

3. The rates and amounts of land tax are as follows:—

Where the taxable amount of the unimproved value of the land—	Amounts and rates of tax.
Exceeds \$250, but does not exceed \$1,000	Two-tenths of one cent for each \$1 of that taxable amount.
Exceeds \$1,000, but does not exceed \$2,000	\$2, plus three-tenths of one cent for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$1,000.
Exceeds \$2,000, but does not exceed \$4,000	\$5, plus four-tenths of one cent for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$2,000.
Exceeds \$4,000, but does not exceed \$6,000	\$13, plus five-tenths of one cent for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$4,000.
Exceeds \$6,000, but does not exceed \$10,000	\$23, plus eight-tenths of one cent for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$6,000.
Exceeds \$10,000, but does not exceed \$15,000	\$55, plus one cent for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$10,000.
Exceeds \$15,000, but does not exceed \$25,000	\$105, plus one and two-tenths cents for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$15,000.
Exceeds \$25,000, but does not exceed \$50,000	\$225, plus one and four-tenths cents for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$25,000.
Exceeds \$50,000, but does not exceed \$100,000	\$575, plus two cents for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$50,000.
Exceeds \$100,000, but does not exceed \$150,000	\$1,575, plus two and five-tenths cents for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$100,000.
\$150,001 and over	\$2,825, plus three cents for each \$1 of that taxable amount in excess of \$150,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

No. 35 of 1966.

AN ACT to amend the *Public Health Act 1962.*

[11 November 1966.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

1—(1) This Act may be cited as the *Public Health Act* 1966. Short title, citation, and commencement.

(2) The *Public Health Act* 1962, as subsequently amended, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

(3) The provisions of this Act commence on such dates respectively as may be fixed by proclamation in relation to each of those provisions.

2 Section three of the Principal Act is amended— Interpretation.

- (a) by adding at the end of the definition of “disease” the words “and a notifiable disease”;
- (b) by inserting, after the definition of “Minister”, the following definition:—

“‘notifiable disease’ means a disease declared by the Governor to be a notifiable disease for the purposes of this Act;” and

- (c) by inserting in the definition of “public vehicle”, after the words “other vehicle”, the words “, or an aircraft,”.

3 After section five of the Principal Act the following section is inserted in Part II thereof:—

“5A No person shall be appointed as Director unless he is a medical practitioner holding special qualifications in public health.”. Qualifications of Director.

4 The heading to Part III of the Principal Act is repealed and the following heading substituted therefor:— Heading to Part III.

“PART III.

“INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.”.

5 Section twelve of the Principal Act is amended— Interpretation of Part III.

- (a) by inserting in subsection (1), after the words “infectious disease” (wherever occurring), in each case the words “or a notifiable disease”; and

- (b) by omitting from subsection (2) the words “an infectious disease” and substituting therefor the words “the disease in relation to which he is a carrier”.

6 Section thirteen of the Principal Act is amended— Declaration of infectious diseases and notifiable diseases.

- (a) by omitting subsection (1) and substituting therefor the following subsection:—

“(1) The Governor may, by proclamation, declare any disease to be an infectious disease or a notifiable disease for the purposes of this

Act, and the same disease may be declared under this section to be both an infectious disease and a notifiable disease.”; and

- (b) by inserting in subsection (2), after the word “disease”, the words “or a specified notifiable disease”.

Regulations to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and notifiable diseases.

7 Section fourteen of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by inserting in subsection (1), after the words “infectious disease” (occurring in the words before paragraph (a) thereof), the words “or a notifiable disease”;
- (b) by inserting in paragraph (l) of that subsection, after the words “infectious disease”, the words “or a notifiable disease”;
- (c) by inserting in paragraph (n) of that subsection, after the words “infectious disease” (twice occurring), in each case, the words “or a notifiable disease”; and
- (d) by omitting from that subsection the words “infectious disease” (occurring at the end thereof) and substituting therefor the words “the disease”.

Power of Minister to act in special emergency.

8 Section sixteen of the Principal Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the words “or a notifiable disease”.

Further special powers of Minister.

9 Section seventeen of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by inserting in subsection (1), after the words “infectious disease” (occurring in the words before paragraph (a) thereof), the words “or a notifiable disease”;
- (b) by inserting in paragraph (h) of that subsection, after the words “infectious disease”, the words “or a notifiable disease”;
- (c) by inserting in paragraph (i) of that subsection, after the words “infectious disease”, the words “or a specified notifiable disease”; and
- (d) by adding at the end of subsection (3) the words “and notifiable diseases”.

Notice of infectious disease.

10 Section twenty-five of the Principal Act is repealed.

Power of municipality to provide for destroying or disinfecting things and to provide vehicle.

11 Section twenty-seven of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by adding at the end of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) the word “and”;
- (b) by omitting from sub-paragraph (iii) of that paragraph the word “and” (occurring at the end thereof); and
- (c) by omitting sub-paragraph (iv) of that paragraph.

12 After section twenty-seven of the Principal Act the following section is inserted:—

“27A—(1) It is the duty of the corporation of a municipality, to the satisfaction of the Minister, to provide such means as may be prescribed for the immunization of persons from disease and make those means available to persons resident in that municipality.

Provision of means of immunization by municipalities.

“(2) Where, in respect of any means for immunization, the corporation of a municipality fails to carry out any duty imposed on it by this section in a manner notified to it by the Minister, the Minister may cause those means to be provided in the municipality and make arrangements for rendering them available to persons resident in that municipality and informing those persons of their availability.

“(3) Where the Minister exercises any of the powers conferred on him by subsection (2) of this section in relation to a municipality he may recover the expenses incurred in so doing from the corporation of that municipality.

“(4) The corporation may charge adult persons availing themselves of any means of immunization provided by it under this section.”.

13 Section thirty of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by omitting from paragraph (b) of subsection (1) the words “driver or conductor” and substituting therefor the words “person in charge thereof”;
- (b) by omitting from paragraph (e) of that subsection the words “, driver, or conductor” and substituting therefor the words “or person in charge”;
- and
- (c) by omitting from subsection (2) the words “, driver, or conductor” and substituting therefor the words “or person in charge of the vehicle”.

Penalty on exposure of infected persons.

14 Section thirty-one of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from subsection (1) the words “, driver, or conductor” and substituting therefor the words “or person in charge”.

Precautions when infected person enters public vehicle.

15 Section thirty-three of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by omitting subsection (2); and
- (b) by omitting subsections (3) and (4) and substituting therefor the following subsections:—

Attendance of children at school where infectious disease present.

“(3) No head master or teacher in charge of a school shall admit a child to that school in contravention of an order made under subsection (1) of this section.

Penalty: Eighty dollars.

“(4) Where an infectious disease exists or is suspected to exist in a district or locality a medical officer of health may, after giving notice to the occupier of the object of the visit, enter upon any premises in that district or locality and examine any child therein.

“(5) Where a medical officer of health considers that a child is, or is likely to be, suffering from an infectious disease or is a contact with respect to an infectious disease, he may issue a certificate to that effect stating that the child is not to be allowed to attend school until it is certified that he may safely be allowed to return to school.

“(6) A medical officer of health issuing a certificate under subsection (5) of this section in respect of a child shall cause copies thereof to be served on the parent or person appearing to have the custody or care of the child and on the head master or teacher in charge of the school that the child ordinarily attends.

“(7) No person, knowing a certificate has been issued in respect of a child under subsection (5) of this section, shall cause or allow that child to attend school unless there has been issued a certificate by a medical officer of health stating that, in his opinion, the child may safely be allowed to return to school.

Penalty: Eighty dollars.

“(8) References in this section to a medical officer of health shall be construed as including references to a municipal medical officer of health and any medical practitioner authorized, either generally or specially, by the Minister in writing to exercise the functions of a medical officer of health under this section.”.

16 After section thirty-six of the Principal Act the following section is inserted:—

Information
as to con-
tacts.

“36A—(1) Where a medical practitioner considers that a patient attended by him is suffering from venereal disease it is the duty of the medical practitioner to make such inquiries of the patient as he considers necessary to establish the name and the address of the place of residence of any person from whom the patient may have contracted the disease and to inform the patient that he is obliged by law to answer truthfully and to the best of his ability the inquiries so made.

“(2) A person who fails to answer truthfully and to the best of his ability the inquiries made of him by a medical practitioner under subsection (1) of this section is guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

“(3) It is the duty of a medical practitioner who is required to make such inquiries of a patient as are referred to in subsection (1) of this section to notify the Director in the prescribed form, and within the prescribed time, of the fact that those inquiries have been made and of the information he obtained from those inquiries with regard to the name and address of the place of residence of any person from whom it appears the patient contracted venereal disease, or, if no such information was so obtained, the reason why it was not obtained.

“(4) A medical practitioner is not required to make any inquiries of a patient under this section if he knows that the name and the address of the place of residence of the person from whom the patient appears to have contracted the disease has been notified to the Director or that that person is undergoing treatment for venereal disease, nor is he required to notify the Director under subsection (3) of this section in any case where he knows that the person from whom he considers the patient contracted venereal disease is undergoing treatment for venereal disease.

“(5) A medical practitioner who fails to perform a duty imposed on him by this section is guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

“(6) No inquiries made under this section, or any information supplied, or notification given, as a result thereof shall be divulged in any legal proceedings, other than in proceedings for an offence under this section, but nothing in this subsection prevents the Director from using any information notified to him under this section for the purpose of section forty-three.

“(7) No person incurs liability as for defamation under the *Defamation Act* 1957, or otherwise, for discharging, without malice and in good faith, his duties under this section.”.

17 Section fifty-five of the Principal Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsections:—

All places of assembly to comply with regulations.

“(2) Where the regulations referred to in subsection (1) of this section prescribe conditions with respect to the provision of means of ventilation at a place of assembly or the sanitation of a place of assembly the Minister may issue a certificate in respect of any land or part thereof granting the exemption of that land or that part thereof from compliance with such of those conditions as may be specified in the certificate, either for a specified period or without limitation as to time, and such a certificate may specify the conditions on which the exemption is granted.

“(3) Where under subsection (2) of this section exemption is granted, in respect of any premises or part of any premises, from compliance with any conditions, no person is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) of this section in relation to the use of those premises or that part as a place of assembly by reason only of a failure to comply with those conditions.

“(4) Where a certificate granting an exemption under this section in respect of any land or part thereof specifies the conditions on which that exemption is granted an occupier of that land or that part thereof who causes or permits it to be used as a place of assembly otherwise than in compliance with those conditions is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Two hundred dollars.”.

Temporary erections.

18 Section fifty-eight of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from paragraph (b) the word “fifty-nine” and substituting therefor the word “fifty-seven”.

Transitory provisions in relation to places of assembly.

19 Section fifty-nine of the Principal Act is repealed.

Public vehicles dangerous to health.

20 Section sixty of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (1) the following subsections:—

“(1A) The owner of a public vehicle shall ensure that the interior of that vehicle, while it is being used for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward, is kept free of rubbish, filth, and other matter likely to be a nuisance to, or injurious to the health of, passengers travelling in the vehicle.

Penalty: One hundred dollars.

“(1B) It is a defence in any proceedings for an offence under subsection (1A) of this section to show that, within the period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the time at which the rubbish, filth, or other matter to which the proceedings relate was found in the vehicle, the interior of the vehicle was inspected by the owner thereof, or a person acting under his direction, and all rubbish, filth, and other matter referred to in subsection (1A) of this section then found therein was removed from the interior of the vehicle before it was put in use or further used for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward.”.

Adulteration or false description of foods and drugs.

21 Section sixty-three of the Principal Act is amended by inserting, after paragraph (b) of subsection (1), the following paragraph:—

“(ba) it contains any substance in any quantity or any proportion, or any article, that is foreign to the food or drug in its pure or normal state, unless the presence in that food or drug of that substance in that quantity or proportion, or of that article, is authorized or required by the regulations prescribing a standard for that food or drug;”.

Power of Governor to appoint certain officers.

22 Section sixty-four of the Principal Act is amended by omitting therefrom all the words following the word “Minister”.

23 Section sixty-five of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) the words "one of".

Power of municipality to appoint officers.

24 Section seventy-six of the Principal Act is amended—

(a) by omitting from paragraph (g) of subsection (1) the word "twenty-eight" and substituting therefor the word "fifty"; and

(b) by inserting, after subsection (2), the following subsection:—

Analysis of food or drugs procured under sections seventy-five and one hundred and sixteen.

"(2A) Where a food or drug is retailed in the form of separate articles or objects appearing or purporting to be of the same, or approximately the same, size and composition, the person procuring that food or drug may procure a number of those articles or objects, and, for the purposes of this Act, the division of the articles or objects so procured into three lots of equal numbers shall be deemed to constitute the division of the food or drug into three portions of equal quantity, and each of those lots shall be deemed to be one portion of that food or drug."

25 After section seventy-eight of the Principal Act the following section is inserted:—

"78A—(1) Where, under this Act, any food, drug, or article is submitted or transmitted to an analyst for analysis by an inspector or by a person who, under section seventy-eight, is entitled to have that food or drug analysed, the analyst shall carry out that analysis as soon as practicable after receiving the food, drug, or article.

Duties to carry out analysis, &c.

"(2) Where an analyst or inspector has analysed or examined any food, drug, or article procured by, or submitted or transmitted to, him under this Act he shall forthwith, on the completion of that analysis or examination, prepare a certificate in the prescribed form of the result thereof."

26 Section seventy-nine of the Principal Act is amended—

(a) by omitting subsection (1);

(b) by omitting from paragraph (a) of subsection (2) the words "the analyst's or inspector's certificate" and substituting therefor the words "a document purporting to be the certificate of an analyst or inspector of the result of an analysis or examination carried out by him";

(c) by omitting from that paragraph the word "certificate" (second occurring) and substituting therefor the word "document"; and

Certificate of analyst, &c., evidence.

(d) by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:—

“(3) Where in any proceedings the defendant makes any such requirement in respect of a portion of a food, drug, or article as is referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section no evidence shall be given in those proceedings as to the result of any analysis or examination of that food, drug, or article unless that portion is produced at the hearing.”.

27 After section eighty-nine of the Principal Act the following Division is inserted:—

“*Division VA—Animal foods.*

Sale of
animal

foods.

“89A—(1) Where in respect of any article regulations are in force under subsection (9B) of section one hundred and forty-two no person shall sell that article as a food or for consumption by an animal unless the article has been manufactured in accordance with such conditions as may for the time being be prescribed in the regulations and otherwise conforms with those regulations.

“(2) In any proceedings for an offence under this section in relation to an article the onus of proof that the article was not sold as a food or not sold for consumption by an animal is on the defendant.

“(3) References in this section to an animal shall be construed as including references to any creature (other than man) whether or not that creature is an animal within the meaning of this Part or not.

“(4) The provisions of sections sixty-nine and seventy and of Division IV of this Part apply in relation to an article referred to in subsection (1) of this section as they apply in relation to food.”.

28 After section one hundred and two of the Principal Act the following section is inserted:—

Tampering
&c., with food
and drugs
before
analysis.

“102A—(1) Where a food, drug, or article, or any portion thereof, has been procured under this Part by an inspector and, as authorized or required by this Part, has been placed by him in a sealed package, no person shall, except in so far as is necessary for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this Act or of carrying out an examination or analysis authorized by this Act, tamper with or destroy the food, drug, or article so placed in that package.

Penalty: Two hundred dollars.

“(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section—

(a) prohibits the doing of any act in relation to any portion of the food, drug, or article referred to therein that has been delivered or tendered by

an inspector to the person from whom it was procured that would have been lawful if this section had not been enacted;

- (b) prohibits the destruction or disposal by or at the direction of an inspector, of any portion of that food, drug, or article that is retained by the inspector and is not submitted for examination or analysis; or
- (c) prohibits the destruction or disposal, after an examination or analysis of any food, drug, or article, of the food, drug, or article submitted for that examination or analysis.

“(3) No person shall submit for analysis any portion of a food, drug, or article that has been procured as referred to in subsection (1) of this section if since being so procured that food, drug, or article has been tampered with otherwise than so far as is necessary to comply with the requirements of section seventy-six.

Penalty: Two hundred dollars.”.

29 Section one hundred and sixteen of the Principal Act is amended— Inspection of animals, places, and articles.

(a) by inserting in subsection (2), after the word “such” the words “carcase or”;

(b) by omitting paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) and substituting therefor the following paragraphs:—

“(a) take for examination or analysis any carcase or article that he is entitled to inspect under the foregoing provisions of this section, or any portions or samples of that carcase or article;

“(b) open any package containing any such carcase or article or any such article;”;

and

(c) by omitting from subsection (7) the words “of food, or drug”.

30 Section one hundred and nineteen of the Principal Act is amended— Food Standards Committee.

(a) by inserting in subsection (2), before the word “three”, the words “at least”; and

(b) by omitting from subsection (3) the word “comprise” and substituting therefor the word “include”.

31 Section one hundred and twenty-two of the Principal Act is amended by omitting the definition of “per cent of lead” and substituting therefor the following definition:— Interpretation of Part IX.

“‘paint’ includes—

- (a) any substance used, or intended to be used, for application to any surface for the

purpose of colouring that surface or for protecting it, or its substance, from dampness or deterioration; and

- (b) any prescribed substance, being a substance that the Governor is satisfied is commonly used as a constituent of paint, but does not include any substance prescribed as a substance that is not to be treated as paint for the purpose of this Part;”

32 Sections one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, and one hundred and twenty-six are repealed and the following sections are substituted therefor:—

Labelling of paint for sale.

“124—(1) Where a package of paint for sale is required by regulations under this Act to bear or have attached to it a prescribed label, no person shall sell that paint otherwise than in a package that bears, or has attached to it, that prescribed label.

Penalty: Two hundred dollars.

“(2) It is a defence in any proceedings for an offence under this Act in relation to a package of paint to show that—

- (a) that package of paint was brought into the State before the relevant date, and its sale on the date on which it was brought or last brought into the State would not have constituted a contravention of any provision of this Part; or
- (b) the paint was, in this State, placed in that package before the relevant date and its sale in that package on the date it was placed therein would not have constituted a contravention of any provision of this Part.

“(3) In subsection (2) of this section ‘the relevant date’ means the date of the commencement of section thirty-two of the *Public Health Act 1966*.

Prohibition of use of certain paints on buildings, articles, &c.

“125 Where, by regulations under this Act, the use of any kind of paint is prohibited on any building or structure or any part of a building or structure, or on any article or thing—

- (a) no person shall use or put that paint on that building, structure, article, or thing contrary to those regulations; and
- (b) no person shall manufacture or sell any article or thing in or on which there is any paint, the use of which on that article or thing is prohibited by the regulations.

Penalty: For an offence under paragraph (a) of this section, forty dollars; and for an offence under paragraph (b) of this section, one hundred dollars.”

Inflammable paints with poisonous vapour.

33 Section one hundred and twenty-eight of the Principal Act is repealed.

34 Section one hundred and forty-two of the Principal Act ^{Regulations.} is amended—

(a) by inserting after subsection (1) the following subsection:—

“(1A) The regulations may, in relation to a notifiable disease, require—

- (a) the giving of notification by a medical practitioner where he has reason to believe that a person attended by him is suffering from that disease;
- (b) the giving of notification by a medical practitioner superintending or in charge of any hospital or other institution where he has reason to believe, or is informed that there is reason to believe, that a patient in that hospital or other institution is suffering from that disease; and
- (c) the giving, where a test is carried out in a laboratory, hospital, or other institution, that indicates that any person is suffering from that disease, of notification of the result of that test by the person carrying it out or by the person in charge of, or superintending, the laboratory, hospital, or other institution in which the test is carried out,

and may provide for the payment of fees to persons giving any such notifications.”;

(b) by omitting from paragraph (c) of subsection (3) the word “section” and substituting therefor the word “subsection”;

(c) by adding at the end of paragraph (d) of subsection (4) the word “and”;

(d) by omitting from paragraph (e) of that subsection the word “and” (occurring at the end thereof);

(e) by omitting paragraph (f) of that subsection;

(f) by inserting after subsection (7) the following subsections:—

“(7A) The regulations may prescribe any substance to be a dangerous substance for the purpose of this subsection, and may—

- (a) prescribe the precautions to be observed in the handling and use of that substance;
- (b) regulate the sale of that substance; and
- (c) prohibit or regulate the manufacture or sale of any article specified in the regulations if that article has on

it, or consists of or contains, or any part of it consists of, that substance,

and, for the purposes of this subsection, 'sale' has the same meaning as it has for the purposes of Part VIII.

"(7B) Regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (7A) of this section do not apply to—

- (a) any substance that is a dangerous drug within the meaning of the *Dangerous Drugs Act 1959*;
- (b) any substance that is an explosive within the meaning of the *Explosives Act 1916*;
- (c) any substance that is a dangerous commodity or inflammable liquid within the meaning of the *Inflammable Liquids Act 1929*;
- (d) any poison or other substance to which any provisions of the *Poisons Act 1916* relate; or
- (e) any radioactive substance within the meaning of the *Radioactive Substances Act 1954*,

and regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (a) of that subsection do not apply to the handling or use of any substance in or at—

- (f) constructional works or a factory within the meaning of the *Factories, Shops, and Offices Act 1965*;
 - (g) any place within the jurisdiction of a marine board or harbour trust; or
 - (h) any mine or works within the meaning of the *Mines and Works Regulation Act 1915* or any other place to which, by virtue of an order made under section four of that Act, any of the provisions of that Act apply.";
- (g) by inserting, after subsection (8), the following subsection:—

"(8A) The conditions that may be prescribed under subsection (8) of this section may include conditions that require compliance with specified provisions of the Building Regulations made under the *Local Government Act 1962*.";

- (h) by inserting after paragraph (a) of subsection (9) the following paragraph:—

"(ab) prohibit or regulate the use for food of the carcase of an immature animal, or any part of such a carcase, and

prescribe the cases in which, for the purposes of this paragraph, an animal is to be treated as an immature animal or a carcass is to be treated as the carcass of an immature animal;”;

- (i) by inserting after paragraph (e) of that subsection the following paragraph:—

“(ea) regulate the sale in any premises where meat is sold of any article that is not an article of food;”;

- (j) by adding at the end of paragraph (r) of that subsection the word “and”;

- (k) by omitting paragraph (s) of that subsection;

- (l) by inserting after that subsection the following subsections:—

“(9A) The regulations may—

- (a) provide for the registration of vehicles used for the carriage of any food or drug within the meaning of Part VIII;

- (b) provide for the refusal, suspension, or cancellation of any such registration in such circumstances as may be prescribed;

- (c) prohibit the use of a vehicle for the carriage of any food or drug for hire or reward or in course of a trade or business unless it is registered under the regulations; and

- (d) exempt any vehicle registered under this section from the requirements of any by-law made under the *Local Government Act 1962*,

and any regulations made for the purposes of this subsection may make different provision with respect to different vehicles and different kinds of food and drugs and may apply only in relation to prescribed municipalities or parts of the State.

“(9B) Regulations for the purposes of Division VA of Part VIII may, in relation to any article (not being a stock medicine within the meaning of the *Stock Medicines, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Act 1950*)—

- (a) prescribe the conditions under which the article is to be manufactured;

- (b) prescribe standards for the composition, condition, purity, or quality of the article or any constituent thereof, or of any substance used in the manufacture or preparation thereof; and

- (c) prohibit the addition of any substance to the article.

“(9C) Regulations for the purposes of Part IX may, in relation to any paint, or any type or description of paint, or any paint containing, or having as one of its constituents, any specified substance or constituent, or any specified substance or constituent in any specified quantity or proportion—

- (a) prescribe the form and contents of the label of any package containing that paint; and
 (b) prohibit the use of the paint on any building or structure, or on any part of a building or structure, or on any article or thing.

“(9D) The regulations referred to in subsection (9C) of this section may, without prejudice to the generality of the provisions thereof—

- (a) prescribe the colour and size of the letters, characters, and other markings on the label; and

- (b) prescribe that the label is to contain—

- (i) particulars with regard to the trade name or description of the paint, and the name and address of the manufacturer or seller of the paint;
 (ii) particulars with regard to the composition of the paint or with regard to any constituent thereof; and
 (iii) information, directions, or warnings with regard to the nature or use of the paint.”; and

- (m) by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:—

“(11) The regulations may provide for penalties for any contravention thereof, not exceeding in any case, two hundred dollars together with a daily penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.”.