unreasonable to comply with the compliance order; and
 - (b) state the likely effect on the people who will drink the drinking water supplied or transported by the drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier if the stay is granted; and
 - (c) state the likely effect on the drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier or, if relevant, their drinking-water supply, if the stay is not granted; and
 - (d) be lodged with the District Court and served immediately on the medical officer of health who issued the order.
- (3) If a drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier applies for a stay, a District Court Judge must consider the application for a stay as soon as practicable after the application has been lodged.
- (4) Before granting a stay, the District Court Judge must consider—
 - (a) the likely effect of granting a stay on the people who will drink the drinking water supplied or transported by that drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier, if the stay is granted; and
 - (b) whether it is unreasonable for the drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier to comply with the compliance order pending the decision on the appeal; and
 - (c) any other matters that the Judge considers appropriate.
- (5) The District Court Judge may grant or refuse a stay and, if the Judge grants a stay, may impose any terms and conditions on that stay that the Judge considers appropriate.
- (6) Any drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier to whom a stay is granted must serve a copy of it on the medical officer of health who issued the order.
- (7) A stay does not have effect until it is served in accordance with subsection (6).

69ZZM Variation and cancellation of compliance order

- (1) If a medical officer of health considers that a compliance order is no longer required, he or she may cancel the compliance order.
- (2) The medical officer of health must give written notice of his or her decision to cancel a compliance order to the drinking-water supplier or temporary drinking-water supplier who is subject to that compliance order.
- (3) Any person who is directly affected by a compliance order may apply in writing to the medical officer of health to change or cancel the compliance order.

- (4) The medical officer of health—
- (a) must, as soon as practicable, consider the application, having regard to—
 - (i) the purpose for which the compliance order was issued; and
 - (ii) the effect of a change or cancellation on that purpose; and
 - (iii) any other matter that the medical officer of health considers appropriate; and
 - (b) may confirm, change, or cancel the compliance order.
- (5) The medical officer of health must give written notice of his or her decision to the person who applied under subsection (3) for a change or cancellation of the compliance order.

69ZZN Appeals against decision on change or cancellation of compliance order

- (1) If the medical officer of health, after considering an application made under section 69ZZM(3) by a person who is directly affected by a compliance order, confirms that compliance order or changes it in a way other than that sought by that person, that person may appeal to the District Court in accordance with section 69ZZK against the whole or any part of the compliance order.
- (2) No person who lodges an appeal under subsection (1) may apply for, or be granted, a stay of the compliance order pending a decision on that appeal.

Contamination of water supplies and sources

69ZZO Contamination of raw water or pollution of water supply

- (1) Every person commits an offence who does any act likely to contaminate any raw water or pollute any drinking water, knowing that the act is likely to contaminate or pollute that water, or being reckless as to the consequences of that act.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, or to a fine not exceeding \$200,000, or both.

69ZZP Local authority may be required to warn users of self-supplied building water supplies about contamination

- (1) A medical officer of health who believes that a source of water for a drinking-water supply is contaminated in a way that affects or is likely to affect self-supplied building water supplies provided from that source may issue a notice to the territorial authority or regional council responsible for the area to which water is supplied from that source, or to both.
- (2) A territorial authority or regional council that receives a notice under subsection (1) must—
 - (a) ensure that an assessment is made as to whether drinking water that is not potable has been or is being supplied to a self-supplied building water supply from the source specified in the notice; and
 - (b) if that assessment so requires, take all practicable steps—
 - (i) to warn users of that supply—
 - (A) that drinking water must not be used for domestic use and food preparation; or
 - (B) that drinking water may only be used for domestic use and food preparation if certain steps are first taken (for example, boiling the water); and
 - (ii) to exercise any other power or take any action to remedy the situation.

Offences

69ZZQ Offence to supply or transport water if not registered

- (1) Every drinking-water supplier commits an offence who supplies water for more than 5 days unless that supplier is—
 - (a) registered under section 69K; or
 - (b) authorised to supply water by a medical officer of health.
- (2) Every drinking-water supplier who is a water carrier commits an offence if the water carrier—
 - (a) transports raw water or drinking water for more than 5 days in any 12-month period unless that carrier is—
 - (i) registered under section 69K; or
 - (ii) authorised to supply water by a medical officer of health;
 - (b) exports raw water or drinking water while not registered under section 69K.
- (3) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) or (2) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and, if the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

69ZZR Offences against sections in this Part

- (1) Every person commits an offence who contravenes, or permits a contravention of, any of the following:
 - (a) section 69U (duty to protect source of drinking water);
 - (b) section 69V (duty to take all practicable steps to comply with drinking-water standards);
 - (c) section 69Y (duty to monitor drinking water):

- (d) section 69Z (duty to prepare and implement public health risk management plan):
 - (e) section 69ZA(5) (duty of certain drinking-water suppliers or temporary drinking-water suppliers to prepare and implement a public health risk management plan if required to do so):
 - (f) section 69ZF (duty to take remedial action if drinking-water standards breached):
 - (g) section 69ZZD(3) (duty to comply with requirements of a designated officer acting under emergency powers).
- (2) Every person commits an offence who contravenes, or permits a contravention of, any of the following:
- (a) section 69ZD (duty to keep records and make them available):
 - (b) section 69ZG (duty to provide reasonable assistance to drinking-water assessors, designated officers, and medical officers of health):
 - (c) section 69ZZI (compliance with compliance order).
- (3) Every person commits an offence who contravenes, or permits a contravention of, any of the following:
- (a) section 69K (applications for registration):
 - (b) section 69L (renewal of registration by water carriers):
 - (c) section 69M (duty to update details on register):
 - (d) section 69S (duty of suppliers in relation to provision of drinking water):
 - (e) section 69T (duties where risk to water is actual or foreseeable):
 - (f) section 69X (duty to test new water sources):
 - (g) section 69ZI (duty to notify medical officer of health of source and quality of raw water).
- (4) Every person commits an offence who, without reasonable excuse, takes any water from a fire hydrant, unless—
- (a) that person is a firefighter (as defined in section 2 of the Fire Service Act 1975); or
 - (b) that person is a member of a volunteer fire brigade (as defined in section 2 of the Fire Service Act 1975); or
 - (c) that person takes the water for the purposes of firefighting; or
 - (d) that person—
 - (i) has the written approval of the drinking-water supplier who supplies water to the hydrant; and
 - (ii) has been assessed by that drinking-water supplier as being competent to take water from that hydrant in a way that does not endanger the networked system of which the hydrant forms a part or the water in that system.

69ZZS Strict liability and defence to offences

- (1) In any prosecution for an offence under section 69ZZQ or 69ZZR, it is not necessary to prove that the defendant intended to commit the offence.
- (2) It is a defence to prosecution for an offence under section 69ZZQ or 69ZZR if the defendant proves—
- (a) that the defendant did not intend to commit the offence; and
 - (b) that the defendant took all practicable steps to prevent the commission of the offence.

69ZZT Offences involving deception

- (1) Every person commits an offence who, with intent to deceive,—
- (a) makes any false or misleading statement or any material omission in any communication, record, or return for the purpose of this Part or the drinking-water standards; or
 - (b) destroys, cancels, conceals, alters, obliterates, or fails to provide, any document, record, return, or information that is required to be kept or communicated under this Part or under the drinking-water standards; or
 - (c) falsifies, removes, suppresses, or tampers with any samples, test procedures, test results, or evidence taken by a drinking-water assessor in the exercise of that drinking-water assessor's functions or powers under this Part; or
 - (d) falsifies, removes, suppresses, or tampers with any samples, test procedures, or test results taken under, or for the purposes of, —
 - (i) the drinking-water standards; or
 - (ii) a drinking-water supplier's public health risk management programme.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable to the penalty set out in section 69ZZV(1).

69ZZU Time for laying information

Despite section 14 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957, an information in respect of an offence under this Part may be laid by any person at any time within 3 years of the time when the matter of the information arose.

69ZZV Penalties

- (1) Every person who commits an offence against section 69ZZR(1) or 69ZZT is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200,000 and, if the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against section 69ZZR(2) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and, if the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues.
- (3) Every person who commits an offence against section 69ZZR(3) or (4) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- (4) The continued existence of any thing, or the intermittent repetition of any action, that constitutes an offence under section 69ZZR is a continuing offence for the purposes of this section.

69ZZW Additional penalty for certain offences for commercial gain

- (1) If a person is convicted of an offence against section 69ZZR or 69ZZT, the Court may, if it is satisfied that the offence was committed in the course of producing a commercial gain, and in addition to any penalty that the Court may impose under section 69ZZV, order that person to pay an amount not exceeding—
 - (a) 3 times the value of any commercial gain resulting from the commission of the offence; or
 - (b) if the person is a body corporate, and the value of any gain cannot be readily ascertained, 10% of the turnover of the body corporate and all of its interconnected bodies corporate (if any).
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the value of any gain (if readily ascertainable) must be assessed by the Court, and any amount ordered to be paid under subsection (1)(a) or (b) is recoverable in the same manner as a fine.
- (3) In this section, “interconnected” and “turnover” have the same meaning as in the Commerce Act 1986.

69ZZX Liability of principal for acts of agents

- (1) If an offence is committed against this Part by any person (“person A”) acting as the agent (including any contractor) or employee of another person (“person B”), person B is, without prejudice to the liability of person A, liable under this Part in the same manner and to the same extent as if he, she, or it had personally committed the offence.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), if any proceedings are brought under that subsection, it is a good defence if the defendant proves,—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person (including a partner in a firm), that—
 - (i) he or she did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the offence was to be or was being committed; or
 - (ii) he or she took all practicable steps to prevent the commission of the offence; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, that—
 - (i) neither the directors nor any person concerned in the management of the body corporate knew, or could reasonably be expected to have known, that the offence was to be or was being committed; or
 - (ii) the body corporate took all practicable steps to prevent the commission of the offence; and
 - (c) in all cases, that the defendant took all practicable steps to remedy any effects of the act or omission giving rise to the offence.
- (3) If any body corporate is convicted of an offence against this Part, every director and every person concerned in the management of the body corporate is also guilty of that offence if it is proved—
 - (a) that the act that constituted the offence took place with his or her authority, permission, or consent; and
 - (b) that he or she knew, or could reasonably be expected to have known, that the offence was to be or was being committed and failed to take all practicable steps to prevent or stop it.

Miscellaneous**69ZZY Regulations**

- (1) The Governor-General may, from time to time, by Order in Council, make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:
 - (a) prescribing the quantity of drinking water, or a formula for determining the quantity of drinking water, that is an adequate supply to a property for the purposes of this Part;
 - (b) regulating the carriage of raw water, drinking water, or both—
 - (i) in trucks or other vehicles;
 - (ii) by rail;
 - (iii) in ships or other vessels;
 - (c) requiring the Director-General to issue guidelines to facilitate compliance with the requirements of section 69U, and requiring the Director-General to follow any specified process before issuing those guidelines;
 - (d) prescribing criteria, in addition to the criteria set out in section 69ZY(2), for the recognition of laboratories;
 - (e) extending the period, up to a maximum of 2 years, during which a drinking-water emergency declaration under section 69ZZA remains in force;

- (f) prescribing specifications for metal and other materials that may be used for pipes, valves, taps, or other fittings susceptible to corrosion that come into contact with raw water or drinking water prior to the point of supply;
 - (g) regulating the nature of substances permitted to come into contact with raw water or drinking water prior to the point of supply;
 - (h) prescribing required competencies and other requirements in relation to the management, operation, and maintenance of drinking-water supply systems or components of those systems, or any of those matters;
 - (i) prescribing the form of warrant to be issued under section 69ZS;
 - (j) providing for any other matters contemplated by this Part, necessary for its administration, or necessary for giving it full effect.
- (2) Regulations may not be made for the purpose described in subsection (1)(a) except on the advice of the Minister provided after consultation with those bodies or organisations that appear to the Minister to be representative of persons likely to be substantially affected by the regulations.

69ZZZ Protecting water supplies from risk of back-flow

- (1) This section applies if a networked supplier considers that there is a need to protect the networked system from risks of pollution caused by water and other substances on properties connected to the networked system.
- (2) A networked supplier may,—
- (a) if the supplier considers it desirable or necessary,—
 - (i) install a back-flow prevention system in the network on the side of the point of supply for which the supplier is responsible for maintaining; or
 - (ii) allow the owner of property to which water is supplied to install a back-flow prevention system that incorporates a verifiable monitoring system (being a monitoring system approved by both the supplier and a drinking-water assessor);
 - (b) require the owner of the property in respect of which the back-flow prevention system operates or the person who is required (whether under the Local Government Act 2002 or any contract) to pay for drinking water supplied to that property,—
 - (i) if paragraph (a)(i) applies, to reimburse the supplier for the cost of that system (including the cost of installation, testing, and on-going maintenance); and
 - (ii) if paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) applies, to repair or modify any back-flow prevention system that, in the opinion of the supplier, is not functioning adequately.
- (3) A person who installs a back-flow protection device must take all reasonable steps to ensure it can operate in a way that does not compromise the operation of any automatic sprinkler system connected to the water supply.
- (4) A networked supplier—
- (a) must test each back-flow protection device operating in its network at least once a year; and
 - (b) must advise the territorial authority in its area of the results; and
 - (c) may require the occupier of the property in respect of which the device operates to pay the reasonable costs involved in conducting the test.

69ZZZA Keeping, inspection, and copying of registers

- (1) Any register that is required to be kept under this Part may be kept in any manner that the Director-General considers appropriate, including, either wholly or partly, by means of a device or facility that—
- (a) records or stores information electronically or by other means; and
 - (b) permits the information so recorded to be readily inspected or reproduced in usable form; and
 - (c) permits the information in the register to be accessed by electronic means, including (without limitation) by means of remote logon access.
- (2) The Director-General must keep any register that is required to be kept under this Part open for public inspection—
- (a) on the Ministry's website in an electronic form that is publicly accessible; and
 - (b) during ordinary office hours, at—
 - (i) the head office of the Ministry; or
 - (ii) an office of the Ministry for the time being specified for the purposes of this subsection by notice published in the *Gazette*.
- (3) The Director-General must supply to any person a copy of all or part of any register that is required to be kept under this Part, on request, and on payment of a reasonable charge for the production of the copy.

69ZZZB Director-General must publish annual report

- (1) The Director-General must prepare and publish a report on drinking water before 1 July in each year.
- (2) A report under subsection (1) must include information about—
- (a) the quality of drinking water supplied by each drinking-water supplier (other than neighbourhood drinking-water suppliers), including whether that drinking water is potable; and

- (b) the compliance or non-compliance of those drinking-water suppliers with this Part and the drinking-water standards.
- (3) The Director-General must ensure that copies of the most recent report are available—
 - (a) on the Ministry's website in an electronic form that is publicly accessible; and
 - (b) for inspection by members of the public free of charge during ordinary office hours at the head office of the Ministry; and
 - (c) for purchase by members of the public at a reasonable price.

69ZZZC Statements by Director-General

The Director-General may, for the purpose of protecting the public, publish statements relating to any drinking-water emergency, or to the performance or non-performance of any duty imposed on any person by or under this Part.

69ZZZD Protection of persons performing or exercising functions, duties, or powers under this Part

- (1) No specified person who does or omits to do any act in connection with the performance or exercise of a function or power under this Part is under any civil or criminal liability in respect of that act or omission, unless the act or omission was done in bad faith or without reasonable care.
- (2) Every statement, notice, warning, or declaration, issued under this Part, is protected by qualified privilege.
- (3) In this section, a **specified person** is—
 - (a) the Director-General;
 - (b) a drinking-water assessor;
 - (c) a designated officer;
 - (d) a local authority (other than when acting in its capacity as a drinking-water supplier).

69ZZZE Relationship between this Part and other enactments

This Part does not apply to any water—

- (a) supplied for food preparation use that is regulated under the Food Act 1981; or
- (b) that is subject to regulations or specifications made or issued under the Animal Products Act 1999 or the Wine Act 2003.]

Part 3

Infectious and notifiable diseases

(s 70 to s 92)

70 Special powers of Medical Officer of Health

- (1) For the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of any infectious disease, the Medical Officer of Health may from time to time, if authorised to do so by the Minister [or if [[a state of emergency has been declared under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002]]] [or while an epidemic notice is in force],—
 - (a) Declare any land, building, or thing to be insanitary, and prohibit its use for any specified purpose:
 - (b) Cause any insanitary building to be pulled down, and the timber and other materials thereof to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as he thinks fit:
 - (c) Cause insanitary things to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as he thinks fit:
 - (d) Cause infected animals to be destroyed in such manner as he thinks fit:
 - (e) Require persons to report themselves or submit themselves for medical examination at specified times and places:
 - [(ea) if the spread of the disease would be a significant risk to the public, require people to report, or submit themselves for medical testing, at stated times and places:]
 - (f) Require persons, places, buildings, [ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things] to be isolated, quarantined, or disinfected as he thinks fit:
 - [(fa) if the spread of the disease would be a significant risk to the public, require people, places, buildings, ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things to be tested as he or she thinks fit:]
 - (g) Forbid persons, [ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things] to come or be brought to any port or place in the health district from any port or place which is or is supposed to be infected with any infectious disease:
 - (h) [require people to remain in] the health district or the place in which they are isolated or quarantined until they have been medically examined and found to be free from infectious disease, and until they have undergone such preventive treatment as he may in any such case prescribe:
 - (i) Forbid the removal of [ships, vehicles, aircraft, animals, or things] from the health district, or from one port or part thereof to another, or from the place where they are isolated or quarantined, until they have been disinfected or examined and found to be free from infection:
 - (j) Prohibit the keeping of animals or of any species of animal in any specified part of the health district:
 - (k) Forbid the discharge of sewage, drainage, or insanitary matter of any description into any watercourse, stream, lake, or source of water supply:

- (l) Use or authorise any local authority to use as a temporary site for a special hospital or place of isolation any reserve or endowment suitable for the purpose, notwithstanding that such use may conflict with any trust, enactment, or condition affecting the reserve or endowment:
- [(la) by written order to the person appearing to be in charge of the premises concerned, do either or both of the following:
- (i) require to be closed immediately, until further order or for a fixed period, any premises within the health district (or a stated area of the district):
 - (ii) require to be closed immediately, until further order or for a fixed period, any premises within the health district (or a stated area of the district) in which infection control measures described in the order are not operating:]
- [(m) by order published in a newspaper circulating in the health district or by announcement broadcast by a television channel or radio station that can be received by most households in the health district, do any of the following:
- (i) require to be closed, until further order or for a fixed period, all premises within the district (or a stated area of the district) of any stated kind or description:
 - (ii) require to be closed, until further order or for a fixed period, all premises within the district (or a stated area of the district) of any stated kind or description in which infection control measures described in the order are not operating:
 - (iii) forbid people to congregate in outdoor places of amusement or recreation of any stated kind or description (whether public or private) within the district (or a stated area of the district):
 - (iv) forbid people to congregate in outdoor places of amusement or recreation of any stated kind or description (whether public or private) within the district (or a stated area of the district) in which infection control measures described in the order are not operating.]
- (n) *Repealed.*
- (o) *Repealed.*
- [(1A) An order under paragraph (la) or (m) of subsection (1) does not apply to—
- (a) any premises that are, or any part of any premises that is, used solely as a private dwellinghouse; or
 - (b) any premises within the parliamentary precincts (within the meaning of section 3 of the Parliamentary Service Act 2000); or
 - (c) any premises whose principal or only use is as a courtroom or judge's chambers, or a court registry; or
 - (d) any premises that are, or are part of, a prison (within the meaning of section 3(1) of the Corrections Act 2004).]
- [(1B) An order under paragraph (la) or (m) of subsection (1) may exempt people engaged in necessary work in the premises to which it relates.]
- [(1C) If the Medical Officer of Health publishes an order under subsection (1)(m) in a newspaper circulating in the health district, he or she must also make reasonable efforts to have the contents or gist of the order published by announcement broadcast by a television channel or radio station that can be received by most households in the health district.]
- [(1D) The Medical Officer of Health may publish in any other manner he or she thinks appropriate an order under paragraph (la) or (m) of subsection (1) or its gist.]
- (2) The Medical Officer of Health, and any [Environmental Health Officer] or other person authorised in that behalf by the Medical Officer of Health, may at any time, with or without assistants, enter on any lands, buildings, or ships, and inspect the same and all things thereon or therein; and may do, with respect to any persons, places, lands, buildings, ships, animals, or things, whatever in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health is necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing provisions of this section.
- (3) In no case shall the Medical Officer of Health, or any [Environmental Health Officer] or assistant or other person, incur any personal liability by reason of anything lawfully done by him under the powers conferred by this section.
- [(4) If satisfied that it is desirable in the circumstances to do so, the Director-General may authorise a Medical Officer of Health to operate in a stated area outside his or her district; and in that case, this section and section 71 apply as if the area is part of both his or her district and the district of which it is in fact part.]
- 71 Powers of Medical Officer of Health on outbreak of infectious disease**
- (1) In the event of the outbreak of any infectious disease the Medical Officer of Health, with the authority in writing of the Minister [or during [[a state of emergency declared under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002]]] [or while an epidemic notice is in force], may—
- [(a) by requisition in writing served on its owner or occupier, take possession of, occupy, and use any land or building (whether public or private) that in his or her opinion is required for the accommodation and treatment of patients:]
 - [(ab) by requisition in writing served on the owner, occupier, or other person for the time being in charge of it, take possession of, occupy, and use any land, building, vehicle, or craft (other than an aircraft), whether public or private, that in his or her opinion is required for the storage or disposal of bodies:]
 - [(b) by requisition in writing served on the owner or other person for the time being in charge of it, take possession of and use any vehicle or craft, whether public or private, that in his or her opinion is required for the transport of—
 - (i) patients, medical personnel, medicine, medical equipment or devices, food, or drink; or
 - (ii) clothing, bedding, or tents or other temporary facilities or structures; or

- (iii) personnel involved in loading, moving, unloading, distributing, erecting, or otherwise dealing with anything transported or to be transported under subparagraph (i) or subparagraph (ii):]
- (c) By requisition in writing served on the occupier of any premises or on any person for the time being in charge of any premises, require to be delivered to him or in accordance with his order such drugs and articles of food or drink, and such other materials, as he deems necessary for the treatment of patients.
- (2) Every person who suffers any loss or damage by the exercise of any of the powers conferred on the Medical Officer of Health by this section shall be entitled to compensation to be determined in case of dispute by a [District Court], whose decision shall be final.
- (3) Every person who refuses or fails to comply with any requisition under this section, or who counsels, procures, aids, or incites any other person so to do, or who interferes with or obstructs the Medical Officer of Health or any person acting under the authority of the Medical Officer of Health in the exercise of any powers under this section, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction before a [District Court Judge] to a fine not exceeding [\$1,000].

[71A Power of members of police to assist Medical Officer of Health in relation to infectious diseases

- (1) A member of the police may do any thing reasonably necessary (including the use of force)—
 - (a) to help a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health in the exercise or performance of powers or functions under section 70 or 71; or
 - (b) to help a person to do a thing that a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health has caused or required to be done in the exercise or performance of powers or functions under section 70 or 71; or
 - (c) to prevent people from obstructing or hindering a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health in the exercise or performance of powers or functions under section 70 or 71; or
 - (d) to prevent people from obstructing or hindering a person doing a thing that a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health has caused or required to be done in the exercise or performance of powers or functions under section 70 or 71; or
 - (e) to compel, enforce, or ensure compliance with a requirement made by a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health in the exercise or performance of powers or functions under section 70 or 71; or
 - (f) to prevent, or reduce the extent or effect of, the doing of a thing that a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health has forbidden or prohibited in the exercise or performance of powers or functions under section 70 or 71.
- (2) A member of the police acting under subsection (1) may at any time do any or all of the following things:
 - (a) enter into or on any land, building, aircraft, ship, or vehicle:
 - (b) inspect any land, building, aircraft, ship, or vehicle, and any thing in or on it:
 - (c) whether for the purposes of paragraph (a) or (b) (or both) or in the exercise of a power conferred by subsection (1),—
 - (i) stop a ship or vehicle, or a taxiing aircraft; or
 - (ii) prevent a stationary aircraft, ship, or vehicle from moving; or
 - (iii) prevent an aircraft or ship from departing.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the generality of subsection (1).
- (4) A member of the police may do a thing authorised by subsection (1) or (2) whether or not a Medical Officer of Health has asked him or her to do so.
- (5) Subsections (2) to (6) of section 314B, and sections 314C and 314D, of the Crimes Act 1961, with any necessary modifications, apply to the powers conferred by subsection (2)(c)—
 - (a) as if they were a statutory search power within the meaning of section 314A of that Act; but
 - (b) as if a ship or taxiing aircraft were a vehicle.
- (6) A member of the police does not incur any personal liability by reason of anything done by him or her in good faith in the exercise or intended exercise of a power conferred by this section.]

[72 Offences relating to obstructing Medical Officer of Health or people assisting Medical Officer of Health

A person commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, a fine not exceeding \$4,000, or both who in any way (directly or indirectly, by act or default)—

- (a) threatens, assaults, or intentionally obstructs or hinders a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health in the exercise or performance of powers or functions under section 70 or 71; or
- (b) threatens, assaults, or intentionally obstructs or hinders a member of the police acting under section 71A; or
- (c) does anything forbidden by a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health under section 70 or 71; or
- (d) fails or refuses to comply with, or delays complying with, a direction or requirement of a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health given in the exercise of powers or functions under section 70 or 71; or

- (e) does, or delays ceasing to do, a thing prohibited or forbidden by a Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by a Medical Officer of Health in the exercise of powers or functions under section 70 or 71.]

73 Medical Officer of Health may cause sanitary works to be undertaken

- (1) Without limiting the liability of any person for an offence under the last preceding section, if any offence under that section consists in not doing any sanitary work or in failing to remedy any sanitary defect the Medical Officer of Health may himself cause the work to be done or the defect to be remedied at the expense in all things of the offender.

[(2) All such expenses shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Crown.]

74 Medical practitioners to give notice of cases of notifiable disease

- (1) Every medical practitioner who has reason to believe that any person professionally attended by him is suffering from a notifiable disease or from any sickness of which the symptoms create a reasonable suspicion that it is a notifiable disease shall—

- (a) In the case of a notifiable infectious disease, forthwith inform the occupier of the premises and every person nursing or in immediate attendance on the patient of the infectious nature of the disease and the precautions to be taken, and forthwith give notices in the prescribed form [to the Medical Officer of Health, and, except where the disease is specified in Section B of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to this Act, to the local authority of the district]:
- (b) In the case of a notifiable disease other than a notifiable infectious disease, forthwith give notice in the prescribed form to the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) *Repealed.*

- (3) Every medical practitioner who by post-mortem examination or otherwise becomes aware that any deceased person was affected with a notifiable disease shall forthwith give notice in the prescribed form to the Medical Officer of Health.

- (4) Every medical practitioner commits an offence against this Act who fails to comply with the requirements of this section.

(5) *Repealed.*

[74AA Medical laboratories to give notice of cases of notifiable disease

- (1) The person in charge of a medical laboratory must take all reasonably practicable steps to ensure that there are in place in it efficient systems for reporting to him or her (or to any other person for the time being in charge of it) the results of a test or other procedure undertaken in it that indicate that a person or thing is, has been, or may be or have been, infected with a notifiable disease.

- (2) The person for the time being in charge of a medical laboratory to whom results are reported under subsection (1) (or who himself or herself becomes aware of results of a kind to which that subsection applies) must immediately tell the health practitioner for whom the test or other procedure concerned was undertaken, and the Medical Officer of Health, of the infectious nature of the disease concerned.

- (3) A person who fails to comply with subsection (2)—

- (a) commits an offence against this Act; and
- (b) is liable to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and, if the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding \$500 for every day on which it has continued.]

[74A National Cervical Screening Register (*Repealed*)

[74B Medical laboratories may be required to give notice of cases of disease during epidemic

- (1) Before the commencement of section 8, an epidemic management notice may provide for this Act to have effect as if section 74AA (as to be inserted by that section) were already in force, but in relation only to the disease stated in the notice.

- (2) Unless the notice provides that section 74AA is to apply to medical laboratories in stated parts of New Zealand only, the section applies to medical laboratories throughout New Zealand.

- (3) While the notice is in force, every provision of this Act (other than this section) has effect—

- (a) as if section 74AA were in force; but
- (b) as if the references in that section to a notifiable disease were references to the quarantinable disease stated in the notice (or, if 2 or more notices are in force, to the quarantinable diseases stated in the notices).

- (4) The fact that the notice has expired does not affect any criminal or civil liability arising while it was in force.]

[74C Priorities for medicines

- (1) The Director-General may at any time devise policies determining the priorities with which supplies of medicines that are under the control of the Crown or a Crown entity are to be dispensed during outbreaks of quarantinable diseases.

- (2) While an epidemic notice is in force,—

- (a) the Director-General may, if satisfied that there is or is likely to be a shortage of medicines because of the outbreak of the disease stated in the epidemic notice, in accordance with a policy devised under subsection (1) for the medicines, by notice in the *Gazette* require persons administering, dispensing, prescribing, or supplying stated medicines that are under the control of the Crown or a Crown entity to administer, dispense, prescribe, or supply them in accordance with priorities, and subject to any conditions, stated in the notice; and

- (b) every person administering, dispensing, prescribing, or supplying medicines stated in the notice that are under the control of the Crown or a Crown entity must—

- (i) comply with the priorities; and
 - (ii) comply with any conditions, stated in the notice.
- (3) A notice under subsection (2) must state whether it applies to—
- (a) all persons administering, dispensing, prescribing, or supplying the medicines concerned; or
 - (b) particular classes of person administering, dispensing, prescribing, or supplying the medicines concerned; or
 - (c) particular persons administering, dispensing, prescribing, or supplying the medicines concerned.
- (4) A notice under subsection (2) may relate to any medicine, whether or not it can be used in relation to the disease stated in the epidemic notice.
- (5) The Director-General must publish every policy; but may do so by making it available on the Internet.
- (6) In this section, **medicine** means any substance used or capable of being used to prevent, treat, or palliate a disease, or the symptoms or effects of a disease.]

[74D Redirection of aircraft

- (1) While an epidemic management notice providing for Medical Officers of Health to do so is in force, a Medical Officer of Health may by written or oral notice (in the case of an oral notice, whether given face-to-face or by radio) require the pilot in charge of an aircraft that has landed at a place in New Zealand to travel, as soon as practicable, to another stated place in New Zealand.
- (2) The Medical Officer of Health must not give the notice unless satisfied—
- (a) that—
 - (i) the disease stated in the epidemic management notice has or is likely to have broken out in a place the aircraft has come from (whether directly, or via other places); or
 - (ii) the disease has or is likely to have broken out in the place where the aircraft has landed; or
 - (iii) the aircraft is or is likely to be carrying people infected with the disease; and
 - (iv) the aircraft or anything in it is or is likely to be contaminated with the disease; and
 - (b) measures necessary to deal with the situation can more practicably be carried out at the other place.]

75 Duty of occupier of premises as to infectious disease

- (1) When any person is suffering from any sickness of which the symptoms create a reasonable suspicion that it is a notifiable infectious disease, it shall be the duty of the occupier or other person for the time being in charge of the premises in which the first-mentioned person is living to consult a medical practitioner, or to notify the local authority of the district of the existence of a disease suspected to be a notifiable infectious disease.
- (2) Every person commits an offence against this Act who fails to comply with the provisions of this section.

76 Duty of master of vessel in harbour as to infectious disease

- (1) When any person on board a ship in any harbour is suffering from any sickness of which the symptoms create a reasonable suspicion that it is a notifiable infectious disease, it shall be the duty of the master of the ship to notify the [Medical Officer of Health] of the existence of a disease suspected to be a notifiable infectious disease.
- (2) Every such master commits an offence against this Act who fails to comply with the provisions of this section.

77 Medical Officer of Health may enter premises

The Medical Officer of Health, or any medical practitioner authorised in that behalf by the Medical Officer of Health or by the local authority of the district, may at all reasonable times enter any premises in which he has reason to believe that there is or recently has been any person suffering from a notifiable infectious disease or recently exposed to the infection of any such disease, and may medically examine any person on those premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether that person is suffering or has recently suffered from any such disease.

78 Director-General of Health may order post-mortem examination

If the death of any person is suspected to have been due to a notifiable disease and the facts relating to the death cannot with certainty be ascertained without a post-mortem examination, or if it is desirable for preventing the occurrence or spread of a notifiable disease that the facts relating to the death of any person should be ascertained, the Director-General of Health may order a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased person to be made by a medical practitioner.

79 Isolation of persons likely to spread infectious disease

- (1) If the Medical Officer of Health or any [Health Protection Officer] has reason to believe or suspect that any person, whether suffering from an infectious disease or not, is likely to cause the spread of any infectious disease, he may make an order for the removal of that person to a hospital or other suitable place where he can be effectively isolated.
- (2) An order under this section shall be made in every case where the Medical Officer of Health or the [Health Protection Officer] is satisfied that any person who is likely to spread an infectious disease cannot, without removal, be effectively isolated or properly attended.
- (3) An order under this section may be executed by the Medical Officer of Health or the [Health Protection Officer], or by any person authorised in that behalf by the Medical Officer of Health or the [Health Protection Officer], and may be executed by force if necessary.

- (4) The medical officer or other person in charge of the hospital or other place to which any person is ordered to be removed as aforesaid shall, on the presentation of the order, receive the person to whom the order relates and shall arrange for his isolation in accordance with the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health or the [Health Protection Officer] and, in the case of a person requiring medical treatment, for such treatment, and, unless the Medical Officer of Health otherwise permits, shall detain him, by force if necessary, in isolation until he has been medically examined and found to be free from infectious disease and until he has undergone such preventive treatment as the Medical Officer of Health may prescribe.
- (5) Any person who is isolated in accordance with this Act, whether pursuant to an order under this section or not, and who leaves the place of isolation while he is required to be so isolated, may be arrested by any officer of the [Ministry of Health] ... or by any member of the staff of the hospital or other place of isolation or by any constable, without warrant, and delivered forthwith to the same or another suitable place of isolation, and detained there pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.
- (6) Every person commits an offence against this Act who wilfully disobeys an order under this section, or who obstructs or delays or in any way interferes with the prompt execution thereof, or who, being isolated in accordance with this Act, leaves or attempts to leave the place of isolation without proper authority.

80 Offences in respect of infectious or communicable diseases

- (1) Every person commits an offence against this Act who—
- While to his own knowledge suffering from any infectious disease, wilfully is in any public place without having taken proper precautions against the spread of infection:
 - While in charge of any person suffering as aforesaid, takes him into or allows him to be in any public place without having taken proper precautions against the spread of infection:
 - While suffering as aforesaid, enters any public conveyance; or, while in charge of any person so suffering, takes him into any public conveyance without in every such case notifying the driver or conductor of the fact.
- (2) Every person commits an offence against this Act who—
- Lends, sells, transmits, or exposes any things which to his knowledge have been exposed to infection from any communicable disease, unless they have first been effectively disinfected, or proper precautions have been taken against spreading the infection:
 - Lets for hire any house or part of a house to be shared or occupied in common by or with any person who to his knowledge is suffering from any communicable disease:
 - Lets for hire any house or part of a house in which there then is, or within the previous month has been, any person to his knowledge suffering from any communicable disease, unless the house or part thereof, as the case may be, and all things therein liable to infection have been effectively disinfected to the satisfaction of a Medical Officer of Health before the person hiring goes into occupation:
 - When letting or negotiating to let to any person for hire any house in which any person suffering from an infectious disease is then living, or any part of any such house, does not disclose that fact.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, the expression **public place** has the same meaning as in [the Summary Offences Act 1981].
- (4) For the purposes of this section, the keeper of a lodginghouse or boardinghouse or the licensee or person charged with the management of any premises licensed or deemed to be licensed under [the Sale of Liquor Act 1989] shall be deemed to let part of a house for hire to any person admitted as a guest or lodger to the lodginghouse or boardinghouse or premises.

81 Power of local authority to disinfect premises

Where the local authority is of opinion that the cleansing or disinfection of any premises or of any article is necessary for preventing the spread or limiting or eradicating the infection of any infectious disease, the local authority may authorise any [Environmental Health Officer], with or without assistants, to enter on the premises and to carry out such cleansing and disinfection.

82 Medical Officer of Health may order premises to be disinfected

- (1) Whenever the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the cleansing or disinfection of any premises or of any article is necessary for preventing the spread or limiting or eradicating the infection of any communicable disease, or otherwise for preventing danger to health, or for rendering any premises fit for occupation, he may, by notice in writing, require the local authority of the district to cleanse or disinfect the premises or article within a time specified in the notice.
- (2) On receipt of a notice under subsection (1) of this section it shall be the duty of the local authority, within the time specified in the notice in that behalf, to cleanse and disinfect the premises or article accordingly.
- (3) If the local authority fails to carry out any work within the time specified in the notice, or in any other case where the Medical Officer of Health thinks fit to do so, the Medical Officer of Health may authorise any [Environmental Health Officer], with or without assistants, to enter on any premises and to carry out such disinfection and cleansing; and the cost of such disinfection or cleansing shall be recoverable from the local authority as a debt due to the Crown

83 Infected articles may be destroyed

Where any article dealt with by a local authority or any [Environmental Health Officer] under section 81 or section 82 of this Act is of such a nature that it cannot be effectively disinfected, the local authority or [Environmental Health Officer] may cause the article to be destroyed.

84 Establishment of mortuaries and disinfecting stations

- (1) Any local authority may ... , either separately or jointly with any other local authority or local authorities ...,—

- [(a) provide, equip, and maintain places for the reception of dead bodies (**mortuaries**) pending the carrying out of any post-mortem examination or until removal for interment, and provide facilities for carrying out in the mortuaries post-mortems authorised or directed under the Coroners Act 2006 or under any other enactment and for making good for burial dead bodies on which post-mortems of that kind have been carried out:]
 - (b) Provide, equip, and maintain disinfecting and cleansing stations, plant, equipment, and attendance for the cleansing of persons and for the disinfection of bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to or are believed to be contaminated with the infection of infectious disease, or which are dirty or verminous:
 - (c) Provide vehicles for the conveyance of infected articles and any other accommodation, equipment, or articles required for dealing with any outbreak of infectious disease:
 - (d) Provide disinfectants for public use.
- (2) No building shall be erected or maintained under the foregoing provisions of this section as a mortuary or as a disinfecting or cleansing station unless the plans and specifications and the site thereof have been approved by the Director-General.

85 Notice of death from infectious disease

- (1) When any person has died of an infectious disease, the funeral director or other person having charge of the funeral of the deceased shall forthwith, after having been informed of the cause of death and before the removal of the body from the building or other place in which it may then be, give to the Medical Officer of Health notice in the prescribed form and manner of the fact of the death and the cause thereof.
- (2) *Repealed.*

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 92

86 Duties of local authorities as to burials

- (1) Where the body of any person who has died is in such a state as to be dangerous to health, the Medical Officer of Health may order the body to be buried forthwith, or within a time limited in the order, and may, if he thinks fit, order that the body, pending burial, be removed to the nearest mortuary.
- (2) If the order is not complied with, it shall be the duty of the local authority to cause the body to be buried forthwith or to be removed to a mortuary for the purpose of being thence buried.
- (3) Any order under this section may be complied with on behalf of and at the cost of the local authority by any [Health Protection Officer], or any constable, or any person authorised in that behalf by the Medical Officer of Health or [Health Protection Officer].
- (4) If the body is removed to the mortuary, it shall be the duty of the local authority to cause it to be buried.
- (5) The expenses of the removal and burial of the body by the local authority may be recovered from any person legally liable to pay the expenses of the burial, as a debt due to the local authority.
- (6) Every person commits an offence against this Act who in any way prevents or obstructs the due and prompt execution of any order under this section or of any of the powers exercisable under this section.
- (7) In this section, references to burial shall be deemed to include references to cremation in any case where cremation may be lawfully carried out.

87 Compensation for persons injuriously affected

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, in every case where any building, animal, or thing is destroyed by or by order of the Medical Officer of Health, or [a Health Protection Officer], or any local authority, pursuant to the powers conferred by this Part of this Act, every person injuriously affected thereby shall be entitled to compensation.
- (2) The compensation shall not exceed the actual market value of the building, animal, or thing in respect of which the claim is made.
- (3) If the destruction was necessary by reason of any breach or neglect of duty or of the ordinary rules of sanitary carefulness or cleanliness on the part of the claimant, or of any person for whose acts or default the claimant is responsible, no compensation shall be payable.
- (4) If the destruction was necessary by reason of any such breach or neglect as aforesaid on the part of the local authority, the compensation shall be payable by that local authority.
- (5) If the destruction was necessary in the interests of public health, and without any such breach or neglect as aforesaid, the compensation shall be payable out of money to be appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.
- (6) All questions and disputes relating to claims for compensation shall be heard and determined by a [District Court], whose decision shall be final.

[87A Communicable diseases occurring in animals

- (1) The Governor-General may from time to time by Order in Council specify the communicable diseases to which this section shall apply.
- (2) Every veterinary surgeon who has reason to believe that any animal professionally attended by him is suffering from a communicable disease to which this section applies shall forthwith give notice in the prescribed form to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (3) Every person in charge of a laboratory who has reason to believe, as a result of investigations made in that laboratory, that any animal is suffering or has suffered from a communicable disease to which this section applies shall, unless he is satisfied that notice has been given pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, forthwith give notice in the prescribed form to the Medical Officer of Health for the Health District in which that animal is or was so suffering.

(3A) *Repealed.*

(4) Every person commits an offence against this Act who fails to comply with the provisions of this section.

(5) This section shall bind the Crown.

[(6) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding provisions of this section, or in any Order in Council made hereunder, nothing in those provisions shall apply in respect of any animal found to be suffering from a communicable disease in the course of any campaign for the eradication of that disease conducted by or at the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.]]]

Venereal disease

88 Persons suffering from venereal disease to undergo treatment

(1) Every person suffering from any venereal disease, or who has reason to believe that he is suffering from any such disease, shall forthwith consult a ... medical practitioner with respect thereto, and shall place himself under treatment by that medical practitioner, or by some other ... medical practitioner, or shall attend for treatment at any hospital or other place available for the treatment of venereal diseases.

(2) Every person undergoing treatment for any venereal disease as aforesaid shall, until he has been cured of that disease or is free from that disease in a communicable form, continue to submit himself to such treatment at such intervals as may be prescribed, not exceeding in any case an interval of 4 weeks.

(3) Every person commits an offence against this Act who contravenes or fails to comply in any respect with any of the provisions of this section.

Compare: 1917 No 24 s 3

89 Duty of medical practitioner as to patient suffering from venereal disease

Every medical practitioner who attends or advises any patient for or in respect of any venereal disease from which the patient is suffering shall, by written notice in the prescribed form delivered to the patient,—

(a) Direct the attention of the patient to the infectious character of the disease, and to the penalties prescribed by this Act for infecting any other person with that disease; and

(b) Warn the patient against [having a sexual relationship] until he has been cured of that disease or is free from that disease in a communicable form; and

(c) Give to the patient such printed information relating to the treatment of venereal disease, and to the duties of persons suffering from such disease, as may be issued by the directions of the Minister.

Compare: 1917 No 24 s 4

90 Treatment of children

(1) Any parent, guardian, or other person in charge of a child suffering from any venereal disease shall cause the child to be treated for that disease by a ... medical practitioner.

(2) Every parent, guardian, or other person in charge of any such child as aforesaid who fails or neglects to have that child treated as aforesaid by a ... medical practitioner commits an offence against this Act.

(3) For the purposes of this section the term **child** means a person under the age of 16 years.

Compare: 1917 No 24 s 5

91 Persons other than ... medical practitioners treating venereal disease

Every person, other than a ... medical practitioner, who undertakes for payment or other reward the treatment or cure of any venereal disease commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction before a [District Court Judge], to a fine not exceeding [\$1,000] or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

Compare: 1917 No 24 s 7

92 Infecting any person with venereal disease

Every person who knowingly infects any other person with a venereal disease, or knowingly does or permits or suffers any act likely to lead to the infection of any other person with any such disease, commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction before a [District Court Judge], to a fine not exceeding [\$1,000] or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

Compare: 1917 No 24 s 8

[Part 3A

Trading in human blood and controlled human substance

(s 92A to s 92L)

[92A Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Appointed entity means an entity appointed under section 92H:

Blood means human blood; and—

(a) Includes the following:

(i) A substance derived from blood:

- (ii) A human organ, or human bone marrow, or human tissue, including the placenta, of a kind that is suitable as a source from which to derive a constituent of blood that may be used therapeutically or in the preparation of a substance for therapeutic use:
 - (iii) A constituent of an organ, bone marrow, or tissue described in subparagraph (ii):
 - (iv) Human haematopoietic stem cells, or a constituent of human haematopoietic stem cells, that may be used therapeutically or in the preparation of a substance for therapeutic use; but
- (b) Does not include the following:
- (i) Any substance derived from blood, a human organ, human bone marrow, human tissue, or human haematopoietic stem cells that is intended for use in quality control or as a diagnostic product:
 - (ii) Any substance containing a fraction of blood, a human organ, human bone marrow, human tissue, or human haematopoietic stem cells that the Governor-General by Order in Council declares not to be blood for the purposes of this Part:

Controlled human substance—

- (a) Means—
- (i) Human bone marrow (other than human bone marrow referred to in paragraph (a)(ii) of the definition of the term “blood” in this section) that may be used therapeutically or in the preparation of a substance for therapeutic use; or
 - (ii) A constituent of human bone marrow described in subparagraph (i); or
 - (iii) Any other substance of the human body that may be used therapeutically or in the preparation of a substance for therapeutic use and that the Governor-General by Order in Council declares to be included in this definition; but
- (b) Does not include—
- (i) A product derived from any controlled human substance that is intended for use in quality control or as a diagnostic product; or
 - (ii) A substance containing a fraction of any controlled human substance that the Governor-General by Order in Council declares not to be a controlled human substance for the purposes of this Part.]

[92B Trading in own blood or controlled human substance prohibited

- (1) No person may require or accept financial or other consideration for the blood or any controlled human substance of that person.
- (2) No person may provide financial or other consideration for the taking of blood or any controlled human substance from the body of a person for administration to another person.
- (3) Every person commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 who contravenes subsection (1).
- (4) Every person commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 who contravenes subsection (2).]

[92C Collection of blood or controlled human substance

- (1) No person may take blood or any controlled human substance from the body of a person for the purpose of obtaining that blood or that substance for administration to another person.
- (2) Every person commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 who contravenes subsection (1).
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to—
 - (a) An appointed entity that is authorised to take blood and controlled human substances from persons; or
 - (b) An employee or agent of an appointed entity who is authorised by the entity to take blood or controlled human substances on behalf of the entity, if the entity has the power to authorise employees or agents to do so.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), an appointed entity is authorised to take blood and controlled human substances, and has the power to authorise employees and agents of the entity to do so, unless the notice by which the entity is appointed provides otherwise.
- (5) Every appointed entity described in subsection (3)(a) and every employee or agent described in subsection (3)(b) who takes blood or any controlled human substance must give due recognition to the fact that the blood or controlled human substance has been donated.]

[92D Charging for administered blood or controlled human substance

- (1) No person who administers blood or any controlled human substance to another person may require or accept financial or other consideration for that blood or that substance from the person to whom it is administered.
- (2) Every person commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 who contravenes subsection (1).]

[92E Exemptions

- (1) The Minister may, in his or her discretion and on such terms and conditions (if any) as the Minister thinks fit, by notice in writing, exempt a person or persons or class of persons from compliance with any or all of the provisions of sections 92B(1), 92B(2), and 92D(1), and may in the same manner vary or revoke any such exemption.
- (2) Where a notice is given under subsection (1), the Minister must as soon as practicable after giving the notice, publish in the *Gazette* and present to the House of Representatives a copy of the notice.]

[92F Unauthorised advertising prohibited

- (1) No person may distribute an advertisement relating to the purchase or sale in New Zealand of blood or a controlled human substance.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), **distribute** means—
 - (a) To publish or otherwise disseminate, by newspaper, magazine, periodical, book, billboard, radio, television, cinematograph film, or any other means whatever; or
 - (b) To exhibit to public view in any premises or place; or
 - (c) To deposit in any area, yard, garden, or enclosure comprising part of or appurtenant to any premises.
- (3) Every person commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or a fine not exceeding \$2,500 who contravenes subsection (1).]

[92G Liability of employers, principals, and directors

- (1) An act done by a person as the employee (“the employee”) of another person (“the employer”) is for the purposes of an offence against this Part to be treated as done by the employer as well as by the employee, if—
 - (a) The employer approved of the act; or
 - (b) The employer knew that the act was to be done or was being done and failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent it.
- (2) An act done by a person as the agent (“the agent”) of another person (“the principal”) is for the purposes of an offence against this Part to be treated as done by the principal as well as by the agent, if—
 - (a) The principal approved of the act; or
 - (b) The principal knew that the act was to be done or was being done and failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent it.
- (3) Where a body corporate is convicted of an offence against this Part, a director of the body corporate is to be treated as having committed the same offence if—
 - (a) The director approved of the act that constituted the offence; or
 - (b) The director knew the offence was to be or was being committed and failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent it.
- (4) In subsection (3), the term **director** includes a person who is concerned in the management of a body corporate.]

[92H Appointed entities to collect and distribute blood and controlled human substances

- (1) The Minister may from time to time, by notice in writing, appoint 1 or more entities to be responsible for the performance of such functions in relation to blood and controlled human substances as are specified in the notice.
- (2) An appointment under subsection (1) may be subject to such terms and conditions as are specified in the notice appointing the appointee.
- (3) The Minister may from time to time, by notice in writing, revoke, vary, or add to—
 - (a) Any of the functions for which an appointee is responsible;
 - (b) Any of the terms or conditions of the appointment.
- (4) The Minister may, at any time, by notice in writing, revoke an appointment made under subsection (1).
- (5) A notice given under this section takes effect on the date specified for the purpose in the notice or, if no date is specified for that purpose, on the day after the date on which it is issued.
- (6) An appointed entity that performs, in accordance with a notice given under this section, any function in relation to blood or a controlled human substance, is entitled to do anything, or refrain from doing anything, that is necessary or desirable for the purpose of performing that function, unless a notice given under this section provides otherwise.
- (7) As soon as practicable after the Minister gives a notice under subsection (1) or subsection (3)(a) or subsection (4), the Minister must—
 - (a) Publish a copy of it in the *Gazette*; and
 - (b) Present a copy of it to the House of Representatives.]

[92I Exemption from Part 2 of Commerce Act 1986

Nothing in Part 2 of the Commerce Act 1986 applies to—

- (a) Any contract, arrangement, understanding, or covenant in relation to blood or controlled human substances that—
 - (i) At the time it is entered into is, or is of a class that is, approved for the purposes of this section by the Governor-General by Order in Council; or
 - (ii) Is entered into by a person who (at the time it is entered into) is, or is of a class that is, approved for the purposes of this section by the Governor-General by Order in Council; or
- (b) Any act done to give effect to a provision of any contract, arrangement, understanding, or covenant to which paragraph (a) applies.]

[92J Protection of appointed entities

- (1) Section 129 applies to any appointed entity, and to any employee or agent of an appointed entity, who, in pursuance or intended pursuance of a provision in a notice given under section 92H, does any act, or fails or refuses to do any act, in relation to blood or a controlled human substance.

- (2) For the purpose of applying section 129 in accordance with subsection (1), a provision in a notice given under section 92H is to be regarded as a provision of this Act.]

[92K Exemption from Part 2 of Commerce Act 1986 (Repealed)

[92L Protection of trustees of blood transfusion trust (Repealed)

Part 4 Quarantine

(s 93 to s 112AA)

93 Port Health Officers (Repealed)

94 Places of inspection for ships

The Minister may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare any specified portion of any harbour to be a place of inspection to which ships liable to quarantine shall be taken while awaiting inspection by the [Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]]].

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 95

95 Infected places

The Minister may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare any place in New Zealand to be an infected place for the purposes of this Part of this Act, on the ground that the place is infected with a quarantinable disease.

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 98

96 Ships and aircraft liable to quarantine

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in any regulations made under this Act, the following ships shall be liable to quarantine:
- (a) Every ship arriving in New Zealand from any port beyond New Zealand;
 - (b) Every ship arriving at any port in New Zealand from any infected place in New Zealand;
 - (c) Every ship on board which any quarantinable disease, or any disease reasonably believed or suspected to be a quarantinable disease, has broken out or been discovered.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in any regulations made under this Act, the following aircraft shall be liable to quarantine:
- (a) Every aircraft arriving in New Zealand from any place beyond New Zealand;
 - (b) Every aircraft arriving at any aerodrome in New Zealand from any infected place in New Zealand.

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 100; 1940 No 17 s 11

[97 People liable to quarantine

- (1) A person is liable to quarantine if he or she is on board, or disembarks from, a craft that is liable to quarantine.
- (2) This subsection applies to a person liable to quarantine if the Medical Officer of Health believes or suspects, on reasonable grounds,—
- (a) that he or she is infected with a quarantinable disease; or
 - (b) that, within the 14 days before he or she arrived in New Zealand, he or she has been exposed to a disease that (whether or not it was a quarantinable disease at the time of the believed or suspected exposure) is a quarantinable disease.]

[97A People liable to quarantine to comply with directions and supply information

- (1) A person who is liable to quarantine—
- (a) must comply with all directions, requirements, or conditions given, made, or imposed by the Medical Officer of Health or a person authorised by the Medical Officer of Health under this Part; and
 - (b) must, on request by the Medical Officer of Health or a person authorised by the Medical Officer of Health, give any information the officer believes on reasonable grounds to be necessary to enable the management of risks to public health.
- (2) In the case of people arriving in New Zealand by craft, the Medical Officer of Health or a person authorised by the Medical Officer of Health may request information under subsection (1)(b) by requiring the person appearing to the officer to be in charge of the craft to collect or supply some or all of it—
- (a) by requiring the person to distribute and collect cards or forms for passengers and crew to fill in; or
 - (b) in any other reasonable manner the officer may require.
- (3) A person required under subsection (2) to collect or supply information must take all reasonably practicable steps to do so promptly.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), the information that may be requested from a person includes—
- (a) his or her name; and
 - (b) his or her recent travel history; and
 - (c) his or her recent activities; and
 - (d) his or her previous and present addresses, and proposed routes, destinations, and addresses; and
 - (e) his or her movements during the 14 days before his or her arrival; and
 - (f) whether he or she is experiencing or has recently experienced particular symptoms.

- (5) Subsection (2) does not limit subsection (1).
- (6) The Medical Officer of Health or a person authorised by the Medical Officer of Health may obtain from the department of State responsible for keeping it (and the department may supply to the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer) any information about a person who is liable to quarantine that the officer believes on reasonable grounds to be necessary to obtain in order to trace the person's movements or discover the contacts the person has had with other people.
- (7) Subsection (1)(b) does not limit the generality of subsection (1)(a).]

[97B Detention of craft and people

- (1) The Medical Officer of Health, a Health Protection Officer, or a person acting under the written directions of the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer, may direct that a craft and its passengers and crew be detained for inspection if—
 - (a) the craft has arrived in New Zealand; and
 - (b) it appears to the officer that, during the voyage of the craft,—
 - (i) a person on it has died, or become ill, from a quarantinable disease; or
 - (ii) death not attributable to poison or other measures for destruction has occurred among birds, insects, or rodents on the craft.
- (2) The Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer must tell the person in charge of the airport or port concerned of any direction he or she gives under subsection (1); and that person must not allow the craft concerned to leave the airport or port until given written notice under section 97C of the lifting of the detention of the craft.]

[97C Lifting of detention of craft

The detention of a craft under section 97B ceases when the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer gives the person in charge of the airport or port written notice to that effect.]

[97D Powers and duties of Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer in relation to quarantinable diseases

- (1) If a craft arrives in New Zealand carrying a person to whom section 97(2) applies, the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer may—
 - (a) require the person to be examined;
 - (b) require to be taken from the person any bodily sample the officer may reasonably require;
 - (c) require to be taken from the craft or any thing in or on it any reasonable sample the officer may require;
 - (d) require the captain of the craft to take or help take any steps that, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer, are reasonably necessary—
 - (i) to prevent the spread of infection by the person; or
 - (ii) to destroy birds, insects, or rodents; or
 - (iii) to remove or abate conditions on the craft likely to convey infection, including conditions that might facilitate the harbouring of vermin.
- (2) A person whom subsection (1) empowers the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer to examine or take a sample from must allow the officer to examine him or her or (as the case requires) take the sample.]

[97E Surveillance of certain people liable to quarantine

- (1) This subsection applies to a person if—
 - (a) section 97(2) applies to him or her; or
 - (b) he or she is liable to quarantine and has been quarantined under section 70(1)(f).
- (2) A person to whom subsection (1) applies must (whether or not he or she is detained under subsection (3)(a) or kept under surveillance at large under subsection (3)(b)) give to the Medical Officer of Health all information he or she reasonably requires to enable the management of risks to public health.
- (3) The Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer may cause a person to whom subsection (1) applies—
 - (a) to be removed to a hospital or other suitable place and detained under surveillance until the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer is satisfied that he or she—
 - (i) is not infected with the disease concerned; or
 - (ii) is not able to pass that disease on; or
 - (b) to be kept under surveillance at large.
- (4) Detention under subsection (3)(a)—
 - (a) must not continue for more than 28 days; and
 - (b) must not continue for more than 14 days unless the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer has considered the latest information available on the disease concerned, and is satisfied that the person is infected with it and still likely to be able to pass it on.

- (5) Before being placed under surveillance at large, a person must give an undertaking, in a form prescribed by regulations made under this Act, that he or she will report to the Medical Officer of Health or a medical practitioner at the times and places required.
- (6) While kept under surveillance at large, a person must—
- (a) present himself or herself for and submit to any medical examination or testing required by the Medical Officer of Health in whose district he or she may be;
 - (b) give to the Medical Officer of Health all information he or she reasonably requires to enable the management of risks to public health;
 - (c) if instructed to do so by the Medical Officer of Health, do either or both of the following:
 - (i) report on arrival in any district to the Medical Officer of Health or to a medical practitioner nominated by the Medical Officer of Health;
 - (ii) report in person daily or at stated intervals to the Medical Officer of Health or a medical practitioner nominated by the Medical Officer of Health;
 - (d) if he or she leaves for another place, tell the Medical Officer of Health, or the medical practitioner nominated by the Medical Officer of Health, and give details of the address to which he or she is going.]

[97F Children and people under disability

Every person who has the custody or charge of a child or the role of providing day-to-day care for a child, or has charge of a person who is under disability,—

- (a) must comply with every direction, requirement, or condition given, made, or imposed in respect of the child or person under disability under any of sections 97A to 97E; and
- (b) must give in respect of the child or person under disability all information required under any of those sections.]

[97G Offences against this Part

Every person who fails or refuses to comply with any of sections 97A(1), 97A(2), 97B(2), 97D(2), 97E(5), 97E(6), or 97F commits an offence against this Act]

98 Continuance of liability to quarantine

- (1) Every ship or aircraft liable to quarantine shall continue to be so liable until pratique is granted.
- (2) Every person liable to quarantine shall continue to be so liable until he is released from quarantine pursuant to regulations made under this Act.

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 103; 1940 No 17 s 11

[99 Restrictions applying while ship liable to quarantine

- (1) Subject to the provisions of any regulations made under this Act, while any ship is liable to quarantine it shall not be lawful, except in the case of urgent necessity due to a marine casualty or other like emergency, or except with the authority of the Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer,—
 - (a) For the master, pilot, or other officer in charge of the navigation of that ship to bring that ship or allow that ship to be brought to any wharf or other landing place; or
 - (b) For any person to go on board that ship, except the Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer, and the assistants of any such officer, or a pilot, or an officer of Customs, or a member of the Police, or an officer appointed or authorised under the Immigration Act 1987, or an Inspector appointed under section 6 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1953; or
 - (c) For any person to leave that ship, except the persons specified in paragraph (b) of this subsection; or
 - (d) For any goods, mails, or other articles whatsoever to be landed or transhipped from that ship; or
 - (e) For any boat, launch, or vessel, other than one in the service of the Police or the Ministry of Health, to be brought within 50 metres of that ship.
- (2) Any authority given by the Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer under this section may be given subject to such exceptions and conditions as that officer thinks fit, and may be revoked by that officer at any time.]

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 104; 1940 No 17 s 10(1)-(3)

100 Quarantine signal for ships

The master of every ship liable to quarantine shall cause the prescribed quarantine signal to be hoisted at the mainmast head of his ship before she comes within one league of any port at which she is about to call, and shall cause the signal to be kept so hoisted until pratique is granted.

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 105

[101 Inspection of ship or aircraft liable to quarantine

- (1) Subject to the provisions of any regulations made under this Act, the Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]], before granting pratique to any ship liable to quarantine, shall board that ship and inspect it for the purpose of ascertaining whether any infectious disease exists on the ship.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of any regulations made under this Act, the Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]] may board any aircraft liable to quarantine and inspect it.

- (3) Subject to the provisions of any regulations made under this Act, the Medical Officer of Health may examine any person who arrives by any such aircraft and who is suffering from any infectious disease, or is believed or suspected by him, on reasonable grounds, to be suffering from any quarantinable disease or to have been exposed to the infection of a quarantinable disease during such period as may be prescribed by any such regulations.
- (4) In respect of any such ship, aircraft, or person, the Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]] shall have for the purposes of this section such powers and duties as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.
- (5) Every person to whom this section applies shall, when required to do so, present himself before the Medical Officer of Health and submit himself to such examination.
- (6) The master of every such ship, and the pilot in command of every such aircraft, shall facilitate, by all reasonable means, the boarding of the ship or aircraft by the Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]] and the exercise of his powers and duties under this section.]

[102 Ship's declaration of health

- (1) The master of any ship that is on its way to New Zealand from any port beyond New Zealand shall, before the ship arrives in New Zealand, ascertain the state of health of each person on board.
- (2) On arriving in New Zealand, the master shall complete and deliver to the Medical Officer of Health or the Health Protection Officer a maritime declaration in the prescribed form.
- (3) The form shall be countersigned by the ship's medical officer (if there is one).
- (4) The master, and the medical officer (if there is one), shall from time to time supply to the Medical Officer of Health, or to any person acting under the authority of that officer, any further information required by the Medical Officer of Health or the Health Protection Officer relating to the state of health of any person who was on board the ship on its arrival in New Zealand.
- (5) The master or the medical officer commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 if the master or medical officer—
 - (a) Refuses, or fails without reasonable excuse, to comply with any of the preceding provisions of this section; or
 - (b) Gives to the Medical Officer of Health, or to any person acting under the authority of that officer, any declaration, answer, or information that the master or medical officer knows to be false or misleading.
- (6) The master or medical officer, or any other person, commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 if the master, medical officer, or other person deceives or attempts to deceive the Medical Officer of Health, or any person acting under the authority of that officer, in respect of any matter with intent—
 - (a) To obtain pratique; or
 - (b) To influence in any other respect the exercise by or on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health of any authority conferred on that officer by this Part of this Act.]

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 107(1)-(3)

103 Aircraft declaration (*Repealed*)

104 Offences under last 2 preceding sections (*Repealed*)

105 Ship arriving from infected place

The master of any ship that arrives at any port from any infected place within New Zealand shall not suffer or permit the ship to be moored or berthed at any place except a place of inspection, unless he is otherwise instructed by the [Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]]].

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 108.

106 Ship with quarantinable disease on board

Where any ship arrives at any port in New Zealand from any other port in New Zealand (not being an infected place), and there is on board the ship any person suffering from any quarantinable disease or any disease reasonably believed or suspected to be a quarantinable disease, the master shall not suffer or permit the ship to be moored or berthed at any place except a place of inspection, unless he is otherwise instructed by the [Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]]].

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 109

107 Grant of pratique

- (1) Subject to the provisions of any regulations made under this Act, when the [Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]]] is satisfied, with respect to any ship liable to quarantine, that no quarantinable disease exists on board the ship, he shall give to the master of the ship a certificate of pratique in the prescribed form.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of any regulations made under this Act, when the Medical Officer of Health [or [[Health Protection Officer]]] is satisfied, with respect to any aircraft liable to quarantine, that no quarantinable disease exists on board the aircraft, he shall give to the pilot in command of the aircraft a certificate of pratique in the prescribed form.

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 110; 1940 No 17 s 11

[108 Persons suffering from quarantinable disease

If any person on board any ship, or arriving by any aircraft, is found to be suffering from any quarantinable disease, or is believed or suspected by the Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]], on reasonable grounds, to be suffering from any such disease, or to have been so recently exposed to the infection of any such disease that he may suffer therefrom in consequence, the Medical Officer of Health or [[Health

Protection Officer]] may do all such things and give all such directions in respect of that person as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.]

[109 Infected baggage, cargo, or stores

- (1) If the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer believes that a quarantinable disease is likely to be spread by any baggage, bedding, cargo, clothing, drink, equipment, food, linen, luggage, stores, water, or other substance or thing that is on or has been removed from a craft, he or she may do any thing, and give any directions, in respect of it prescribed by regulations under this Act.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not empower the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer to enter a private dwellinghouse.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with a direction under subsection (1)—
 - (a) commits an offence against this Act; and
 - (b) is liable to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and, if the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding \$500 for every day on which it has continued.]

[110 Disinfection and fumigation of craft

- (1) The Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer may, if he or she believes that a craft is in an insanitary condition or in a condition favourable to the outbreak or spread of an infectious disease, sign and give to the master or pilot a written order requiring the craft to be cleansed, fumigated, disinfected, or treated, in a manner, within a time, and at a place stated in the order.
- (2) The order may be given whether or not the craft is liable to quarantine.
- (3) If the order is not complied with,—
 - (a) the master or pilot commits an offence, and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$10,000; and
 - (b) the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer may have the craft cleansed, fumigated, disinfected, or treated (whether in accordance with the order or otherwise).
- (4) All expenses incurred by the Crown in acting under subsection (3)(b) are recoverable from the owner or agents of the craft as a debt due to the Crown.
- (5) No action taken in respect of a craft under paragraph (b) of subsection (3) limits the liability of its master or pilot under paragraph (a) of that subsection.
- (6) Regulations made under this Act may give the Medical Officer of Health and Health Protection Officers powers in respect of the destruction of birds, rodents, or insects on ships.
- (7) Subsection (6) does not limit the general powers given by this section.]

111 Power to board any ship and inspect

- [(1) The Medical Officer of Health or Health Protection Officer or any officer of the Ministry of Health or any person acting under the authority of a Medical Officer of Health or a Health Protection Officer may at any time board any ship in any port and enter and inspect any part of the ship, and inspect all animals and goods on board the ship, and the passenger list, and, with the prior authority of the Director-General, inspect the logbook and other ship's papers.]
- (2) Where the [Medical Officer of Health] boards any ship under this section he may require any person on board the ship who in his opinion may be suffering from any infectious disease to submit to any prescribed examination, and that person shall submit to such examination accordingly.

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 129

112 Offences

- (1) The master of any ship who permits any person liable to quarantine to leave that ship without the authority of the [Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]]] commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction before a [District Court Judge], to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding [\$2,000], or to both.
- [(2) Every person on any ship who, being liable to quarantine, leaves the ship without the authority of the Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]] commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction before a District Court Judge to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to both. Every person who commits an offence against this subsection may be arrested without warrant by any constable, or by the Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by him in that behalf, and may be taken in custody to the ship or to any hospital or place of isolation, and may be detained until he is released from quarantine pursuant to section 98 of this Act.]
- (3) Every person arriving by any aircraft who, being liable to quarantine, leaves the aerodrome, or that part of the aerodrome in which passengers are lawfully detained pending the granting of pratique, or any place where he is lawfully detained pending his release from quarantine, without the authority of the Medical Officer of Health commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction before a [District Court Judge], to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding [\$2,000], or to both. Every person who commits an offence against this subsection may be arrested without warrant by any constable, or by the Medical Officer of Health or any person authorised by him in that behalf, and may be taken in custody to that aerodrome or place or to any hospital or place of isolation, and may be detained there until he is released from quarantine pursuant to section 98 of this Act.

- (4) Every person commits an offence against this Act who contravenes or fails to comply in any respect with any provision of this Part of this Act or with any requirement or direction of the Medical Officer of Health or [[Health Protection Officer]] pursuant to any such provision.]

Compare: 1920 No 45 ss 117, 118, 131; 1940 No 17 s 11

[112AA Sections 70 and 71 and this Part operate independently

The powers conferred by sections 70 and 71 and the powers conferred by this Part may be used in respect of the same situation; and—

- (a) nothing in section 70 or 71 limits or affects the powers conferred by this Part; and
- (b) nothing in this Part limits or affects the powers conferred by section 70 or 71.]

[Part 4A National Cervical Screening Programme

(s 112A to s 112ZP)

[112A Purpose

The purpose of this Part is—

- (a) to reduce the incidence and mortality rate of cervical cancer by providing for the continuation of the NCSP; and
- (b) to facilitate the operation and evaluation of that national cervical screening programme by—
 - (i) enabling access to information and specimens by the persons operating the programme; and
 - (ii) enabling access to information and specimens by screening programme evaluators appointed to evaluate that programme.]

[112B Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

cancer has the meaning set out in section 2 of the Cancer Registry Act 1993

cancer registry means the cancer registry maintained under the Cancer Registry Act 1993

cervical cancer means any cancer of the cervix

diagnostic test means a test taken to determine or confirm the presence of cancer, or a precursor to cancer, in a woman's cervix, and may include —

- (a) a colposcopic procedure;
- (b) an examination of a histological specimen taken from the woman

evaluate has the meaning set out in section 112T(1)

evaluation material means any information about, and any specimen taken from, an identifiable individual that was obtained by a screening programme evaluator under this Part

health information has the meaning set out in paragraphs (a) and (c) of the definition of that term in section 22B

health practitioner has the meaning set out in section 5 of the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003

hospital means a hospital care institution within the meaning of section 58(4) of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001

NCSP means the programme that, at the date of commencement of this section, is operated by the Ministry of Health and known as the National Cervical Screening Programme

NCSP manager means—

- (a) the person appointed under section 112C(3) as the NCSP manager; or
- (b) if no person has been appointed as the NCSP manager, the Director-General

NCSP register means the National Cervical Screening Programme register maintained by the persons appointed under section 112C

relevant woman, for the purposes of sections 112X, 112ZB, 112ZC, and 112ZD, has the meaning set out in section 112X(1)

review committee means an NCSP review committee established under section 112O

screening programme evaluator means a person designated as a screening programme evaluator under section 112U(1)

screening test means a routine test, such as a cervical smear test, designed to identify women who may have cervical cancer or a precursor to cervical cancer

specimen means a bodily sample or tissue sample taken from a woman for the purpose of a screening test or a diagnostic test, and includes cervical cytology and histology slides and blocks.]

Operation of NCSP

112C Appointment of persons to operate NCSP

- (1) All persons appointed to operate the NCSP, and to perform functions in relation to the operation of that programme, must be appointed under section 59 of the State Sector Act 1988, unless it is not reasonably practicable to do so.

- (2) If the Director-General wishes to appoint a particular person to perform particular functions in relation to the operation of the NCSP, and it is not reasonably practicable to appoint that person under section 59 of the State Sector Act 1988, the Director-General may appoint that person to perform those functions under this subsection.
- (3) The Director-General may appoint, either under section 59 of the State Sector Act 1988 or under subsection (2), 1 person to be the manager of the NCSP.
- (4) The NCSP manager may direct a person appointed under section 59 of the State Sector Act 1988 or under subsection (2) in relation to the performance of that person's functions, and that person must comply with the NCSP manager's direction.
- (5) The Director-General may direct the NCSP manager in relation to the performance of the NCSP manager's functions, and the NCSP manager must comply with the Director-General's direction.

112D Objectives of NCSP

The objectives of the NCSP are to—

- (a) promote high quality cervical screening, assessment, and treatment services, while recognising and managing the differences between the various types of cervical cancer, with a view to reducing the incidence and mortality rate of cervical cancer; and
- (b) inform women and the community of the risks, benefits, and expected population health gains from participation in the NCSP; and
- (c) promote the regular recall of women who are enrolled in the NCSP for screening tests; and
- (d) facilitate continuous quality improvement by allowing and performing regular evaluations of the NCSP; and
- (e) ensure that information that is collected for the purposes of the NCSP is—
 - (i) available, in a reliable, accurate, and timely manner, to persons authorised under this Part, or any other enactment, to have access to it; and
 - (ii) safely stored, including on the NCSP register; and
- (f) provide information to women about the quality and effectiveness of the NCSP including, if it is appropriate, information based on the results of evaluations.

112E Enrolment in NCSP

- (1) The NCSP manager must enrol in the NCSP every woman who—
 - (a) has a screening test, the result of which is reported to the NCSP; or
 - (b) undergoes a colposcopic procedure, the result of which is reported to the NCSP.
- (2) The NCSP manager may, at his or her discretion, enrol in the NCSP a woman who undergoes a surgical procedure during which a histological specimen is taken that includes a cervical component if the results of an analysis of that specimen are reported to the NCSP.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the woman to whom the results relate—
 - (a) is already enrolled in the NCSP; or
 - (b) has cancelled her enrolment in the NCSP; or
 - (c) has notified the NCSP manager, under section 112G(2), that she does not wish to be enrolled in the NCSP.

112F Duties of NCSP manager that relate to enrolled women

- (1) As soon as practicable after enrolling a woman in the NCSP, the NCSP manager must—
 - (a) notify the woman that she has been enrolled in the NCSP; and
 - (b) provide information to the woman about—
 - (i) the importance of having regular screening tests; and
 - (ii) the risks and benefits of participation in the NCSP; and
 - (iii) who has access to information on the NCSP register, and the uses to which that information may be put; and
 - (iv) the objectives of the NCSP, including that of continuous quality improvement through evaluation; and
 - (v) the possible use by screening programme evaluators of evaluation material relevant to the woman for the purpose of evaluations of the NCSP; and
 - (c) advise the woman that she may cancel her enrolment by advising the NCSP manager under section 112G(1).
- (2) The NCSP manager must record on the NCSP register every result that is reported to the NCSP manager from a screening test, or from a diagnostic test, if that result relates to a woman who is enrolled in the NCSP.

112G Procedure to prevent or cancel enrolment in NCSP

- (1) A woman who is enrolled in the NCSP may, at any time, cancel that enrolment by advising the NCSP manager in the manner and form specified by the NCSP manager.
- (2) A woman who is not enrolled in the NCSP, and who does not wish to be enrolled, may, at any time, notify the NCSP that she does not wish to be enrolled.
- (3) A notification under subsection (2) must—

- (a) be in the manner and form specified by the NCSP manager; and
- (b) include information that will enable the NCSP manager, in the future, to identify the woman as a woman who must not be enrolled in the NCSP (which information may be kept on the NCSP register and used by the NCSP manager for that purpose).

112H Duties of NCSP manager when women cancel enrolment in NCSP

- (1) If a woman cancels her enrolment in the NCSP under section 112G(1), or notifies the NCSP manager that she does not wish to be enrolled under section 112G(2), the NCSP manager must—
 - (a) send a notice to the woman confirming that her enrolment in the NCSP has been cancelled or, as the case requires, that she will not be enrolled; and
 - (b) delete any information that relates to that woman from the current NCSP register; and
 - (c) dispose of any information that is held by the NCSP manager in hard copy format and that relates to that woman by either—
 - (i) returning it to her; or
 - (ii) destroying it (if she requests that it be destroyed); and
 - (d) while that woman is not enrolled in the NCSP,—
 - (i) ensure that no information that is provided to the NCSP and that relates to that woman is included on the NCSP register; and
 - (ii) return or destroy any information that is provided to the NCSP and that relates to that woman.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to information that the NCSP manager determines it is necessary to keep for the purpose of identifying the woman as a woman whose results must not be entered on the NCSP register, such as, for example, her name, address, date of birth, and national health index number, but the information that is retained must be no more than is required for that purpose.
- (3) Despite subsection (1)(c), the NCSP manager may retain information that relates to a woman who cancels her enrolment in the NCSP if that information—
 - (a) is in hard copy format; and
 - (b) was received before the date of commencement of this section.
- (4) To avoid any doubt, subsection (1) overrides the Health (Retention of Health Information) Regulations 1996 (SR 1996/343).

112I Procedure to re-enrol in NCSP

- (1) A woman who has cancelled her enrolment in the NCSP may re-enrol, at any time, by advising the NCSP manager in the manner and form specified by the NCSP manager.
- (2) A woman who has notified the NCSP manager, under section 112G(2), that she does not wish to be enrolled in the NCSP may cancel that notification and enrol in the NCSP, at any time, by advising the NCSP manager in the manner and form specified by the NCSP manager.

112J Certain information held by NCSP must not be disclosed

- (1) No person may disclose information from the NCSP register, or information that is held by the NCSP as a result of an evaluation, if that information identifies a woman unless that information is disclosed—
 - (a) with the consent of the woman or her personal representative; or
 - (b) to a screening programme evaluator under section 112X(2)(a); or
 - (c) to a review committee, in accordance with a request from that committee under section 112Q(1); or
 - (d) to a health practitioner who has been engaged by, or on behalf of, the woman, and the information is disclosed for the purpose of assisting that health practitioner to provide health services to that woman; or
 - (e) for the purpose of enabling results from a screening test or a diagnostic test to be followed up; or
 - (f) for the purpose of enabling notices related to the NCSP to be sent to women who are enrolled in the NCSP, including reminder notices to women who are due for another screening test; or
 - (g) for the purpose of giving access to the NCSP register, in accordance with regulations made under section 112ZF(1)(a), to persons researching cancer; or
 - (h) subject to any regulations made under section 112ZF(1)(b), for the purpose of enabling the compilation and publication of statistics that do not enable the identification of the women to whom those statistics relate.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), a screening programme evaluator may disclose information in accordance with section 112Y(2)(a) to (d).

112K Delegation of functions and powers

- (1) The Director-General may, in writing, delegate to the NCSP manager any of his or her functions or powers under sections 112M(2)(b) and (c), 112N(2)(b) and (c), 112ZB(2), 112ZC(2), and 112ZD(2), on any conditions that the Director-General thinks fit.
- (2) The NCSP manager may, in writing, delegate to any person any of his or her functions or powers under this Part, on any conditions that the NCSP manager thinks fit, except—
 - (a) any power or function delegated to the NCSP manager by the Director-General; and

- (b) this power of delegation.
- (3) Subject to any general or special directions given or conditions attached by the NCSP manager or the Director-General, the person to whom any powers are delegated under this section may exercise those powers in the same manner and with the same effect as if they had been conferred on him or her directly under this Part and not by delegation.
- (4) Any delegation under subsection (2) may be made to a specified person or to the holder or holders for the time being of a specified office or specified class of offices.
- (5) Every person who purports to act under a delegation under this section is presumed to be acting in accordance with its terms in the absence of evidence to the contrary.
- (6) A delegation under this section—
 - (a) is revocable, in writing, at will; and
 - (b) continues in force until it is revoked, even if the NCSP manager or Director-General by whom it was made ceases to hold office, and continues to have effect as if made by his or her successor in that office.
- (7) A delegation under this section does not affect or prevent the performance or exercise of any function or power by the delegator, and does not affect the responsibility of the delegator for the actions of any person acting under that delegation.
- (8) Subsection (1) does not limit the Director-General's power to delegate any of his or her functions under this Part in accordance with section 41 of the State Sector Act 1988.

Duties to provide information to women and to NCSP

112L Duties of persons taking specimens for screening tests

- (1) Every person who takes a specimen from a woman for the purpose of a screening test, and who believes that it is that woman's first screening test in New Zealand, must—
 - (a) explain the procedure and provide information about the importance of having regular screening tests, the objectives of the NCSP, the risks and benefits of participation in the NCSP, who has access to information on the NCSP register, and the uses to which that information may be put; and
 - (b) advise the woman that she will be enrolled in the NCSP, but that she may prevent or cancel that enrolment by advising the NCSP manager under section 112G.
- (2) Every person who takes a specimen from a woman for the purpose of a screening test, and who believes that it is not that woman's first screening test in New Zealand, must provide that woman with information about the procedure and about the NCSP to the extent that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not limit any other obligation to provide information that arises under any other enactment or rule of law.

112M Duty of persons performing colposcopic procedure

- (1) Every person who performs a colposcopic procedure on a woman must—
 - (a) explain the procedure to the woman; and
 - (b) provide information, to the extent that is reasonable in the circumstances, about the objectives of the NCSP and the NCSP register, the importance of having regular screening tests, who has access to information on the NCSP register, and the uses to which that information may be put; and
 - (c) if he or she believes that the woman is not enrolled in the NCSP, advise her that she will be enrolled but that she may prevent or cancel that enrolment by notifying the NCSP manager under section 112G; and
 - (d) cause a report in relation to that colposcopic procedure to be forwarded to the NCSP manager.
- (2) A report under subsection (1)(d) must—
 - (a) be provided free of charge; and
 - (b) contain the information specified by the Director-General; and
 - (c) be provided in the manner and form specified by the Director-General.

112N Duty of laboratories where specimens are analysed

- (1) The person in charge of a laboratory where a specimen is analysed must cause a report in relation to that specimen to be forwarded to the NCSP manager if—
 - (a) the specimen was obtained for the purpose of a screening test; or
 - (b) the specimen was obtained for the purpose of a diagnostic test; or
 - (c) the specimen—
 - (i) was obtained during a surgical procedure; and
 - (ii) includes a cervical component.
- (2) A report under subsection (1) must—
 - (a) be provided free of charge; and

- (b) contain the information specified by the Director-General; and
- (c) be provided in the manner and form specified by the Director-General.

Review of NCSP and duty of Director-General to report

112O Establishment of NCSP review committee

- (1) The Minister may from time to time, and must at least once every 3 years, establish a review committee of up to 3 persons to review—
 - (a) the operation of the NCSP; and
 - (b) evaluation activities of the kind described in section 112T that have been carried out or are proposed to be carried out.
- (2) The focus of a review committee must be the continuous quality improvement of components of the NCSP, with a view to reducing the incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer.
- (3) No person appointed to a review committee may be—
 - (a) a member of Parliament; or
 - (b) an officer or employee of the Ministry of Health; or
 - (c) a person who is, or has been, designated under section 112U as a screening programme evaluator; or
 - (d) a person who would have a material conflict of interest if appointed.
- (4) In order to facilitate the review being carried out in a timely and efficient manner, the Minister must appoint persons who collectively have an appropriate balance of skills and knowledge, including knowledge of cervical screening.
- (5) The Minister may appoint persons to the review committee—
 - (a) on terms and conditions as to remuneration and other benefits that are in accordance with the appropriate fees framework determined by the Government for statutory and other bodies; and
 - (b) on any other terms and conditions that the Minister considers appropriate.

112P Work of review committee

- (1) Before beginning its review, the review committee must prepare a review plan.
- (2) In preparing its review plan, the review committee must—
 - (a) ensure that the plan—
 - (i) applies the focus referred to in section 112O(2); and
 - (ii) takes into account the need for timeliness in the completion of the review; and
 - (b) consult with interested parties about any significant issues that may warrant review, in relation to the operation of the NCSP or evaluation activities that have been, or are proposed to be, carried out; and
 - (c) following that consultation, determine—
 - (i) which issues are to be reviewed; and
 - (ii) the expected date of completion of the review; and
 - (d) provide the review plan to the Minister for comment, and fully take into account any comments made by the Minister before finalising that plan.
- (3) After finalising the review plan, the review committee must conduct the review in accordance with that plan.
- (4) When making any recommendations resulting from its review, the review committee must take into account—
 - (a) the objectives of the NCSP; and
 - (b) the need for fiscal responsibility.
- (5) The review committee may, subject to any written direction by the Minister, regulate its own procedure.

112Q Review committee's access to information

- (1) For the purposes of carrying out its review, a review committee may request any information held by the NCSP that is directly relevant to the subject matter of its review.
- (2) The NCSP manager must provide to a review committee any information held by the NCSP that is requested by that review committee under subsection (1).
- (3) To avoid doubt, the confidentiality obligations set out in section 112J apply to members of a review committee.

112R Report by review committee

- (1) The review committee must—
 - (a) set out in a report—
 - (i) the details of its review; and
 - (ii) the conclusions it has reached; and
 - (iii) the recommendations (if any) it makes as a result of that review; and

- (b) submit that report to the Minister as soon as reasonably practicable after it is completed.
- (2) The Minister must present the report to the House of Representatives not later than 10 sitting days after the date on which the Minister receives the report from the committee, and, following that presentation, must make the report publicly available.

112S Duty of Director-General to report

The Director-General must, from time to time, provide information to the public on the quality and effectiveness of the NCSP including, if it is appropriate, information based on the results of evaluations.

Screening programme evaluators

112T Meaning of evaluate

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, evaluate means to monitor and assess the service delivery and outcomes of the NCSP so as to promote the fulfilment of its objectives by determining whether there are any systemic issues to address within the programme or quality improvements that may be made to it.
- (2) An evaluation may, from time to time, include a review of, and an investigation into, the cases of—
 - (a) any woman who is enrolled in the NCSP (whether or not she has developed any cervical cancer); and
 - (b) any woman who has developed any cervical cancer (whether or not she is enrolled in the NCSP); and
 - (c) any deceased persons to whom paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) applied at the time of death.

112U Director-General may designate screening programme evaluators

- (1) The Director-General may, at any time and entirely at his or her discretion, designate 1 or more persons as screening programme evaluators on whatever terms and conditions the Director-General considers appropriate.
- (2) The Director-General must specify the particular evaluation functions to be performed by each person whom he or she designates as a screening programme evaluator.
- (3) The Director-General may limit the type of information that a person who is designated as a screening programme evaluator may have access to under this Part in accordance with the evaluation functions to be performed by that person.

112V Criteria for designating employees of Ministry

Despite section 112U, the Director-General must not designate a person who is an employee of the Ministry as a screening programme evaluator unless the Director-General is satisfied that—

- (a) the person has the technical competence to undertake the functions of a screening programme evaluator; and
- (b) the Ministry and the person will appropriately manage any conflicts of interest that arise.

112W Criteria for designating persons who are not Ministry employees

Despite section 112U, the Director-General must not designate a person who is not an employee of the Ministry as a screening programme evaluator unless the Director-General is satisfied that the person—

- (a) has, or employs persons who have, the technical competence to undertake the functions of a screening programme evaluator; and
- (b) has in place effective arrangements to avoid or manage any conflicts of interest that may arise; and
- (c) will administer those arrangements properly and competently and in compliance with any conditions on which the designation is given; and
- (d) will comply with the obligations on that person under this Part.

112X Power of screening programme evaluators to access specimens and health information

- (1) For the purposes of this section, section 112ZB, section 112ZC, and section 112ZD, a **relevant woman** is—
 - (a) a woman who is enrolled in the NCSP; or
 - (b) a woman who is not enrolled in the NCSP but who has developed any cervical cancer; or
 - (c) a deceased woman to whom paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) applied at the time of her death.
- (2) Except to the extent that regulations have been made under section 112ZF(1)(c) or (d) limiting access to certain information, or that the Director-General has limited a screening programme evaluator's access to certain information under section 112U(3), a screening programme evaluator has full access to—
 - (a) all information held by the persons operating the NCSP; and
 - (b) all information on the cancer registry that relates to a relevant woman; and
 - (c) all health information and all specimens that relate to a relevant woman and that are held by, or are otherwise under the power and control of, any—
 - (i) health practitioner; or
 - (ii) laboratory; or
 - (iii) hospital.
- (3) A screening programme evaluator may—

- (a) take copies of all information and records to which he or she has access; and
 - (b) take any specimen to which he or she has access, or take a part of that specimen.
- (4) A screening programme evaluator may only access or copy information and specimens under subsection (2) or (3) for the purpose of performing, and to the extent necessary to perform, that person's functions as a screening programme evaluator.
- (5) Subsection (4) is subject to section 112ZE.
- (6) When a screening programme evaluator accesses health information under subsection (2)(c)(i) that is held by, or otherwise in the power or control of, a health practitioner, that health practitioner may oversee that access.
- (7) To avoid doubt, subsection (2) does not affect the Health (Cervical Screening (Kaitiaki)) Regulations 1995 (SR 1995/29).

112Y Duties of screening programme evaluators

- (1) No screening programme evaluator may use or disclose any evaluation material for a purpose other than performing that person's functions as a screening programme evaluator.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), a screening programme evaluator may—
- (a) disclose evaluation material to a person who is assisting the screening programme evaluator to perform the screening programme evaluator's functions, and who requires the material for that purpose; and
 - (b) use and disclose evaluation material for the purpose of referring a concern about the competence of a health practitioner to the authority responsible for the registration of practitioners of the profession that the person concerned practises, if the screening programme evaluator has first obtained the consent of the Director-General to use and disclose the material for that purpose; and
 - (c) disclose evaluation material to the Accident Compensation Corporation or the Health and Disability Commissioner for the purpose of assisting an investigation into concerns about the competence of a health practitioner; and
 - (d) use and disclose evaluation material for the purpose of advising the NCSP manager that, in the screening programme evaluator's opinion, a particular person who is enrolled in the NCSP may benefit from follow-up action; and
 - (e) use evaluation material to prepare academic papers or articles for publication in accordance with section 112ZA.
- (3) Every screening programme evaluator must—
- (a) take appropriate measures to safeguard all evaluation material from use or disclosure for a purpose other than a purpose that is specified in subsection (1) or subsection (2); and
 - (b) report to the Director-General any cases where evaluation material has been used or disclosed for an unauthorised purpose; and
 - (c) return all evaluation material that was provided in hard copy or electronic form to the supplier of that material as soon as it is no longer required for the purpose for which it was obtained, and destroy all copies of that material; and
 - (d) take appropriate measures to keep all specimens in a secure environment that will preserve their physical integrity, and return them to the person who supplied them as soon as they are no longer required for the purpose for which they were obtained; and
 - (e) advise each person to whom the screening programme evaluator discloses evaluation material under subsection (2)(a) of the duties of the screening programme evaluator in relation to that information, and of the duties of that person under section 112Z.
- (4) Every screening programme evaluator who is not an employee of the Ministry must—
- (a) provide to the Director-General, as soon as practicable after completing an evaluation of a screening programme, a written report containing the results of that evaluation; and
 - (b) provide to the Director-General, as soon as practicable after being requested by the Director-General to do so, a statutory declaration as to whether or not the requirements of subsection (3)(a) to (c) have been complied with, and, if not, to what extent they have not been complied with.

- (5) Subsections (1) and (3)(a) and (c) are subject to section 112ZE.

112Z Duties of persons to whom evaluation material is supplied by screening programme evaluator

- (1) Every person to whom evaluation material is supplied by a screening programme evaluator, under section 112Y(2)(a), must—
- (a) use that material only for the purpose for which it was supplied; and
 - (b) take appropriate measures to safeguard that material from disclosure to any other person; and
 - (c) return all evaluation material that was provided in hard copy or electronic form to the screening programme evaluator as soon as it is no longer required for the purpose for which it was supplied, and destroy all copies of it; and
 - (d) take appropriate measures to keep all specimens in a secure environment that will preserve their physical integrity, and return them to the screening programme evaluator as soon as they are no longer required for the purpose for which they were supplied.
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to section 112ZE.

112ZA Screening programme evaluator may publish non-identifiable information obtained during evaluation

- (1) Despite section 112Y(1), a screening programme evaluator may publish academic papers or articles that are wholly or partly based on evaluation material obtained by the screening programme evaluator during an evaluation if—
- (a) the paper or article does not contain information that could identify any individual person, without that person's consent; and

- (b) the NCSP manager consents to the publication of the paper or article and to the timing of that publication; and
 - (c) the publication of the paper or article is in accordance with any regulations made under section 112ZF(1)(f).
- (2) The NCSP manager may not withhold consent under subsection (1)(b) unless he or she believes, on reasonable grounds, that the publication of the paper or article, or the proposed timing of that publication, poses a serious risk to the effective operation of the NCSP.

Duties to provide information to screening programme evaluators

112ZB Duty of health practitioners

- (1) Every health practitioner must make available, free of charge, to a screening programme evaluator, for the purpose of enabling that screening programme evaluator to perform the screening programme evaluator's functions, any health information and specimens that relate to a relevant woman.
- (2) The Director-General may specify, by notice in writing to the health practitioner, the manner and form in which health information or specimens that are required to be made available under subsection (1) must be made available, and that information or those specimens must be made available in that manner and form.

112ZC Duty of persons who hold specimens

- (1) The person in charge of a laboratory or other premises where specimens are held must make available, free of charge, to a screening programme evaluator, for the purpose of enabling that screening programme evaluator to perform the screening programme evaluator's functions, any health information and specimens that relate to a relevant woman.
- (2) The Director-General may specify, by notice in writing to the person in charge of the laboratory or other premises, the manner and form in which health information or a specimen that is required to be provided under subsection (1) must be provided, and that information or that specimen must be provided in that manner and form.

112ZD Duty of hospitals

- (1) The person in charge of a hospital must make available, free of charge, to a screening programme evaluator, for the purpose of enabling that screening programme evaluator to perform the screening programme evaluator's functions, any health information and specimens that relate to a relevant woman.
- (2) The Director-General may specify, by notice in writing to the person in charge of the hospital, the manner and form in which health information or a specimen that is required to be provided under subsection (1) must be provided, and that information or that specimen must be provided in that manner and form.

Miscellaneous

112ZE Screening programme employees may retain, access, use, and disclose information to perform functions

- (1) Nothing in this Part prevents any employee of the NCSP from retaining, accessing, using, and disclosing any information to the extent necessary to perform his or her functions as an employee of that programme, including—
 - (a) information that is held by or accessible to the persons operating the NCSP; and
 - (b) information and evaluation material obtained by that employee for the purposes of performing an evaluation (including information obtained in his or her capacity as a screening programme evaluator or as a person assisting a screening programme evaluator); and
 - (c) information and evaluation material provided to the NCSP by a screening programme evaluator during or following an evaluation.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person is an employee of the NCSP if the person—
 - (a) is appointed to operate that programme, or to perform particular functions in relation to the operation of that programme, by the Director-General or the Ministry; or
 - (b) is employed to work in that programme by the Ministry or by the persons appointed to operate the programme.

112ZF Regulations

- (1) Regulations may be made under this Part for any 1 or more of the following purposes:
 - (a) regulating access to information held by the NCSP by persons researching cancer:
 - (b) prohibiting the disclosure, under section 112J(1)(h), of information that relates to any class or classes of person specified in the regulations, including prohibiting the disclosure of that information without the approval of any person or group of persons or body or organisation specified in the regulations:
 - (c) imposing restrictions, in addition to those imposed by this Part, on the use, disclosure, and publication of information held by the NCSP:
 - (d) prohibiting the use, disclosure, and publication of information from the NCSP register, or derived from the operation of the NCSP, if the information relates to any class or classes of person specified in the regulations, including prohibiting the use, disclosure, and publication of that information without the approval of any person or group of persons or body or organisation specified in the regulations:
 - (e) providing for the establishment, appointment, procedures, and powers of any person or group of persons or body or organisation established to perform specific functions or to make specific decisions that relate to the NCSP or to the matters referred to in paragraphs (b) and (d):

- (f) imposing restrictions on the publication by screening programme evaluators, under section 112ZA, of academic papers or articles that are wholly or partly based on evaluation material obtained for the purposes of an evaluation:
 - (g) prescribing standards that must be met by providers of screening, diagnostic, and treatment services relevant to the NCSP, and the means of implementing those standards:
 - (h) prescribing offences for a breach of—
 - (i) a regulation made under any of paragraphs (a) to (f):
 - (ii) a standard prescribed under paragraph (g), or any part of that standard:
 - (i) setting out defences to offences prescribed under paragraph (h):
 - (j) setting the maximum penalty for each offence prescribed under paragraph (h), which must not exceed the maximum penalty specified in section 136.
- (2) Before making regulations under subsection (1), the Governor-General must be satisfied that appropriate consultation has been carried out, including (without limitation),—
- (a) adequate and appropriate notice of the intention to make the regulations; and
 - (b) a reasonable opportunity for interested persons to make submissions; and
 - (c) adequate and appropriate consideration of any submissions received.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to regulations made under subsection (1)(g) that—
- (a) incorporate standards by reference; or
 - (b) state that an amendment to, or replacement of, standards incorporated by reference has legal effect as part of the regulations.

112ZG Incorporation of standards by reference in regulations

- (1) Regulations made under section 112ZF(1)(g) may incorporate by reference any standards prepared by or for the NCSP that apply to providers of screening, diagnostic, and treatment services (including, but not limited to, any New Zealand Standard).
- (2) Standards may be incorporated by reference in regulations—
- (a) in whole or in part; and
 - (b) with modifications, additions, or variations specified in the regulations.
- (3) Standards incorporated by reference in regulations have legal effect as part of the regulations.

112ZH Effect of amendments to, or replacement of, standards incorporated by reference in regulations

An amendment to, or replacement of, standards incorporated by reference in regulations (**regulations A**) has legal effect as part of regulations A only if regulations made under section 112ZF(1)(g) after the making of regulations A state that the particular amendment or replacement has that effect.

112ZI Proof of standards incorporated by reference

- (1) A copy of standards incorporated by reference in regulations, including any amendment to, or replacement of, the standards, (**standards**) must be—
- (a) certified as a correct copy of the standards by the Director-General; and
 - (b) retained by the Director-General.
- (2) The production in proceedings of a certified copy of the standards is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, sufficient evidence of the incorporation in the regulations of the standards.

112ZJ Effect of expiry or revocation of standards incorporated by reference

Standards incorporated by reference in regulations that expire or that are revoked or that cease to have effect cease to have legal effect as part of the regulations only if regulations made under section 112ZF(1)(g) state that the standards cease to have legal effect.

112ZK Requirement to consult

- (1) This section applies to regulations made under section 112ZF(1)(g) that—
- (a) incorporate standards by reference; or
 - (b) state that an amendment to, or replacement of, standards incorporated by reference in regulations has legal effect as part of the regulations.
- (2) Before regulations to which this section applies are made, the Director-General must—
- (a) prepare the standards proposed to be incorporated by reference or the proposed amendment to, or replacement of, standards incorporated by reference (**proposed standards**) in consultation with persons or organisations whom the Director-General considers appropriate, including persons who are able to represent the views of health practitioners, or of classes of health practitioner, who will be directly affected by the proposed standards; and
 - (b) make copies of the proposed standards available for inspection during working hours for a reasonable period, free of charge, at the head office of the Ministry of Health and at any other places that the Director-General determines are appropriate; and
 - (c) make copies of the proposed standards available for purchase at a reasonable price; and

- (d) *Repealed.*
 - (e) give notice in the *Gazette* stating that—
 - (i) the proposed standards are available for inspection during working hours free of charge, the place or places at which they can be inspected, and the period during which they can be inspected; and
 - (ii) copies of the proposed standards can be purchased and the place or places at which they can be purchased; and
 - (iii) *Repealed.*
 - (f) allow a reasonable opportunity for persons to comment on the proposal to incorporate the proposed standards by reference; and
 - (g) consider any comments they make.
- [(2A) Before regulations to which this section applies are made, the Director-General—
- (a) may make copies of the proposed standards available in any other way that he or she considers appropriate in the circumstances (for example, on an Internet website); and
 - (b) must, if paragraph (a) applies, give notice in the *Gazette* stating that the proposed standards are available in other ways and details of where or how they can be accessed or obtained.]
- (3) A failure to comply with this section does not invalidate regulations that incorporate standards by reference.

112ZL Access to standards incorporated by reference

- [(1) The Director-General—
- (a) must make the standards referred to in subsection (2) (**standards**) available for inspection during working hours free of charge at the head office of the Ministry of Health and at any other places that the Director-General determines are appropriate; and
 - (b) must make copies of the standards available for purchase at a reasonable price; and
 - (c) may make copies of the standards available in any other way that the Director-General considers appropriate in the circumstances (for example, on an Internet website); and
 - (d) must give notice in the *Gazette* stating that—
 - (i) the standards are incorporated in the regulations and the date on which the regulations were made; and
 - (ii) the standards are available for inspection during working hours, free of charge, and the location of the place or places at which they can be inspected; and
 - (iii) copies of the standards can be purchased and the location of the place or places at which they can be purchased; and
 - (iv) if copies of the standards are made available under paragraph (c), the standards are available in other ways and details of where or how they can be accessed or obtained.]
- (2) The standards are—
- (a) standards incorporated by reference in regulations made under section 112ZF(1)(g);
 - (b) any amendment to, or replacement of, those standards that is incorporated in the regulations or the standards referred to in paragraph (a) with the amendments or replacement standards incorporated.
- (3) A failure to comply with this section does not invalidate regulations that incorporate standards by reference.

112ZM Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 not applicable to standards incorporated by reference

The Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 does not apply to standards incorporated by reference in regulations or to an amendment to, or replacement of, those standards.

112ZN Application of Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989 to standards incorporated by reference

- (1) Nothing in section 4 of the Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989 requires standards that are incorporated by reference in regulations to be laid before the House of Representatives.
- (2) The Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989, apart from the modification to the application of section 4 of that Act made by subsection (1) of this section, applies to regulations that incorporate standards by reference.

112ZO Application of Standards Act 1988 not affected

Sections 112ZG to 112ZN do not affect the application of sections 22 to 25 of the Standards Act 1988.

112ZP Offences

- (1) Every person commits an offence against this Act who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with the requirements of any of section 112J(1), section 112Y(1), (3)(e), or (4)(b), or section 112Z.
- (2) Every person commits an offence against this Act who, without reasonable excuse, fails to make available any information or specimens that the person is required to make available under any of sections 112ZB, 112ZC, and 112ZD.
- (3) Every person who commits an offence under subsection (2) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.]

Part 5 Air pollution

(s 113 to s 116)

113 *Repealed.*

114 *Repealed.*

115 *Repealed.*

116 *Repealed.*

Part 6 Regulations

(s 117 to s 122)

117 Regulations as to public health

- (1) The Governor-General may from time to time by Order in Council make such regulations as may in his opinion be necessary or expedient for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act, and for all or any of the following purposes:
- [(a) The improvement, promotion, and protection of public health:]
 - (b) The inspection, cleansing, purifying, disinfection, fumigation, and isolation of ships, aircraft, houses, buildings, yards, conveyances, drains, sewers, and things:
 - (c) The destruction of insanitary ... things:
 - (d) The vaccination of persons for the prevention of quarantinable diseases and other diseases, and the adoption of any other measures for the prevention and mitigation of disease:
 - (e) The provision of medical aid, transport, accommodation, and curative treatment for the sick:
 - (f) The transportation and disposal of the dead:
 - (g) The isolation, disinfection, and treatment of persons suffering from any infectious disease:
 - (h) The isolation or medical observation and surveillance of persons suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, of persons in charge of or in attendance on persons suffering from any infectious disease, and of other persons who may have been exposed to the infection of any infectious disease:
 - (i) The prevention of the spread of any infectious disease by persons who are “contacts” or “carriers” within the meaning of this Act, and the keeping of such persons under medical surveillance, and the restriction of the movements and the preventive treatment of such persons:
 - (j) With respect to any infectious disease, prescribing the period which shall be deemed to be the period of incubation of that disease for the purposes of this Act:
 - (k) The clinical, chemical, bacteriological, and other examinations and investigations necessary to determine whether any person is suffering from disease or is a carrier of any infectious disease, and whether any person who has been suffering from any infectious disease has ceased to be likely to convey infection:
 - (l) The closing of schools or the regulation or restriction of school attendance to prevent or restrict the spread of any infectious disease:
 - (m) Prescribing the duties of parents or guardians of children who are suffering from, or have recently suffered from or been exposed to the infection of, any infectious disease, and the duties of persons in charge of schools in respect of any such children:
 - (n) Prescribing the accommodation to be provided in connection with boarding schools, orphanages, or other like institutions for the reception of persons in attendance thereat or resident therein who may be suffering from any infectious disease or who may be “contacts” within the meaning of this Act:
 - (o) The regulation or restriction of the attendance of the public, or of any section of the public, at any place of public recreation or amusement or concourse, or the closing of any such places for admission to the public:
 - (p) The regulation, restriction, or prohibition of the convening, holding, or attending of any public gatherings:
 - (q) The regulation or restriction of traffic and the movements of persons within or from any area in which an infectious disease is prevalent:
 - (r) The notifications with respect to disease by medical practitioners and other persons, and prescribing the fees payable to medical practitioners[, veterinary surgeons, or persons in charge of laboratories] in respect of such notifications:
 - (s) The prohibition or regulation of the importation into New Zealand of any animal or thing likely to introduce or disseminate disease:
 - (t) The destruction of rats, mice, and other vermin, whether on land or on board any ship or any aircraft, the abolition or prevention of conditions favourable to vermin, and the prevention of the migration of rats and mice from ships and aircraft:

- (u) Securing and maintaining the cleanliness and efficient sanitation of ships and aircraft, and preventing danger to health from overcrowding on any ship within any harbour in New Zealand, and preventing the pollution of the waters of any harbour with offensive matter from any ship:
 - (v) The prevention of the pollution, so as to be injurious to health, of any river, stream, watercourse, or lake, whether used as a source of water supply or not:
 - (w) The protection of food from the infection of any communicable disease on any premises used for the manufacture, preparation, packing, [storage,] or handling of any article of food for sale, and the prohibition or restriction of the handling, by persons suffering from any communicable disease, of any article of food intended for sale:
 - (x) The organisation of local committees to assist in giving effect to the provisions of this Act in the event of epidemics of disease, and defining the powers of such committees:
 - (y) Prescribing [or providing for the fixing of] reasonable fees to be paid in respect of registration or [in respect of the inspection of premises expressly exempted from registration or in respect] of any rights or privileges conferred by this Act or by any regulations under this Act, or in respect of any certificates or documents required thereunder, and the persons or authorities entitled to claim and receive any such fees:
 - (z) Prescribing offences in respect of the contravention of or non-compliance with any regulation made under this Act or any requirement or direction made or given pursuant to any such regulation.
- [(1A) Without limiting anything in paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of this section, regulations may be made under that paragraph for all or any of the following purposes:
- (a) Regulating the importation, sale, exchange, supply, use, and disposal of needles and syringes, whether new or used:
 - (b) Empowering or requiring the Director-General to approve kinds of needles and syringes, and the packaging and labelling of needles and syringes, for importation into, or sale, exchange, or supply in New Zealand, and prohibiting the importation, sale, exchange, or supply of needles and syringes of any other kind or packaged or labelled in any other manner:
 - (c) Empowering the Director-General to fix any fee or cost to be charged for the sale, exchange, or supply of any needle or syringe (whether or not including the cost of packaging).]
- (2) The Governor-General may from time to time by Order in Council make regulations for any matter affecting [public health] in respect of which any local authority is empowered by this or any other Act to make bylaws.
 - (3) Where any local authority fails to make bylaws for any such matter as aforesaid, or, having made such bylaws, fails to enforce them effectively, and the Governor-General makes regulations in respect of that matter pursuant to the authority conferred by subsection (2) of this section, such portion of the cost of the administration of those regulations as the [Director-General] deems just and equitable shall be chargeable to the local authority, and may be recovered as a debt due to the Crown or may be deducted from any money payable to the local authority [by the Crown].
 - (4) Nothing in any provision of this Part of this Act shall be construed to limit the generality of any other provision of this Part.

118 Regulations as to quarantine

Regulations made under this Act may provide for all or any of the following matters:

- (a) The procedure to be adopted in the inspection of ships or aircraft arriving in New Zealand and in the examination of persons on such ships or arriving by such aircraft; the conditions subject to which pratique may be granted; and generally the performance of quarantine:
 - (b) The measures of disinfection, including the disinfection of any things, to be adopted in respect of any ship or aircraft on which any infectious disease exists or is reported to exist:
- [(c) The isolation and treatment of persons arriving in New Zealand who are or are suspected to be suffering from any quarantinable disease or who have or are suspected to have been exposed to the infection of a quarantinable disease or who are otherwise liable to quarantine under section 97 of this Act:]
- [(cc) The payment by any person who has been isolated pursuant to regulations made under this section of the reasonable cost of his treatment and maintenance while in isolation, and the exemption of any person, in whole or in part, from liability to make such payment:]
- (d) The release of persons from quarantine, either unconditionally or subject to conditions as to medical surveillance or otherwise:
 - (e) The exemption of ships, aircraft, persons, or things of any specified classes, or in any specified circumstances or classes of circumstances, from the operation of any of the provisions of Part 4 of this Act or of any regulations under this Act, either wholly or in part or subject to conditions:
 - (f) The powers, functions, and duties of [Medical Officers of Health] and other officers in respect of quarantine or of any of the aforesaid matters.

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 132(1)(u)-(w); 1940 No 17 s 11(5)

119 Regulations as to noxious substances and gases and dangerous goods

Regulations made under this Act may provide for all or any of the following matters:

- (a) The regulation of the handling, storage, and disposal of noxious substances or of goods that are or may become injurious to health or dangerous; the precautions to be taken in respect thereof, and the protective clothing to be provided for and used by persons or classes of persons engaged therein; the modification or limitation of the hours of employment, and the medical examination, of any such persons as aforesaid; and the prohibition or restriction of the employment of young persons therein:

- (b) The prohibition or restriction of the sale, for domestic use, of any apparatus or equipment that is or may be injurious to health or dangerous, or that involves the use of any poisonous or noxious substance in such a manner as to be likely to cause injury to health or danger:
- (c) *Repealed.*
- [(d) The prohibition, restriction, or regulation, of the use, sale, or supply of any apparatus or equipment which may emit electromagnetic radiation (other than X-rays or gamma rays), and the licensing or registration of persons, premises, or things in relation to any such use, sale, or supply.]

120 Regulations as to registration

- (1) Regulations made under this Act may provide for all or any of the following matters:
 - (a) *Repealed.*
 - (b) The registration of persons qualified to embalm dead bodies, or to prepare the dead for burial or cremation, or to conduct funerals; and prohibiting, either absolutely or subject to conditions, the undertaking of any such duties by unregistered persons.
- (2) Regulations made under this Act may provide for the registration by local authorities of premises used—
 - (a) As lodginghouses:
 - (b) As eatinghouses:
 - (c) For the manufacture, preparation, [packing, storage, or handling] of any article of food for sale:
 - (d) For the carrying on of any offensive trade ...:
 - (e) As stock saleyards:
 - [(f) As hairdressers' shops or barbers' shops:]
 - [(g) As funeral directors' premises, that is to say premises in which persons registered under regulations made pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section regularly embalm dead bodies or prepare the dead for burial or cremation.]
- (3) Any such regulations may prescribe conditions subject to which registration may be granted or renewed or revoked, and conditions to be complied with in the absence of such registration.

[120A Regulations as to homes and day-care centres for aged persons

- (1) Regulations made under this Act may provide for the registration, licensing, and control of homes and day-care centres for aged persons within the meaning of subsections (4) and (5) of this section.
- (2) Any such regulations may—
 - (a) Prescribe, either by reference to other enactments or otherwise, minimum standards of staffing to be provided in all such homes and day-care centres or in any class or classes of such homes or day-care centres:
 - (b) Require compliance by the proprietors of all such homes and day-care centres with specified codes of practice or specified standards relating to management of premises and care of persons:
 - (c) Provide for the inspection of all such homes and day-care centres and of premises reasonably believed to be such homes or day-care centres:
 - (d) Prescribe licence fees to be payable by the proprietors of all such homes and day-care centres or any class or classes of such homes or day-care centres:
 - (e) Prescribe conditions to govern, or that may be imposed in respect of, the grant and transfer of licences for such homes and day-care centres and the duties of licensees thereof:
 - (f) Provide for the cancellation of such licences:
 - (g) Exempt or provide for the exemption of any such home or day-care centre or any class or classes of such homes or day-care centres from all or any of the provisions of the regulations:
 - (h) Provide for the granting of temporary licences in respect of homes and day-care centres which do not comply with the minimum standards prescribed:
 - (i) Prescribe the conditions subject to which persons may be accommodated in homes, whether those persons have attained the age of 65 years or not:
 - (j) Prescribe minimum standards of care to be provided for residents in homes and for aged persons in day-care centres:
 - (k) Prescribe activity programmes to be conducted for residents in homes and for aged persons in day-care centres:
 - (l) Prescribe the qualifications required for managers of homes:
 - (m) Prescribe training courses required to be undergone by persons employed in homes and day-care centres.
- (3) Every person commits an offence against this Act who holds out, or uses any words which are likely to lead persons to believe, that any home is a [[licensed hospital within the meaning of the Hospitals Act 1957 or a hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992]] or that premises which are not registered or licensed under regulations made pursuant to this section are in fact so registered or licensed.
- (4) In this section the term **home** means any premises where 3 or more persons who have attained the age of 65 years and are not related by blood or marriage [[or by or through a civil union or de facto relationship]] to the house-holder are, or are to be, in residence and

paying for their lodging and for one or more meals a day, being any premises that are, or purport to be, conducted principally for aged-frail persons, [[and not being a licensed hospital within the meaning of the Hospitals Act 1957 or a hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992]].

- (5) In this section the term **day-care centre** means any premises which are or purport to be used regularly, although not necessarily continuously, for the accommodation (for the purposes of care, occupation, recreation, or entertainment), during the day, of 5 or more persons who have attained the age of 65 years, who are not related by blood or marriage [[or by or through a civil union or de facto relationship]] to the occupier of the premises, and by whom or on whose behalf payment is made in respect of such accommodation or in respect of one or more meals provided in the course of such accommodation, whether or not the premises are used at the same time for the accommodation of other persons or for other purposes; but does not include—
- (a) A home; or
 - (b) Any premises expressly excepted from the definition of “home” in subsection (4) of this section; or
 - (c) Any premises in which such accommodation may be provided by virtue of powers conferred by, or by virtue of a licence issued by a local authority under, any other enactment.]

[120B Regulations as to camping grounds

- (1) Regulations made under this Act may provide for the registration, licensing, and control of camping grounds carried on for fee or reward, and of persons carrying on camping grounds for such purpose.
- (2) Any such regulations may—
 - (a) Prescribe, either by reference to other enactments or otherwise, minimum standards of accommodation, equipment, facilities, and amenities to be provided at any such camping grounds, and minimum standards of cleanliness and sanitation to be observed therein:
 - (b) Prescribe the form and manner in which applications for registration and licences under the regulations are to be made, and the information to be supplied in support of any such application:
 - (c) Prescribe, or provide for the fixing by local authorities of, fees for—
 - (i) Any application under the regulations:
 - (ii) Registration and the issue of licences under the regulations:
 - (iii) The renewal of registration and licences under the regulations:
 - (d) Exempt or provide for the exemption of any person or class of persons from liability to pay any such fees:
 - (e) Prescribe conditions to govern, or that may be imposed in respect of, the grant, renewal, and transfer of registration and licences under the regulations:
 - (f) Require persons carrying on camping grounds to keep such descriptive plans, and such records, registers, and other documents as may be specified in the regulations, and prescribe the particulars to be shown on or entered in any such plan, record, register, or other document:
 - (g) Prescribe the duties of persons carrying on any camping ground or any class of camping grounds to which the regulations for the time being apply:
 - (h) Provide for the inspection of any such camping ground or of any class of such camping grounds:
 - (i) Provide for the cancellation of registration and licences under the regulations:
 - (j) Exempt or provide for the exemption of any camping ground or person, or any class of camping grounds or persons, from any of the provisions of the regulations, either unconditionally or on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed or authorised by the regulations:
 - (k) Prescribe or make provision for such other matters as may be necessary for the due administration of this section and of any such regulations.]

[120C Regulations as to housing improvement and overcrowding

- (1) [[Subject to the [Building Act 2004], for]] the purpose of prescribing standards of fitness with which any dwellinghouse, whether erected before or after the commencement of this section, must comply, regulations made under this Act may make provision for or with respect to—
 - (a) The construction, condition, and situation of dwellinghouses, and the space about dwellinghouses:
 - (b) The drainage, sanitation, ventilation, lighting, and cleanliness of dwellinghouses and of the land on which dwellinghouses are situated:
 - (c) The repair of dwellinghouses:
 - (d) The provision in respect of dwellinghouses of a proper supply of [[potable]] water and hot water, of bathing, laundry, cooking, and food storage facilities, and of sanitary conveniences:
 - (e) The protection of dwellinghouses from damp, excessive noise, and heat loss:
 - (f) The dimensions, cubical content, and height of rooms of dwellinghouses.
- (2) Regulations may also be made under this Act for the purpose of preventing overcrowding in dwellinghouses.

- (3) Without limiting the general power conferred by subsection (2) of this section, regulations may be made pursuant to that subsection for all or any of the following purposes:
- (a) Prescribing the number of persons permitted to reside in dwellinghouses, having regard to the number of rooms, the amount of floor space, air space, or ventilation thereof and the amenities provided:
 - (b) Prescribing methods of calculating the number of persons, the number of rooms, and the amount of the floor space, air space, or ventilation thereof:
 - (c) Prescribing offences in respect of the contravention of or non-compliance with any regulations made under that subsection, and the amounts of fines that may be imposed in respect of any such offences, which fines shall be an amount not exceeding \$500.]

121 Regulations as to qualifications of [Environmental Health Officers] appointed by local authorities

- (1) Regulations made under this Act may prescribe the qualifications to be possessed by persons appointed by local authorities as [Environmental Health Officers] for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Any such regulations may prescribe the qualifications of fully qualified [Environmental Health Officers], and may prescribe different qualifications for persons appointed on probation and undergoing training as [Environmental Health Officers].
- (3) Any such regulations may prescribe conditions subject to which persons who are not fully qualified as [Environmental Health Officers] may be employed on probation.

[121A Regulations as to retention of health information

- (1) Regulations made under this Act may provide for all or any of the following matters:
 - (a) The minimum periods for which [[health information or specimens]], or any class or classes of [[health information or specimens]], must be retained by any person or class or classes of person specified in the regulations:
 - (b) The safeguards to be taken by any holder, or any class or classes of holder, of [[health information or specimens]], to ensure that [[health information or specimens]], or any class or classes of [[health information or specimens]], is protected against all or any of the following:
 - (i) Loss, damage, or destruction:
 - (ii) Access, use, modification, or disclosure, except where properly authorised:
 - (iii) Other misuse:
 - (c) The procedures (including procedures requiring notification to the public, or any section of the public, or to any particular persons) to be followed by any holder, or any class or classes of holder, of [[health information or specimens]], or any class or classes of [[health information or specimens]], before [[that information or those specimens]] may be destroyed.
- (2) In this section, **health information** has the same meaning as in section 22B of this Act [[and specimen means a bodily sample or tissue sample taken from a person]].]

122 Special provisions as to regulations

- (1) Any regulations made under this Act may apply generally, or may apply, or be applied from time to time by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, within any specified district or subdivision of a district of any local authority, or within any specified part of New Zealand; and any such notice may be revoked or varied at any time in like manner.
- (2) If at any time while any such regulations apply within any specified district or subdivision of a district of any local authority the boundaries of the district or subdivision are altered, the regulations, unless the context thereof or of any such notice as aforesaid otherwise requires, shall thereafter apply within the district or subdivision as so altered.
- (3) The operation of any regulations made under this Act may, if so provided in the regulations, be wholly suspended until they are applied by the Minister by notice pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.
- (4) So far as the bylaws of any local authority in force in any locality are inconsistent with or repugnant to any regulations under this Act in force in that locality, the bylaws shall be deemed to be subject to the regulations.
- (5) *Repealed.*
- [(6) The Minister, before recommending the making of any regulations under section 117 or section 119 of this Act relating to hazardous substances (as defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996), shall consult with the Environmental Risk Management Authority established under that Act about the contents of any such regulations, and shall take into account any submissions made by the Authority.]

Part 7

Miscellaneous provisions

(s 123 to s 140)

123 Powers of Board of Health on default by local authority

- (1) ... Where any local authority that is required to provide, alter, or extend any sanitary works pursuant to this Act—
 - (a) Fails to commence or to complete the provision, alteration, or extension of those works within such time as the [Director-General], in approving the proposals under section 25 of this Act, may have fixed; or

- (b) Has, in the opinion of the [Director-General], failed to proceed diligently with the provision, alteration, or extension of those works,—
- the [Director-General may, at the direction of the Minister,] commence, carry out, and complete the provision, alteration, or extension of those works.
- (2) Where any local authority otherwise fails to exercise any power or perform any duty under this Act, the [Director-General] may [himself] exercise the power or perform the duty.
- (3) For the purposes of this section the [Director-General] may employ all such officers, employees, contractors, and others as may be necessary.
- (4) Subject to the succeeding provisions of this section, when any work is done or any power or duty is exercised or performed by or on behalf of the [Director-General] pursuant to this section, it shall be deemed for all purposes to have been done, exercised, or performed, as the case may be, by the local authority.
- [(5) All expenses incurred by the Director-General under this section shall be paid in the first instance out of public money.]
- [(6) All public money so paid, together with reasonable costs in respect of administration, shall be recoverable from the local authority as a debt due to the Crown, or may be deducted from any money payable by the Crown to the local authority.]
- [(7) All money recovered from any local authority under this section, or deducted as aforesaid, shall be paid into the Crown Bank Account or a departmental bank account.]

[123A Mandamus

The Minister ... may apply to the [[High Court]] for a writ of mandamus to compel a local authority to perform any duty that the local authority has failed to perform under this Act.]

124 Constitution and powers of Boards of Appeal

- (1) Every Board of Appeal under this Act shall consist of a [District Court Judge], who shall be the Chairman of the Board, and 2 assessors.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the assessors shall be appointed by the Minister.
- [(3) No member or officer of any local authority or of the Ministry shall be appointed to be an assessor.]
- (4) The Board of Appeal may allow or dismiss any appeal wholly or in part, and may make such modifications in any requisition, determination, decision, or condition appealed against as it thinks fit, and may make or impose any new determination, decision, or condition in substitution for or in addition to the one appealed against.
- (5) The decision of not less than 2 members of the Board of Appeal (including the Chairman) shall be the decision of that Board, and that decision shall be final.
- (6) The Board of Appeal shall, within the scope of its jurisdiction, be deemed to be a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, all the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.
- (7) The Chairman of the Board of Appeal may exercise the powers of the Board in respect of summoning witnesses, and may do any other act preliminary or incidental to the hearing or consideration of any matter by the Board.
- (8) The Board of Appeal may regulate its own procedure:
Provided that no meeting of the Board shall be held unless all the members of the Board are present.
- (9) There shall be paid to the assessors out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose remuneration by way of fees, salary, or allowances and travelling allowances and expenses in accordance with the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly as if the assessors were members of a “statutory Board” within the meaning of that Act.

[125 Medical examination of children

- (1) In this section—

Child care centre has the same meaning as in [[section 105(3) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1974]]:

Private school means a school registered under section 186 of the Education Act 1964 and any premises, not being so registered and being neither a child care centre nor a public school, which are or purport to be mainly for the care or training of children, whether for reward or not:

Public school means a school established under Part 3 of the Education Act 1964; and includes a kindergarten or other institution providing pre-school education recognised under regulations made pursuant to section 70 of that Act.

- (2) Any medical officer employed in the [[Ministry or other person]] authorised by the Minister to exercise the powers conferred by this section on an officer so authorised[[, or any nurse employed by the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children (Incorporated) engaged in work pursuant to a contract in that behalf between the said Society and the Minister]], may at all reasonable times enter any public school or child care centre and examine the children attending the school or centre, and may notify the parent or guardian of any such child, or any other person whom he reasonably believes to be concerned with the welfare of the child, of any condition which in his opinion is affecting the health or normal development of the child or of any disease or defect from which in his opinion the child may be suffering.
- (3) The powers conferred by subsection (2) of this section may be exercised in respect of any private school, and in respect of the children attending there, if application in that behalf is made in writing to the Medical Officer of Health by the controlling authority thereof. Any such application may be revoked in like manner at any time.]

126 Infirm and neglected persons

- (1) If any aged, infirm, incurable, or destitute person is found to be living in insanitary conditions or without proper care or attention, a [District Court] may, on the application of the Medical Officer of Health, make an order for the committal of that person to [any appropriate hospital or institution] available for the reception of such persons.
- (2) An order under this section may be made in respect of any such person who habitually lives in any such conditions as aforesaid, notwithstanding that at the time of the application or of the order he may have been temporarily removed from such conditions or such conditions may have been temporarily remedied.
- (3) If any person in respect of whom an order is made under this section refuses to comply with that order, any [Environmental Health Officer] under this Act or any constable may, without further warrant than this section, take that person and place him in the custody of the Medical Superintendent or manager or other person in charge of such hospital or institution as aforesaid, who shall have authority to detain him pursuant to the order of committal.

Compare: 1920 No 45 s 142; 1940 No 17 s 13

126A Persons attempting to commit suicide (*Repealed*)**[126B Blood transfusions (*Repealed*)****127 Attendance of Medical Officer of Health at meetings of local authorities**

At the request or with the consent of any local authority, the Medical Officer of Health may attend any meeting of the local authority, or of any committee of the local authority, and take part in the discussion of any matter relating to [public health] or to the powers and duties of the local authority under this Act:

Provided that he shall not have the right to vote on any question at any such meeting, and shall retire from the meeting whenever he is requested to do so by the Chairman of the meeting.

128 Power of entry and inspection

For the purposes of this Act any Medical Officer of Health, or any [Health Protection Officer], or any other person authorised in writing in that behalf by the Medical Officer of Health or by any local authority, may at all reasonable times enter any dwellinghouse, building, land, ship, or other premises and inspect the same, and may execute thereon any works authorised under or pursuant to this Act.

[128A [[Building Act 2004]]

- (1) Where any person making an inspection in accordance with section 128 of this Act believes that any building or sitework does not comply with the [[Building Act 2004]], that person shall by notice in writing give to the appropriate territorial authority details of the respects in which the building or sitework is believed not to comply.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the terms **building**, **sitework**, and **territorial authority** have the meanings ascribed to them by the [[Building Act 2004]].]

129 Protection of persons acting under authority of Act

- (1) A person who[, in pursuance or intended pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, does any act, or fails or refuses to do any act,] shall not be under any civil or criminal liability in respect thereof, whether on the ground of want of jurisdiction, or mistake of law or fact, or on any other ground, unless he has acted[, or failed or refused to act,] in bad faith or without reasonable care.
- (2) No proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be brought against any person in any Court in respect of any [act, failure, or refusal, to which subsection (1) of this section applies] except by leave of a Judge of the [High Court] and such leave shall not be granted unless the Judge is satisfied that there is substantial ground for the contention that the person against whom it is sought to bring the proceedings has acted [, or failed or refused to act,] in bad faith or without reasonable care.
- (3) Notice of any application under subsection (2) of this section shall be given to the person against whom it is sought to bring the proceedings, and that person shall be entitled to be heard against the application.
- (4) Leave to bring such proceedings shall not be granted unless application for such leave is made within 6 months after the act[, failure, or refusal,] complained of, or, in the case of a continuance of injury or damage, within 6 months after the ceasing of the injury or damage.
- (5) In granting leave to bring any such proceedings as aforesaid, the Judge may limit the time within which such leave may be exercised.
- [(6) This section does not apply in respect of any person who does or omits to do any act in connection with the performance or exercise of a function or power under Part 2A.]

130 Expenses of local authorities

- (1) All expenses incurred by or on behalf of any local authority in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act may be paid by the local authority out of its general funds.
- (2) *Repealed.*
- (3) *Repealed.*

131 Service of documents

- (1) Any document required or authorised under this Act, or under any regulations or bylaws made under this Act, to be served on any person may be served by delivering it to that person, or by leaving it at his usual or last known place of abode or business, or by posting it by ... letter addressed to him at his usual or last known place of abode or business. If so posted, it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the ... letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

- (2) If the person is absent from New Zealand the document may be served in any such manner as aforesaid on his agent in New Zealand. If he is deceased, the notice may be served in any such manner as aforesaid on his personal representative.
- (3) If the person or his place of abode or business is not known, or if he is absent from New Zealand and has no known agent in New Zealand, or is deceased and has no personal representative, the document may be served in such manner as may be directed by the [High Court]; or, in the case of a document relating to any land or premises, may be served on the occupier thereof or left with some inmate of his abode or, if there is no occupier, may be put up on some conspicuous part of the land or premises. It shall not be necessary in any such document to specify the name of the owner or occupier of any land or premises to which the document relates, if that name is not known to the person issuing the document.
- [(3A) In the case of a document relating to any land or premises in which more than 5 persons hold an estate or interest as tenants in common, service of such document on any 5 of those persons shall, without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (5) of section 42 of this Act or to the other provisions of this section, be deemed to be service on all the tenants in common. Every document which is served in accordance with the provisions of this subsection shall notify the persons on whom it is served that it is served upon them as representatives of all the owners of such estate or interest.]
- (4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, the [High Court] may in any case make an order directing the manner in which any document is to be served, or dispensing with service thereof.

132 Procedure in respect of charges on land

Where by this Act any money is declared to be a charge on any land the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) If any question or dispute arises as to the fact or amount of the charge, or as to the land subject thereto, or as to the persons liable to pay the amount of the charge, it shall be determined by a [District Court] on the application of any interested party, and the Court's decision shall be final:
- [(b) Subject to any decision of the Court, a certificate under the hand of the Medical Officer of Health or of the mayor, chairperson, or chief executive of the local authority is sufficient evidence of the amount of the charge, the land subject to the charge, and the persons liable to pay the amount of the charge:]
- (c) The charge may be registered under the provisions of the Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928:
- (d) Except as hereinafter provided, the charge shall, on registration, have priority over all existing or subsequent mortgages, charges, or encumbrances howsoever created. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other Act, if any land subject to the charge is also subject to a charge created by that other Act, the charges shall rank equally with each other unless by virtue of that other Act the charge created thereby would be deferred to the charge created by this Act.

[132A Bursaries

- (1) For the purpose of assisting suitable persons to qualify for professions, occupations, and callings concerned with the maintenance or promotion of public health, or for obtaining additional qualifications in such professions, occupations, or callings, the Minister may establish bursaries which shall be of such number and value as he may determine, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, in respect of any particular case or class of cases.
- (2) All payments in connection with bursaries so established shall be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.
- (3) Without limiting the power to make regulations under section 117 of this Act, it is hereby declared that regulations may be made under that section prescribing conditions, in addition to or in lieu of the condition referred to in subsection (4) of this section, subject to which such bursaries shall be held and the circumstances in which and the persons by whom such bursaries may be cancelled or suspended.
- (4) Any person to whom a bursary is awarded under this section (in this section referred to as the bursar) may be required as a condition of receiving that bursary to sign a bond in a form to be determined by the Minister requiring him to pay to the Crown the sum therein specified if he makes default in the performance of any condition of the bond:
 Provided that, in any case where the bursar is required, as a condition for the discharge of the bond, to render a period or periods of service, the said sum shall be reduced during the currency of the bond by an amount equivalent to the proportion that the service rendered by the bursar in accordance with the condition of the bond bears to the full period of service required for the discharge of the bond.
- (5) The Minister may require that such a bond shall also be signed by a parent or guardian, or by some person approved by the Minister, as surety; and in that event the bursar and such surety shall be jointly and severally liable thereunder.
- (6) Every such bond shall be enforceable against the bursar and the surety who signs it, notwithstanding anything in this Act or any other Act or any rule of law.
- (7) Nothing in this section shall affect any bursary awarded by or on behalf of the Minister otherwise than pursuant to this section or the validity of any agreement, bond, or acknowledgement, whether executed before or after the commencement of this section, relating to any such bursary.]

133 Obstruction of officers

Every person commits an offence against this Act who wilfully obstructs, hinders, or resists any person the execution of any powers conferred on him by or pursuant to this Act.

134 Failure to disclose name of owner or occupier

- (1) The occupier, or the agent of the owner, of any premises commits an offence against this Act if he refuses or wilfully fails to disclose or wilfully misstates the name and address of the owner of the premises when requested by the Medical Officer of Health or any [Environmental Health Officer] to state that name and address.

- (2) The owner of any premises commits an offence against this Act if he refuses or wilfully fails to disclose or wilfully misstates the name of the occupier of the premises when requested by a Medical Officer of Health or any [Environmental Health Officer] to state that name.

135 Interference by owner or occupier

If in the performance of any duty imposed on him by or pursuant to this Act the owner of any premises is obstructed in any way by the occupier, or the occupier by the owner, the one who obstructs or hinders the other commits an offence against this Act.

136 General penalty for offences

Every person who commits an offence against this Act, or against any regulations made under this Act, for which no penalty is provided elsewhere than in this section is liable to a fine not exceeding [\$500] and, if the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding [\$50] for every day on which the offence has continued.

137 Offences punishable on summary conviction

Every offence against this Act or against any regulations or bylaws made under this Act shall be punishable on summary conviction.

[137A Incorporation of material by reference into regulations and compliance documents

- (1) The following material may be incorporated by reference into any regulations, standards, or other compliance documents (**instruments**) made or issued under the provisions of this Act (other than Part 4A):
- (a) standards, requirements, or recommended practices of national or international organisations:
 - (b) any other written material that, in the opinion of the Minister or, as appropriate, the Director-General, is too large or is impractical to include in, or print as part of, the instruments concerned.
- (2) Material may be incorporated by reference in an instrument—
- (a) in whole or in part; and
 - (b) with modifications, additions, or variations specified in the instrument.
- (3) The incorporated material—
- (a) is the material as it exists at the time that the instrument is made or issued; and
 - (b) forms part of the instrument for all purposes and has legal effect accordingly.]

[137B Effect of amendments to, or replacement of, material incorporated by reference

An amendment to, or replacement of, material incorporated by reference in this Act or in an instrument has legal effect as part of the instrument only if—

- (a) the amendment or replacement material is made by the person or organisation originating the incorporated material; and
- (b) the amendment or replacement material is of the same general character as the material amended or replaced; and
- (c) either,—
 - (i) in the case of material incorporated in this Act or in regulations, regulations are made that state that the particular amendment or replacement has that effect; or
 - (ii) in the case of material incorporated in a compliance document, the Director-General, by notice in the *Gazette*, adopts the amendment or replacement.]

[137C Proof of material incorporated by reference

- (1) A copy of material incorporated by reference in this Act or in an instrument, including any amendment to, or replacement of, the material (**material**), must be—
- (a) certified as a correct copy of the material by the Minister or, as appropriate, the Director-General; and
 - (b) retained by the Minister or, as appropriate, the Director-General.
- (2) The production in proceedings of a certified copy of the material is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, sufficient evidence of the incorporation in the instrument of the material.]

[137D Effect of expiry of material incorporated by reference

Material incorporated by reference in this Act or an instrument that expires or that is revoked or that ceases to have effect ceases to have legal effect as part of the Act or the instrument only if the Minister or, as appropriate, the Director-General, by notice in the *Gazette*, states that the material ceases to have legal effect.]

[137E Requirement to consult

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the Minister proposes to make a recommendation for—
 - (i) regulations to be made under this Act that incorporate material by reference; or
 - (ii) regulations under section 137B(c)(i) that state that an amendment to, or replacement of, material incorporated by reference in regulations has legal effect as part of the regulations; or
 - (b) the Director-General proposes to—
 - (i) issue a standard or other compliance document that incorporates material by reference; or

- (ii) publish, under section 137B(c)(ii), a notice in the *Gazette* that adopts an amendment to, or replacement of, material incorporated by reference in a standard or other compliance document.
- (2) Before doing any of the things referred to in subsection (1), the Minister or, as the case may be, the Director-General must—
- (a) make copies of the material proposed to be incorporated by reference or the proposed amendment to, or replacement of, material incorporated by reference (**proposed material**) available for inspection during working hours for a reasonable period, free of charge, at the Ministry's office in Wellington; and
 - (b) make copies of the proposed material available for purchase at a reasonable price at the Ministry's office in Wellington; and
 - (c) give notice in the *Gazette* stating that—
 - (i) the proposed material is available for inspection during working hours, free of charge, the place at which it can be inspected, and the period during which it can be inspected; and
 - (ii) copies of the proposed material can be purchased and the place at which they can be purchased; and
 - (d) allow a reasonable opportunity for persons to comment on the proposal to incorporate the proposed material by reference; and
 - (e) consider any comments they make.
- (3) Before doing any of the things referred to in subsection (1), the Minister or, as the case may be, the Director-General—
- (a) may make copies of the proposed material available in any other way that he or she considers appropriate in the circumstances (for example, on an Internet website); and
 - (b) must, if paragraph (a) applies, give notice in the *Gazette* stating that the proposed material is available in other ways and the details of where or how it can be accessed or obtained.
- (4) The reference in subsections (2) and (3) to the proposed material includes, if the material is not in an official New Zealand language, an accurate translation in an official New Zealand language of the material.
- (5) A failure to comply with this section does not invalidate an instrument that incorporates material by reference.]

[137F Access to material incorporated by reference

- (1) The Director-General—
- (a) must make the material referred to in subsection (2) (“material”) available for inspection during working hours free of charge at the Ministry's office in Wellington; and
 - (b) must make copies of the material available for purchase at a reasonable price at all of the Ministry's offices; and
 - (c) may make copies of the material available in any other way that the Director-General considers appropriate in the circumstances (for example, on an Internet website); and
 - (d) must give notice in the *Gazette* stating that—
 - (i) the material is incorporated in an instrument and the date on which the instrument was made; and
 - (ii) the material is available for inspection during working hours, free of charge, at the Ministry's office in Wellington and the location of that office; and
 - (iii) copies of the material can be purchased at all of the Ministry's offices and the location of those offices; and
 - (iv) if copies of the material are made available under paragraph (c), the material is available in other ways and the details of where or how it can be accessed or obtained.
- (2) The material is—
- (a) material incorporated by reference in this Act or in an instrument;
 - (b) any amendment to, or replacement of, that material that is incorporated in the instrument or the material referred to in paragraph (a) with the amendments or replacement material incorporated;
 - (c) if the material referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) is not in an official New Zealand language, as well as the material itself, an accurate translation in an official New Zealand language of the material.
- (3) A failure to comply with this section does not invalidate an instrument that incorporates material by reference.]

[137G Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 not applicable to material incorporated by reference

The Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 does not apply to material incorporated by reference in this Act or in an instrument or to an amendment to, or replacement of, that material.]

[137H Application of Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989 to material incorporated by reference

Nothing in section 4 of the Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989 requires material that is incorporated by reference in this Act or in an instrument made or issued under this Act to be laid before the House of Representatives.]

138 Other Acts not affected

Except so far as may be expressly provided in this Act, nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to limit or affect in any way the provisions of any other Act.

139 Consequential amendments

- (1) The enactments specified in Schedule 6 to this Act are hereby amended in the manner indicated in that Schedule.
- (2) Every reference in any other enactment to a Sanitary Inspector shall be deemed to be a reference to a City Health Inspector or, as the case may require, to a Borough Health Inspector, a Town District Health Inspector, a County Health Inspector, or a ... District Health Inspector.

140 Repeals and savings

- (1) The enactments specified in Schedule 7 to this Act are hereby repealed.
- (2) The regulations and notices specified in Schedule 8 to this Act are hereby revoked.
- (3) Without limiting the provisions of the Acts Interpretation Act 1924, it is hereby declared that the repeal of any provision by this Act shall not affect any document made or any thing whatsoever done under the provision so repealed or under any corresponding former provision, and every such document or thing, so far as it is subsisting or in force at the time of the repeal and could have been made or done under this Act, shall continue and have effect as if it had been made or done under the corresponding provision of this Act and as if that provision had been in force when the document was made or the thing was done.
- (4) *Repealed.*
- (5) Any regulations made under the Social Hygiene Act 1917 and in force at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made under this Act and shall continue in force accordingly, except so far as any provision of those regulations is inconsistent with any provision of Part 3 of this Act.

Schedules

[Schedule 1 Infectious diseases

(Part 1 to Part 3)

Section 2

Part 1

Notifiable infectious diseases

[[Section A—Infectious diseases notifiable to Medical Officer of Health and local authority

[Acute gastroenteritis.]

[Campylobacteriosis.]

Cholera.

[Cryptosporidiosis.]

[Giardiasis.]

Hepatitis A.

[Legionellosis.]

[Listeriosis]

Meningoencephalitis—primary amoebic.

Salmonellosis.

Shigellosis.

[Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.]

[Yersiniosis.]]]

[[Section B—Infectious diseases notifiable to Medical Officer of Health

[Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome]

[Anthrax.]

[Arboviral diseases.]

[Brucellosis.]

[Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease and other spongiform encephalopathies.]

[Diphtheria.]

[Enterobacter sakazakii invasive disease]

[Haemophilus influenza b.]

[Hepatitis B.]

[Hepatitis C.]

[Hepatitis (viral) not otherwise specified.]

[Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (including HPAI subtype H5N1).]
 [Hydatid disease.]
 [Invasive pneumococcal disease]
 Leprosy.
 [Leptospirosis.]
 [Malaria.]
 [Measles.]
 [Mumps.]
 [Neisseria meningitidis invasive disease.]
 [Pertussis.]
 [Plague.]
 [Poliomyelitis.]
 [Rabies.]
 [Rheumatic fever.]
 [Rickettsial diseases.]
 [Rubella.]
 [Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome.]
 [Tetanus.]
 [Viral haemorrhagic fevers.]
 [Yellow fever.]]]

[[Part 2 Other infectious diseases

Chancroid.
 Gonorrhoeal infection.
 Herpes simplex.
 Impetigo contagiosa.
 Influenza.
 [Non-specific urethritis.]
 Pediculosis.
 Scabies.
 [Streptococcal infection Group A.]
 Syphilis.
 [Varicella-zoster infection.]
 Venereal granuloma.]]

Part 3 Quarantinable infectious diseases

- 1 avian influenza (capable of being transmitted between human beings)
- 2 cholera
- 3 plague
- 4 yellow fever.]

[Schedule 2 Diseases notifiable to Medical Officer of Health (other than notifiable infectious diseases)

Section 2

[[Section A—Conditions arising from occupation

Cysticercosis
 Taeniasis
 Trichinosis
 Decompression sickness

Lead absorption equal to or in excess of 15µg/dl
 Poisoning arising from chemical contamination of environment]]

Section B—Other conditions

- Cysticercosis
- [[Decompression sickness]]
- [[Lead absorption equal to or in excess of 0.48 µmol/l]]
- Poisoning arising from chemical contamination of environment.
- Taeniasis.
- Trichinosis.]

Schedule 3
 Offensive trades

Section 2

<p>Blood or offal treating.</p> <p>Bone boiling or crushing.</p> <p>•</p> <p>Collection and storage of used bottles for sale.</p> <p>[Dag crushing.]</p> <p>Fellmongering.</p> <p>Fish cleaning.</p> <p>Fish curing.</p> <p>Flax pulping.</p> <p>Flock manufacturing, or teasing of textile materials for any purpose.</p> <p>Tanning.</p>		<p>Gut scraping and treating.</p> <p>Nightsoil collection and disposal.</p> <p>•</p> <p>Refuse collection and disposal.</p> <p>[Septic tank desludging and disposal of sludge.]</p> <p>Slaughtering of animals for any purpose other than human consumption.</p> <p>Storage, drying, or preserving of bones, hides, hoofs, or skins.</p> <p>Tallow melting.</p> <p>Wood pulping.</p> <p>[Wool scouring.]</p>
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Schedule 4
 Chemical works (*Repealed*)

Section 2

Schedule 5
 Noxious or offensive gases (*Repealed*)

Section 2

Schedule 6
 Enactments amended (*Repealed*)

Section 139(1)

Schedule 7
 Enactments repealed

Section 140(1)

1911, No 6—The Mental Health Act 1911: Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 41, and subsection (2) of that section, and section 78. (1931 Reprint, Vol V, pp 762, 775.)

1917, No 24—The Social Hygiene Act 1917. (1931 Reprint, Vol VI, p 1125.)

- 1920, No 45—The Health Act 1920. (1931 Reprint Vol VI, p 1061.)
- 1921, No 5—The Finance Act 1921: Section 21. (1931 Reprint, Vol VI, p 1117.)
- 1926, No 18—The Hospitals Act 1926: Section 100. (1931 Reprint, Vol III, p 768).
- 1938, No 7—The Social Security Act 1938: Subsection (2) of section 77.
- 1940, No 17—The Health Amendment Act 1940.
- 1941, No 26—The Statutes Amendment Act 1941: Section 31.
- 1943, No 20—The Statutes Amendment Act 1943: Section 15.
- 1945, No 40—The Statutes Amendment Act 1945: Section 32.
- 1947, No 52—The Health Amendment Act 1947.
- 1949, No 42—The Radioactive Substances Act 1949: Section 24.
- 1949, No 51—The Statutes Amendment Act 1949: Section 23.
- • • • •
- 1951, No 44—The Health Amendment Act 1951.
- 1951, No 49—The Hospitals Amendment Act 1951: Section 7.
- 1951, No 79—The Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951: So much of Schedule 2 as relates to the Health Act 1920.
- 1954, No 55—The Health Amendment Act 1954.

Schedule 8

Regulations and notices revoked

Section 140(2)

Title	<i>Gazette</i> Reference or Statutory Regulations Serial Number
Declaration as to Notifiable Infectious Diseases	<i>Gazette</i> , 3 March 1921, Vol I, p 620.
Impetigo Contagiosa Declared to be an Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 3 March 1921, Vol I, p 620.
Regulations under s 48 of the Health Act 1920	<i>Gazette</i> , 25 August 1921, Vol II, p 2188.
Declaring Certain Trades to be Offensive Trades Under the Health Act 1920	<i>Gazette</i> , 1 December 1921, Vol III, p 2851.
Declaring Carpet Beating to be an Offensive Trade Under the Health Act 1920	<i>Gazette</i> , 13 April 1922, Vol I, p 1066.
Regulations as to Appeals from Closing Orders under the Health Act 1920	<i>Gazette</i> , 27 April 1922, Vol I, p 1206.
Amended Declaration as to Notifiable Infectious Diseases	<i>Gazette</i> , 15 June 1922, Vol II, p 1611.
Pediculosis Declared to be an Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 3 August 1922, Vol II, p 1956.
Eclampsia Declared to be a Notifiable Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 19 April 1923, Vol I, p 1061.
Declaration as to Notifiable Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 11 September 1924, Vol III, p 2149.
Declaration as to Notifiable Diseases	<i>Gazette</i> , 4 December 1924, Vol III, p 2868.
Declaration as to Notifiable Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 1 April 1926, Vol I, p 868.
Declaration as to Notifiable Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 6 February 1930, Vol I, p 357.
Amended Declaration as to Notifiable Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 19 February 1931, Vol I, p 388.
Declaring Certain Trades to be Offensive Trades Under the Health Act 1920	<i>Gazette</i> , 9 November 1933, Vol III, p 2720.
Declaration as to Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 14 December 1933, Vol III, p 3338.
Declaration as to Notifiable Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 14 December 1933, Vol III, p 3338.
Declaration as to Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 13 December 1934, Vol III, p 4178.
Declaration as to Notifiable Infectious Disease	<i>Gazette</i> , 13 December 1934, Vol III, p 4178.
Extension of Health Act 1920, Schedule 3 (Offensive Trades)	1936/92.
The Sanitary Works Regulations 1936	1937/103.
The Sanitary Works Regulations 1938	1938/129.
The Sanitary Works Regulations 1941	1941/16.
The Notifiable Diseases Order 1944	1944/79.
The Offensive Trades Notice 1945	1945/16.
The Communicable Diseases Notice 1951	1951/282.

Title	Gazette Reference or Statutory Regulations Serial Number
The Notifiable Infectious Diseases Notice 1952	1952/113.
The Notifiable Diseases Notice 1953	1953/31.
The Infectious Diseases Notice 1954	1954/58.
Revocation of Notifiable Infectious Diseases Notice	1955/48.
The Infectious Diseases Notice 1955	1955/172.
The Notifiable Infectious Diseases Notice 1956	1956/41.

This Act is administered in the Ministry of Health

Publisher's Note

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