

“(15) Upon proof to the satisfaction of the Board that the requirements of an order under subsection (14) of this section have been complied with in respect of the guest house to which the order relates within the time allowed in that behalf pursuant to that subsection, the Board may recommend to the Director that the guest house be registered under this Act and the Director may register it accordingly.”

**4**—(1) Section seven of the *Guest Houses Registration Act* 1953 is amended by omitting from paragraph (a) thereof the words “with the” Offences.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have commenced on the date of commencement of the *Guest Houses Registration Act* 1953.

---

## RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

No. 30 of 1954.

---

AN ACT to make provision for regulating the use of radioactive substances and certain apparatus producing radiation, and for matters incidental thereto.

[21 September, 1954.]

**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 *Radioactive Substances Act* 1954. Short title and commencement.

(2) This Act shall commence on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

**2** In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears— Interpretation.

“Council” means the Radiological Advisory Council constituted under this Act;

“certified dentist” means a certified dentist within the meaning of the *Dentists Act* 1919;

“irradiating apparatus” means apparatus that is capable of producing ionizing radiations of a prescribed type, or of accelerating atomic particles under prescribed conditions;

“licence” means a licence under this Act;

“radioactive substance” means any substance that consists, or contains more than the maximum prescribed concentration, of a radioactive chemical element, whether natural or artificial;

“sell” includes exchange, barter, offer for sale, expose for sale, and have in possession for sale;

“substance” means any natural substance or prepared substance, whether in solid form or liquid form or in the form of gas or vapour; and includes a manufactured article, and an article that has been subjected to a process of treatment or preparation.

Act binds the Crown.

### **3** This Act binds the Crown.

Radiological Advisory Council.

**4**—(1) There shall be a Council, to be called the Radiological Advisory Council, which shall consist of such number of members appointed by the Minister as the Minister may think fit.

(2) Of the members of the Council—

(a) one shall be the Director of Public Health or an officer of the Department of Public Health nominated by the Director, who shall be the chairman of the Council; and

(b) the remaining members shall be appointed by the Minister after consultation with such public authorities, and such scientific, professional, or technical organizations, and such persons, as the Minister may think fit.

(3) The Council shall meet as and when the Council determines.

(4) The Council shall advise the Minister with respect to the granting of licences, and with respect to such other matters relating to the exercise of the Minister's functions under this Act as he may refer to it.

(5) The Council may appoint such advisory committees or technical committees as it thinks fit to advise it on such matters within the scope of its functions as are referred to those committees by the Council.

(6) A person may be appointed to be a member of a committee under subsection (5) of this section, notwithstanding that he is not a member of the Council.

(7) A committee appointed under subsection (5) of this section may exercise such of the functions of the Council as the Council may delegate to the committee (other than this power of delegation), but the Council may at any time revoke a delegation under this subsection, either wholly or in part.

(8) Subject to this section, the Council may regulate its own procedure.

**5**—(1) No person shall be in possession of, or use, sell, supply, purchase, or store a radioactive substance, unless—

Persons in possession, &c., of radioactive substances and irradiating apparatuses to be licensed.

- (a) he is the holder of a subsisting licence; or
- (b) he is acting in accordance with the directions of a person who is the holder of a subsisting licence.

(2) No person, other than a person to whom the provisions of subsection (1) of section six apply, shall be in possession of, or use, sell, supply, purchase, or store any irradiating apparatus, unless—

- (a) he is the holder of a subsisting licence; or
- (b) he is acting in accordance with the directions of a person who is the holder of a subsisting licence.

(3) No legally qualified medical practitioner or certified dentist shall, unless he is the holder of a subsisting licence, sign a prescription for the sale or supply of a radioactive substance for the purpose of that substance being taken internally by, injected into or applied externally to, any person.

**6**—(1) A legally qualified medical practitioner or a certified dentist, who uses any irradiating apparatus for the purposes of diagnosis only, is not required to be the holder of a licence. Exemptions.

(2) This section does not apply to a legally qualified medical practitioner or certified dentist who uses any irradiating apparatus for the purpose of treating a human being.

**7**—(1) An application for a licence shall be in writing in a form approved by the Minister, and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee. Applications for licences.

(2) Upon receipt of an application for a licence, the Minister, on the advice of the Council—

- (a) may grant the application unconditionally;
- (b) may grant the application subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, or, in the absence of regulations in that behalf, as the Minister thinks fit; or
- (c) may refuse the application, if he is advised by the Council that the granting thereof may imperil the health of any person.

**8**—(1) A licence shall be in a form approved by the Minister, and, unless sooner suspended or cancelled, remains in force on and from the date on which it is issued until the date specified therein as the date on which it expires, but may be renewed for such further period or periods as the Minister thinks fit. Licences.

(2) The Minister may, at any time during the currency of a licence, vary any condition of the licence or attach any new condition thereto, or may suspend or cancel the licence.

(3) A person whose licence is suspended or cancelled shall, upon demand being made in that behalf by the Minister, forthwith surrender his licence to the Minister.

(4) The suspension or cancellation of a licence is, for all purposes, fully effectual notwithstanding the failure of the holder thereof to surrender it pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

## Appeals.

**9**—(1) A person who is aggrieved by—

(a) the refusal of the Minister to grant him a licence; or

(b) the suspension or cancellation by the Minister of a licence of which he is the holder,

may, within one month after that refusal, suspension, or cancellation, appeal therefrom, as prescribed, to a police magistrate.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be heard and determined as prescribed.

(3) The decision of a police magistrate on the hearing of an appeal under this section is final.

## General penalty.

**10** No person shall contravene or fail to comply with any provision of this Act that is applicable to him.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

## Regulations.

**11** The Governor may make regulations under this Act, and, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of this section, may make regulations—

(a) prescribing the conditions upon and subject to which licences may be granted;

(b) prescribing conditions upon and subject to which the sale, purchase, or supply of radioactive substances shall be permitted;

(c) prescribing conditions to be observed for the safe storage, use, and disposal of radioactive substances;

(d) prescribing, with respect to any class or description of premises or places in which radioactive substances are manufactured, produced, treated, stored, or used, or in which any irradiating apparatus is used, the precautions to be observed for—

(i) the prevention of injury being caused by ionizing radiations to the health of persons employed in or on those premises or places or to other persons; and

(ii) the safe disposal of any radioactive waste products resulting from the manufacture, production, treatment, storage, or use of radioactive substances;

- (e) prescribing conditions to be observed in connection with the transport of radioactive substances;
- (f) prescribing medical examinations, including blood tests, of persons exposed, or likely to be exposed, to the risk of disease due to irradiation; and
- (g) imposing penalties, not exceeding fifty pounds, for offences against the regulations.

---

## HOUSING IMPROVEMENT (POWERS OF APPROVED INSTITUTIONS).

No. 31 of 1954.

---

AN ACT to amend the *Housing Improvement (Powers of Approved Institutions) Act 1946.*  
[21 September, 1954.]

**B**E 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 *Housing Improvement (Powers of Approved Institutions) Act 1954.* Short title and citation.

(2) The *Housing Improvement (Powers of Approved Institutions) Act 1946* is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

**2** Section five of the Principal Act is amended by omitting the words “one thousand five hundred pounds” and substituting therefor the words “three thousand pounds, in the case of a dwelling-house erected or proposed to be erected in an area that is prescribed as a brick area under the *Building Act 1937*, or two thousand seven hundred pounds, in any other case”. Maximum expenditure per house.

---

## APPROPRIATION (PUBLICATIONS).

No. 32 of 1954.

---

AN ACT to appropriate and apply a sum from the Consolidated Revenue for the purpose of meeting the costs of printing certain publications.  
[29 September, 1954.]