



# HEALTH ACT 1913

[Consolidated as at 4 July 2006  
on the authority of the Administrator  
and in accordance with  
the *Enactments Reprinting Act 1980*]

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## Health Act 1913

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### Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Health Act 1913*.

### Parts

2. This Act is divided in Parts as follows :
  - Part 1 — Infected ports
  - Part 2 — Precautions against spread of disease
  - Part 3 — Vaccination
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### PART 1 — INFECTED PORTS

#### Infectious diseases

3. The Administrator, by notification, may declare any port or place to be a port or place infected with an infectious disease as defined in section 9 and for the preservation of the public health and the prevention of the introduction into and spread of any such disease in Norfolk Island from time to time may issue such notifications as he may deem expedient and necessary —

- (a) in respect of vessels arriving from any such infected port or place or which he has reason to believe have arrived from such port or place;
- (b) in respect of any persons (including the officers and crews of such vessels), and articles on board such vessels, or which are being or have been removed therefrom, and prohibiting or regulating the landing of such persons and articles on Norfolk Island; and

- (c) for the purpose of separating and keeping separate from other persons any persons infected with or suspected to be infected with any such disease, or who have been in contact with or exposed to infection from a person so infected or suspected to be infected.

**Notification may state penalty**

4. The Administrator may in any such notification state a penalty not exceeding 20 penalty units for any breach thereof, and any such penalty may be recovered in a summary way before the Chief Magistrate.

**Cancellation or variation of notification**

5. The Administrator, by notification, may cancel or vary any notification issued by him under this Act.

**Effect of notification**

6. Every notification as aforesaid shall be under the hand of the Administrator, and shall take effect on and after the day on which a copy of the said notification has been published in the Gazette.

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**PART 2 — PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SPREAD OF DISEASE**

**Infectious diseases**

9. The diseases listed in Schedule 4 and such other diseases as the executive member may proclaim by notice in the Gazette to be infectious diseases are infectious diseases for the purposes of this Part.

**Person not to spread, etc infectious disease**

10. Any person who —

- (a) while suffering from any such infectious disease exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disease in any house, church, chapel, school, or public place; or
- (b) being in charge of any person so suffering exposes such sufferer; or
- (c) gives, lends, sells, transmits, removes, or exposes without previous disinfection any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disease,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 penalty units and, in the case of a continuing offence, shall be liable in addition to a penalty not exceeding 2 penalty units for every day after the first day during which the offence continues, unless such person satisfy the Court that he was ignorant of the existence of such disease:

Provided that no proceedings under this section shall be taken against persons transmitting or removing with the sanction of the health officer, and with proper precautions, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things for the purpose of having the same disinfected or destroyed.

**Burial of body of person with infectious disease**

11. (1) No person shall, without the sanction in writing of the health officer, retain unburied for more than 36 hours the body of any person who has died of any infectious disease.

(2) No part of the body of any person so dying shall be exposed to view unless the health officer certifies in writing that proper precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

(3) The body of any person so dying shall not be removed from the room where such person died except for the purpose of burial.

(4) It shall be the duty of the occupier of the building or place where the body is, and if there be no occupier, it shall be the duty of the owner, to carry out the provisions of this section, and on failure to do so he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 penalty units, and, in the case of a continuing offence, shall be liable in addition to a penalty not exceeding 2 penalty units for every day after the first day during which the offence continues.

**PART 3 — VACCINATION****Requirement for vaccination**

12. Subject to the exemptions hereinafter provided, every person in Norfolk Island shall submit himself or herself, or in case of a child under the age of 12 years, shall be submitted by one of his parents, or by his guardian, for vaccination by the Government Medical Officer under this Part of this Act as follows :

- (a) Children born at Norfolk Island shall be submitted for vaccination within 6 months after birth.
- (b) Any person landing at Norfolk island from a vessel shall submit himself, or be submitted, for vaccination at the expiration of such time from his landing, as may be notified by the executive member.

**Exemptions from vaccinations**

13. The following persons are exempted from vaccinations under this Part of this Act:

- (a) A person who is proved to the satisfaction of the Government Medical Officer to have had smallpox.
- (b) A person who is proved to the satisfaction of the Government Medical Officer to have within the previous 3 years been successfully vaccinated, or to have been within the same period twice unsuccessfully vaccinated, and to be insusceptible of successful vaccination.
- (c) If the Government Medical Officer is of opinion that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of any person, he shall give such person a certificate to that effect, which shall be in force for the period therein mentioned, not exceeding 2 months, but may be renewed for any period. Such certificate, while in force, shall exempt the holder from vaccination under this Act. On the expiry of such certificate, or of the last of such certificates, the exemption shall cease.

- (d) A person intending to stay in Norfolk Island for a limited time only may obtain from the executive member or any person authorised by him in that behalf, an order, which shall exempt him from vaccination under these laws during such time as may be specified therein.

#### **Result of vaccination**

14. On the eighth day after vaccination has been performed, the person vaccinated shall submit himself, or the parent or guardian of a child under 12 years of age, shall cause such child to be submitted to the Government Medical Officer for inspection, in order to ascertain the result of the operation. If the vaccination is unsuccessful, the said person or child shall submit himself, or be submitted, to be again vaccinated and inspected.

#### **Certificate – successful vaccination**

15. The Government Medical Officer shall, immediately after the successful vaccination by him of any person, make out and deliver to such person, or his parent or guardian, a certificate in the form of Schedule 1.

#### **Certificate – insusceptible of successful vaccination**

16. If the said officer finds that a person whom he has twice unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, or that a person brought to him for vaccination has already had smallpox, he shall make out and deliver to such person, or to his parent or guardian, a certificate in the form of Second Schedule.

#### **Delivery of certificate**

17. Where such officer delivers any certificate under this Act, he shall make out a duplicate of such certificate and forward it to the executive member, or to such person as he may direct. Such duplicate shall be filed, and the particulars thereof shall be entered in a book in such manner as the executive member may prescribe.

#### **No fee to be charged**

18. No fee shall be charged by the Government Medical Officer for vaccination, or revaccination, or for making out and delivering a certificate in pursuance of this Part.

#### **Submission for vaccination and inspection**

19. (1) The executive member may cause to be served on any person a notice in the form of Schedule 3, requiring him to submit himself, or cause his child to be submitted, to the Government Medical Officer for vaccination and for inspection under this Part.

(2) Where the person to be vaccinated or inspected is of or over the age of 12 years, the notice shall be served on such person, and shall require him to submit himself for vaccination and inspection.

In any such notice a time and place may be appointed for such vaccination and inspection.

Where such person is a child under the age of 12 years, the notice shall be served on his parent or guardian requiring him to cause the child to be submitted for vaccination and inspection.

(3) If the person so served with such notice fails to submit himself, or to cause his child to be submitted, for vaccination or inspection in accordance with such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 50 cents, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one day.

#### **Notification of infectious diseases**

20. (1) As soon as practicable after a medical practitioner, upon examining or treating a patient, forms a belief that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease or has symptoms of an infectious disease, the medical practitioner must give the medical superintendent notice of the belief (an infectious disease notice”).

(2) An infectious disease notice shall state—

- (a) the nature of the disease or the nature of the symptoms;
- (b) the date of onset of the disease or symptoms and the date on which the medical practitioner formed the belief; and
- (c) the name, address, age, sex, occupation and ethnic origin of the patient.

(3) Information stated in the infectious disease notice may—

- (a) be founded on information provided by any person; and
- (b) instead of stating the name and address of a person, contain a reference to a code from which that person’s name and address can be provided by the person giving the notice if that person is required by the Medical Superintendent to give information pursuant to subsection (4).

(4) The Medical Superintendent may require a person required by this section to give a notice to the Medical Superintendent, to give the Medical Superintendent relevant information the Medical Superintendent specifies for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or occurrence of an infectious disease or suppressing an infectious disease.

(5) The person shall not fail to give information the person is required to give pursuant to subsections (1) or (4).

Penalty: 10 penalty units

(6) (a) A person suspected by a medical practitioner to be suffering from or to have been exposed to an infectious disease shall comply with directions by the Medical Superintendent—

- (i) to enter or remain in the hospital or temporary isolation place;  
or
- (ii) to submit to any reasonable examination, test or treatment in respect of that infectious disease.

(b) A person admitted to the hospital or temporary isolation place under paragraph (i) shall remain there for as long as, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, is necessary—

- (i) for the person's proper isolation and treatment; or
- (ii) for determining whether the person is suffering from an infectious disease.

(7) The Medical Superintendent may make an order (a "detention order") that a person who fails to comply with a direction under subsection (6) be detained in the hospital or temporary isolation place specified in the order.

(8) A detention order under subsection (7)—

- (a) shall be directed generally to all police officers;
- (b) shall be sufficient authority for—
  - (i) any police officer to take the person in respect of whom the order is issued to the hospital or temporary isolation place specified in it; and
  - (ii) the person in charge of the hospital or place to detain the person in accordance with this subsection.

(9) The Medical Superintendent may make an order transferring a person from a place to which the person has been admitted or taken under subsection (6) or subsection (7) to a hospital or temporary isolation place specified in the order.

(10) (a) Without limiting the power to make Regulations under section 25, the Administrator may make Regulations providing or about —

- (i) preventing the outbreak or occurrence of an infectious disease; or
  - (ii) suppressing an infectious disease; or
  - (iii) examination or treatment, or examination and treatment of persons having or suspected of having an infectious disease; or
  - (iv) requiring those persons to not work in prescribed works and the conditions on which they may commence or resume working in the works.
- (b) The Regulations may prescribe a penalty of not more than 20 penalty units for a contravention of the Regulations.

**PART 3A – SKIN PENETRATION****Skin penetration procedures — power of health inspector to enter and inspect premises**

**21. (1)** If the health inspector believes on reasonable grounds that premises are used for the carrying on of skin penetration procedures he or she may enter the premises and do any one or more of the following on those premises —

- (a) inspect the premises;
- (b) make inquiries of any person found on the premises;
- (c) examine, inspect or test any apparatus, equipment or works;
- (d) take and remove samples of any substance or other thing;
- (e) require the samples referred to in paragraph (d) to be taken and given to the health inspector or another person or to the Medical Superintendent;
- (f) take such photographs, films and audio, video and other recordings as the health inspector considers necessary;
- (g) require records to be produced for inspection;
- (h) examine, inspect and copy any records;
- (j) make such other examinations, inquiries and tests as the health inspector considers necessary including requesting a person apparently under the age of 18 years to state their age, and a person carrying out skin penetrations to produce a written consent for carrying out such a procedure on a child under that age.

**(2)** Section 21A (Powers of entry) applies in relation to the exercise of powers conferred by this section.

**(3)** In this section, “skin penetration procedure” means any of the following procedures —

- (a) acupuncture;
- (b) tattooing;
- (c) ear piercing;
- (d) hair removal;
- (e) any other procedure (whether medical or not) that involves skin penetration;
- (f) any other procedure prescribed by the Regulations;

but does not include —

- (g) a procedure carried out in the practice of medicine or dentistry by —
  - (i) a medical practitioner registered under the *Medical Practitioners Registration Act 1983*, or
  - (ii) a dentist registered under the *Registration of Dentists Act 1931*, or
  - (iii) a person acting under the direction or supervision of such a medical practitioner or dentist, or
- (h) any other procedure prescribed by the regulations.

(4) A health inspector may order that premises in which skin penetration procedures are being carried on without being registered in accordance with Regulations or in breach of this Act or the Regulations, may order the premises closed and may require such assistance of a member of the police force as may be necessary in order to enforce that order.

(5) Failure to comply with an order under subsection (4) is an offence.

Penalty — 5 penalty units.

(6) A person affected by an order under subsection (4) may, within 7 days of the issue of the order, apply to the Court of Petty Sessions to remove or vary the order.

### **Powers of entry**

**21A. (1)** A power conferred by this Act to enter premises, or to make an inspection or take other action on premises, may not be exercised unless the person proposing to exercise the power —

- (a) is in possession of a certificate of authority; and
  - (b) gives reasonable notice to the occupier of the premises of intention to exercise the power, unless the giving of notice would defeat the purpose for which it is intended to exercise the power; and
  - (c) exercises the power at a reasonable time, unless it is being exercised in an emergency; and
  - (d) produces the certificate of authority if required to do so by the occupier of the premises; and
  - (e) uses no more force than is reasonably necessary to effect the entry or make the inspection.
- (2) A certificate of authority must —
- (a) state that it is issued under the *Health Act 1913*; and
  - (b) give the name of the person to whom it is issued; and

- (c) describe the nature of the powers conferred and the source of the powers; and
- (d) state the date, if any, on which it expires; and
- (e) describe the kind of premises to which the power extends; and
- (f) bear the signature of the person by whom it is issued and state the capacity in which the person is acting in issuing the certificate.

(3) If damage is caused by a person exercising a power to enter premises, a reasonable amount of compensation is recoverable as a debt owed by the employer of the person to the owner of the premises unless the occupier obstructed the exercise of the power.

(4) If goods are taken from premises by a person who exercises a power to enter the premises, a person otherwise entitled to possession of the goods is, as far as is practicable, to be allowed access to the goods.

(5) In this section, “certificate of authority” means a certificate that, to enable a person to exercise a power conferred by this Act, is issued to the person by the executive member.

#### **Obstruction or assault of officers and others**

**21B. (1)** A person who intimidates or wilfully obstructs or hinders another person exercising, or attempting to exercise, a function conferred or imposed on the other person by this Act is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who assaults an health inspector in the course of the exercise by the inspector of his or her duties under this Act or the regulations is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

#### **Skin penetration procedures on children**

**21C.** A person must not carry out a skin penetration procedure on a child under the age of 18 years without the written consent of the parent or guardian of the child.

Penalty: 100 penalty units.

### **PART 4 — ADMINISTRATION**

#### **Delegation**

**22. (1)** The executive member may, either generally or otherwise as provided by the instrument of delegation, by writing under his hand, delegate all or any of his powers and functions under the Regulations.

(1A) A power or function so delegated may be exercised or performed by the delegate in accordance with the instrument of delegation.

(2) A delegation under subsection 22(1) is revocable at will and does not prevent the executive member from exercising a power, or performing a function, that has been so delegated.

### **Appointment of health inspector**

**23.** The executive member may, by instrument in writing under his hand, appoint a person to be a health inspector.

### **Powers of inspector**

**24. (1)** In this section, “health inspector” means —

- (a) the executive member;
- (b) a person to whom a power or function of the executive member has been delegated under section 22; or
- (c) a person appointed under section 23.

**(2)** For the purpose of enforcing the Regulations, a health inspector may, at any reasonable time, enter on and inspect any land or premises and do all or any of the following things :

- (a) inspect anything on the land or premises;
- (b) take samples of water; and

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- (d) request a person to produce for inspection any certificate required by the Regulations to be held by that person.

**(3)** A health inspector shall, before entering on land or premises under subsection 24(2) —

- (a) identify himself to the occupier of the land or premises; and
- (b) in the case of a health inspector who is not the executive member - produce to the occupier his instrument of appointment as a health inspector.

unless, at the relevant time, the land is, or the premises are, unoccupied or the occupier is absent.

**(4)** Where a health inspector has reasonable grounds for believing, and does in fact believe —

- (a) that an article, being an implement, towel, cloth or receptacle (other than a fixture) that is being used, or appears to have been used or to be for use, in connection with the business of a hairdressing establishment, affords evidence;
- (b) that examination and testing of an article referred to in paragraph 24(4)(a) is likely to provide evidence; or
- (c) that examination, testing and analysing of a sample taken from any liquid or substance that is being used, or appears to have been used or to be for use, in connection with the business of a hairdressing establishment is likely to provide evidence,

concerning the commission of an offence against the regulations, the health inspector may remove the article from the establishment or may take samples, for examination, testing and analysing, of the liquid or substance, as the case may be.

(4A) Where a health inspector removes an article from a hairdressing establishment under subsection 24(4), he shall cause the article to be returned to the occupier of the establishment —

- (a) if, before the expiration of 14 days after its removal, it is found that the article will not be required for use in connection with a prosecution for an offence against the Regulations - as soon as practicable after it is so found; or
- (b) in any other case - within 14 days after its removal unless a prosecution for an offence against the Regulations has been instituted before the expiration of that period and the article is required for use in connection with the prosecution.

(5) A person who —

- (a) hinders or obstructs a health inspector in the exercise of his powers in accordance with this section; or
- (b) being in possession of a certificate required by the Regulations to be held by him, fails without reasonable excuse to produce it on the request of a health inspector given in accordance with this section,

is guilty of an offence and is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$50.

#### **Government Medical Officer**

**24A.** In this Act, “Government Medical Officer” and “medical superintendent” means the person appointed to be the Medical Superintendent under section 23A of the *Norfolk Island Hospital Act 1985* or if the Medical Superintendent is for any reason unable to act, the Deputy Medical Superintendent appointed under that section.

### **PART 5 — REGULATIONS**

#### **Minister may make Regulations**

**25. (1)** The Administrator may make Regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, making provision for or in relation to all or any of the following matters :

- (a) the prevention of disease;
- (b) the maintenance of health;
- (c) the registration and control of hairdressers and hairdressing establishments;
- (ca) the registration and control of skin penetration procedures and premises;
- (d) sanitation;
- (e) drainage;
- (f) the construction of wells, the prevention of pollution of water and the maintenance of the purity of water supplies;
- (g) the disposal of garbage, refuse and night-soil;
- (h) the housing of birds and animals and the conditions subject to which they may be kept;
- (i) the destruction of animals and birds found to be diseased;

- (j) the control and destruction of vermin;
- (k) the abatement of nuisances that are, or are likely to be, injurious or prejudicial to health;
- (l) the disposal of dead animals and birds; and
- (m) the fees payable in respect of services provided, approval granted, and registration effected, under the Regulations.

(2) The Regulations may provide that persons authorised by the executive member may enter on land or premises, together with their workmen and equipment, and perform work and do acts necessary for compliance with the Regulations.

(3) The Regulations may provide for a fine not exceeding 5 penalty units for a contravention or breach of the Regulations.

(4) The Regulations may provide for the payment by the Administration of compensation for damage resulting from an exercise of his powers under the Regulations.

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**SCHEDULE 1**

Section 15

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Government Medical Officer,  
 certify that \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_, has been successfully vaccinated by me.  
 Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_ .  
 Government Medical Officer  
 Norfolk Island

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**SCHEDULE 2**

Section 16

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Government Medical Officer, certify that I have  
 twice unsuccessfully vaccinated \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_ [or that the said  
 person has had smallpox (as the case may be)], and that the said person is insusceptible of successful  
 vaccination.  
 Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_ .  
 Government Medical Officer  
 Norfolk Island

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**SCHEDULE 3**

Section 19

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I require you to submit yourself [or to cause your child,  
 named \_\_\_\_\_, to be submitted] to vaccination within the time prescribed by law,  
 and that on the same day in the following week after vaccination, you submit yourself [or cause the said  
 child to be submitted] to the Government Medical Officer for inspection, as provided by law; and that,  
 in default of so doing, you will be liable to the penalties provided by law.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_ .  
 Executive Member  
 Norfolk Island

**SCHEDULE 4***(Section 9)***Infectious diseases**

Diseases or conditions caused by viral infections —

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Arbovirus infections, including: Australian arbo encephalitis

Barmah Forest Virus Disease

Dengue fever

Japanese encephalitis

Kunjin

Ross River Virus Disease

Sindbis

Yellow fever

Coxsackie virus infections including: Epidemic Myalgia Herpangina

Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

Cytomegalovirus infections

Echovirus infections

Epidemic Keratoconjunctivitis

Erythema infectiosum (Fifth Disease)

Hendra virus

Hepatitis-viral (all forms)

Herpes simplex virus infections (Types 1 and 2) including: Cold sores Congenital herpes infection

Genital herpes

Human papilloma virus infections including: Common warts Genital warts

Human retrovirus infections including those caused by: HIV Types I and II

HTLV Type I and all other forms

Infectious mononucleosis (also known as Glandular fever or Epstein-Barr Virus mononucleosis)

Influenza

Lyssavirus

Measles

Menangle virus

Molluscum contagiosum

Mumps

Nipah virus

Orf (Human)

Poliomyelitis

Rabies

Roseola infantum

Rotavirus infections

Rubella - including congenital rubella

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

Smallpox

Varicella-Zoster infections including Chicken pox and Shingles (Herpes zoster)

Viral encephalitis

Viral gastroenteritis

Viral Haemorrhagic fevers including: Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever Ebola disease Lassa fever Marburg disease

Viral meningitis

Diseases or conditions caused by bacterial infections —

Actinomycosis

Acute bacterial conjunctivitis

Anthrax

Bacterial meningitis

Botulism

Brucellosis

Campylobacter infections

Chancroid

Cholera

Clostridium food poisoning

Diphtheria

Donovanosis

Escherichia coli infections, including the syndrome Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome (HUS)

Gonococcal infections including: Gonorrhoea Ophthalmia neonatorum

Haemophilus influenzae infections including: Epiglottitis H. influenzae meningitis

Impetigo

Legionellosis, including: Legionnaires' Disease Pontiac fever

Leprosy

Listeriosis

Meningococcal infections, including: Meningococcal Meningitis Meningococcaemia  
Mycobacterial

infections (other than those caused by M. tuberculosis and M. leprae)

Mycoplasma infections including: Primary atypical pneumonia

Paratyphoid fever

Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

Plague

Pseudomonas infections including: Melioidosis Salmonellosis Shigellosis (Bacillary dysentery)

Staphylococcal infections including: Staphylococcal food poisoning

Toxic Shock Syndrome

Streptococcal infections including: Erysipelas Group B Streptococcal disease  
of the newborn

Scarlet fever

Tetanus

Tuberculosis

Tularaemia

Typhoid fever

Ureaplasma urealyticum infections

Vibrio parahaemolyticus infections

Yersiniosis

Diseases or conditions caused by chlamydial infections

Chlamydia trachomatis infections including: Chlamydia pneumoniae

Inclusion conjunctivitis

Lymphogranuloma venereum

Non-gonococcal urethritis

Trachoma

Psittacosis (Ornithosis)

Diseases or conditions caused by spirochaetal infections —

Leptospirosis

Lyme Disease

Relapsing fever including: Louse-borne relapsing fever

Tick-borne relapsing fever

Syphilis (all forms)

Diseases or conditions caused by rickettsial infections

Q fever

Typhus fever including: Epidemic louse-borne typhus fever Flea borne typhus  
(endemic typhus) Scrub typhus

Diseases or conditions caused by fungul infections

Aspergillosis

Blastomycosis

Candidiasis

Coccidoidomycosis

Cryptococcosis

Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)

Histoplasmosis

Sporotrichosis

Diseases or conditions caused by protozoan infections

Amoebiasis

Cyclosporiasis

Cryptosporidiosis

Giardiasis

Malaria

Pneumocystis carinii infections

Primary amoebic meningo-encephalitis

Toxoplasmosis

Trichomonas infections

Diseases or conditions caused by helminthic infections

Ancylostomiasis (Hookworm infections)

Cysticercosis

Filariasis

Hydatid disease

Pinworm infections

Roundworm infections

Schistosomiasis

Taeniasis (Tapeworm infections) including: Taenia solium (pork tapeworm) infections

Taenia saginata (beef tapeworm) infections

Toxocariasis

Trichinosis

Whipworm infections

Diseases or conditions of ectoparasites

Myiasis Pediculosis Scabies

Diseases or conditions caused by multiple aetiology

Food-borne or water-borne illness (2 or more related cases)

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**NOTES**

The *Health Act 1913* as shown in this consolidation comprises Act No. 15 of 1913 and amendments as indicated in the Tables below.

<b>Enactment</b>	<b>Number and year</b>	<b>Date of commencement</b>	<b>Application saving or transitional provision</b>
<i>Health Law 1913</i>	15, 1913	24.12.13	
<i>Health Act 1930</i>	3, 1930	9.2.31	
<i>Health Act 1933</i>	4, 1933	13.11.33	
<i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1963</i>	2, 1963	28.3.63	
<i>Ordinances Revision Act 1964</i>	6, 1964	30.6.64	6
<i>Health Act 1969</i>	8, 1969	31.10.69	
<i>Health Act 1970</i>	2, 1970	14.5.70	
<i>Ordinances Citation Act 1976</i>	11, 1976	25.11.76	
<i>Ordinances Revision Act 1979</i>	13, 1979	7.8.79	5
<i>Health (Amendment) Act 1985</i>	16, 1986	29.5.86	
<i>Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) (No. 3) Act 1986</i>	35, 1986	4.12.86	
<i>Statute Law Revision (Self-Government) No. 3 Act 1991</i>	15, 1991	1.11.91	
<i>[previously consolidated as at 25 July 2002]</i>			
<i>Health (Amendment) Act 2006</i>	17, 2006	30.6.06	

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## Table of Amendments

ad = added or am = amended rep = repealed rs = repealed and  
 inserted substituted

Provisions affected	How affected
1	am 2, 1963; 6, 1964; 8, 1969; 2, 1970; 11, 1976
2	am 6, 1964; 8, 1969
3	am 3, 1930; 6, 1964; 13, 1979; 17, 2006
4	am 8, 1969; 17, 2006
5	am 6, 1964
6	am 17, 2006
7	rep 13, 1979
8	am 6, 1964 rep 13, 1979
9	am 3, 1930; 13, 1979; 15, 1991 rs 17, 2006
10, 11(4)	am 4, 1933; 8, 1969
12	am 6, 1964; 15, 1991
13	am 6, 1964; 13, 1979; 15, 1991
17	am 6, 1964; 15, 1991
18	am 6, 1964
19	am 6, 1964; 8, 1969; 15, 1991
20	am 8, 1969 rs 17, 2006
21	am 6, 1964 rep 13, 1979 ad 17, 2006
21A	ad 17, 2006
21B	ad 17, 2006
21C	ad 17, 2006
22	ad 8, 1969 am 2, 1970; 35, 1986; 15, 1991
23	ad 8, 1969 am 15, 1991

ad = added or am = amended rep = repealed rs = repealed and  
 inserted substituted

Provisions affected	How affected
24	ad 8, 1969
	am 2, 1970; 15, 1991
24A	ad 17, 2006
25	ad 8, 1969
	am 13, 1979; 15, 1991
25(1)(ca)	ad 17, 2006
25(3)	rs 16, 1986
Schedule 3	am 15, 1991
Schedule 4	ad 17, 2006

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