

Queensland



*Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1963*

# **FLUORIDATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES REGULATION 1998**

**Reprinted as in force on 4 January 1999  
(includes amendments up to SL No. 343 of 1998)**

**Reprint No. 1 \***

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# Information about this reprint

This regulation is reprinted as at 4 January 1999. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 have been made to use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35).

**See endnotes for information about when provisions commenced.**

**Queensland**



**FLUORIDATION OF PUBLIC WATER  
SUPPLIES REGULATION 1998**

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## **FLUORIDATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES REGULATION 1998**

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 4 January 1999]

### **1 Short title**

This regulation may be cited as the *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Regulation 1998*.

### **2 Definitions**

In this regulation—

**“approved form”** means a form approved by the chief executive.

**“average maximum air temperatures”**, for a public water supply, means the annual average of maximum daily air temperatures based on temperature data obtained for a minimum term of 5 years recorded at the Climatological Station of the Bureau of Meteorology nearest to the reticulated area of the public water supply.

**“treated water”** means water from a public water supply to which fluorine has been added under the Act.

### **3 Forms**

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this regulation.

### **4 Exempt person—Act, s 3(1)**

For section 3(1) of the Act, BHP Australia Coal Pty Ltd ACN 010 595 721 is an exempt person for the public water supply for the township of Moranbah in the Shire of Belyando and the township of Dysart in the Shire of Broadsound.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Under section 3(2) of the Act, the Act applies to a person exempted under this section as if the person were a local government.

## **5 Notification of addition of fluorine**

(1) A local government that decides to add fluorine to a public water supply under its control must, within 7 days of making the decision, give the chief executive a notice, in the approved form, stating the decision that has been made.

(2) Also, the local government must give the chief executive a notice, in the approved form, stating the date the local government intends to begin adding fluorine to the water.

(3) The date mentioned in subsection (2) must not be less than 30 days from the day the local government gives the notice to the chief executive.

## **6 Forms of fluorine—Act, s 4(2)**

For section 4(2) of the Act, the forms of fluorine that may be added to a public water supply are sodium fluoride (NaF), hexafluorosilicic acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6$ ) and disodium hexafluorosilicate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$ ).

## **7 Fluorine concentration—Act, s 4(3)**

(1) For section 4(3) of the Act, the minimum and maximum concentrations for fluorine in public water supplies are stated in the schedule, columns 2 and 3 respectively opposite the average maximum air temperatures relative to the public water supply stated in the schedule, column 1.

(2) The minimum and maximum concentrations of fluorine stated in the schedule include fluorine naturally present in the public water supply.

## **8 Automatic feeding equipment**

(1) A local government may add fluorine to a public water supply only by means of automatic feeding equipment—

- (a) in which the rate of feed of the fluorine compound is related to the rate of flow of the water; and
- (b) that has an accuracy range of plus or minus 5%.

(2) If the equipment has not been in operation for any continuous period of 1 week, the local government must immediately give the chief executive a notice, in the approved form, of its non-operation in the period.

## 9 Analysis of treated water

(1) This section applies to a local government that adds fluorine to a public water supply.

(2) Once a day, the local government must collect samples of the treated water taken as it leaves the fluoridation equipment and make the prescribed analyses of the water.

(3) Once a week, the local government must collect samples of the treated water taken from at least 2 points on the reticulation system and make the prescribed analyses of the water.

(4) If the chief executive suspects an imminent risk to public health from the consumption of the treated water, the local government must, as required by the chief executive—

- (a) forward samples of the water collected under subsection (2) or (3) to the chief executive; or
- (b) collect additional samples of the water and forward them to the chief executive; or
- (c) collect additional samples of the water and make the prescribed analyses of the water.

(5) In this section—

“**prescribed analyses**”, of treated water, means analyses of the fluorine content of the water using 1 of the following methods—

- (a) the SPADNS colorimetric method;
- (b) the ion-selective electrode method.

## 10 Records and reports

(1) This section applies to a local government that adds fluorine to a public water supply.

(2) The local government must, for each day, record—

- (a) the volume of water to which it has added fluorine; and
- (b) the amount of fluorine it has added to the water; and
- (c) the amount of fluorine it received into stock; and
- (d) the amount of fluorine held in stock by it at the end of the day.

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(3) Also, the local government must record the results of analyses of samples of the treated water performed by it under section 9.

(4) A record mentioned in subsection (2) or (3) must be made—

- (a) in the approved form; and
- (b) before the end of the day to which the record relates.

(5) The local government must, immediately after the end of a month, give the chief executive copies of the records made by it, under this section, for the month.

(6) Also, if the chief executive considers consumption of the treated water is an imminent risk to public health, the chief executive may, during a month, ask the local government for copies of any of the records made by it, under this section, for the month.

(7) The local government must immediately comply with the request.

(8) For subsection (2), an amount includes zero.

## **11 Employees of local governments**

A local government that adds fluorine to a public water supply must ensure each person employed by it in relation to the addition of fluorine to the water has the necessary training or knowledge and experience.

## **12 Additional requirements for addition of fluorine**

A local government that adds fluorine to a public water supply must also ensure—

- (a) the fluorine does not contain an impurity in a quantity that is likely to adversely affect the health of persons consuming the treated water; and
- (b) its fluoridation equipment is kept separated from its other water treatment equipment in a separate building or room; and
- (c) its stocks of fluorine are kept—
  - (i) separated from other substances used by it for water treatment in a separate building or room; and
  - (ii) under weatherproof conditions.

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**13 Repeal**

The *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Regulation 1964* is repealed.

## **SCHEDULE**

### **FLUORINE CONCENTRATION**

section 7

<b>Average maximum air temperatures</b>	<b>Fluorine (in milligrams per litre)</b>	
	<b>minimum</b>	<b>maximum</b>
32.6°C and over	0.5	0.6
26.3°C–32.5°C	0.6	0.7
21.5°C–26.2°C	0.7	0.8
17.7°C–21.4°C	0.7	0.9

## ENDNOTES

### 1 Index to endnotes

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### 2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 4 January 1999. Future amendments of the Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Regulation 1998 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

### 3 Key

#### Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	prev	= previous
amd	= amended	(prev)	= previously
amdt	= amendment	proc	= proclamation
ch	= chapter	prov	= provision
def	= definition	pt	= part
div	= division	pubd	= published
exp	= expires/expired	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
gaz	= gazette	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
hdg	= heading	reloc	= relocated
ins	= inserted	renum	= renumbered
lap	= lapsed	rep	= repealed
notfd	= notified	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 1992
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered

## 4 List of legislation

### **Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Regulation 1998 SL No. 320**

made by the Governor in Council on 3 December 1998

notfd gaz 4 December 1998 pp 1270–71

commenced on date of notification

exp 3 December 2008 (see SIA s 54)

as amended by—

### **Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1998 SL No. 343 pts 1–2**

notfd gaz 18 December 1998 pp 1551–7

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced on 21 December 1998 (see s 2)

## 5 List of annotations

### **Definitions**

**s 2** def “**approved form**” amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 4

### **Forms**

**s 3** amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 4

### **Notification of addition of fluorine**

**s 5** amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 4

### **Automatic feeding equipment**

**s 8** amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 4

### **Analysis of treated water**

**s 9** amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 4

### **Records and reports**

**s 10** amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 4