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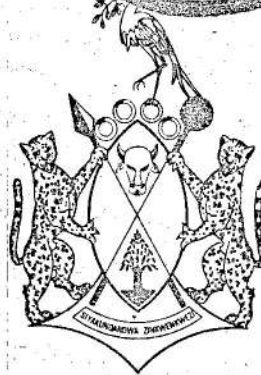


IRIPHABLIKI
YECISKEI

REPUBLIC OF
CISKEI

IGAZETHI
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GOVERNMENT
GAZETTE



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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 79

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS
ASSENTED TO THE FOLLOWING ACT WHICH IS HEREBY
PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION:-

HEALTH ACT, 1986

ACT NO. 24 OF 1986

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HEALTH ACT, 1986

ACT

To provide for measures for the promotion of the health of inhabitants of the Republic of Ciskei, to that end to provide for the rendering of health services, to define the duties, powers and responsibilities of the several authorities which render health services in Ciskei, to provide for measures for the co-ordination of such health services, to provide for the establishment of a National Health Policy Council and a Health Matters Advisory Committee, and to provide for incidental matters.

(English text signed by the President. Assented to on 18 September 1986.)

BE IT ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Republic of Ciskei, as follows:-

ARRANGEMENT OF ACT

| <i>Chapter or Schedule</i> | <i>Subject</i> | <i>Sections</i> |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| CHAPTER 1 | INTERPRETATION | 1 |
| CHAPTER 2 | HEALTH MATTERS, ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY COUNCIL | 2-13 |
| CHAPTER 3 | DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH | 14-15 |
| CHAPTER 4 | LOCAL AUTHORITIES | 16-27 |
| CHAPTER 5 | REGULATIONS | 28-40 |
| CHAPTER 6 | COLLEGE OF NURSING | 41 |
| CHAPTER 7 | GENERAL | 42-57 |
| SCHEDULE: | LAWS AMENDED OR REPEALED | |

CHAPTER 1

1. **Definitions.** - In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates -

"Chief Health Officer" means a medical superintendent of the hospital or hospitals of a district, appointed as such by the Minister;

"Ciskei" means the Republic of Ciskei;

"Ciskeian Medical Council" means the Ciskeian Medical Council established by section 2 of the Health Professions and Related Health Practices Act, 1984 (Act 36 of 1984);

"college of nursing" means a post-secondary educational institution, established under section 41, which offers professional nurse training at basic and post-basic levels, and includes any hostel for the accommodation of persons attending such institution;

"committee" means the Health Matters Advisory Committee established by section 2;

"communicable disease" means any disease which can be communicated directly or indirectly from any animal or through any agent to any person or from any person suffering therefrom or who is a carrier thereof to any other person;

"council" means the National Health Policy Council established by section 10;

"dairy" means any place where milk is sold or supplied or in which milk is kept for sale or delivery;

"dairyman" means any person in possession or occupation of a dairy in which any activity appertaining to a dairy is carried on;

"dairy produce" means milk and any produce intended for human consumption and derived or manufactured from milk;

"dental technician" means any person registered as such under the Dental Technicians Act, 1979 (Act 19 of 1979);

"dentist" means any person registered as such under the Health Professions and Related Health Practices Act, 1984;

"Department" means the Department of Health;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

"**Director-General**" means the Director-General of the Department;

"**district**" in relation to a local authority, means the area which is under the jurisdiction of that local authority;

"**dwelling**" means any place, including any vehicle, vessel or boat, occupied as a human habitation;

"**Gazette**" means the Government Gazette of Ciskei;

"**health inspector**" means any person registered as such under section 32 of the Health Professions and Related Health Practices Act, 1984;

"**health officer**" means a medical officer of health, a health inspector appointed under section 20, a student health inspector on the establishment of a local authority or the Department, a person registered under the Nursing Act, 1984 (Act 13 of 1984) and appointed under section 20 and any other person possessing such qualifications as the Minister may determine by notice in the *Gazette* and appointed under section 20;

"**intensive animal-feeding system**" means any farming system having as its object the breeding of animals or the production of meat, milk, eggs, furs or any product of animal origin and where the animal in question is kept in a confined space so as to accomplish intensive feeding or maximum control of or maximum food conversion in the animal;

"**local authority**", subject to the provisions of section 26(1), means a municipality or any other urban local institution of a similar nature and includes any person declared to be a local authority by the Minister in terms of section 26(2);

"**medical condition**" means any physical or mental condition to which a person is subject and which is of such a nature as to require medical attention;

"**medical officer of health**" means a person appointed as such or as regional medical officer of health under section 18 and includes a person appointed under section 18(4)(b) or section 21 to act as medical officer of health;

"**medical practitioner**" means a person registered as such under the Health Professions and Related Health Practices Act, 1984;

"**milk**" means milk derived from cows, goats, ewes, mares or asses, and includes skimmed milk, buttermilk and cream, but does not include powdered milk or condensed milk contained in hermetically sealed receptacles;

"**milking shed**" means any premises, or part thereof or appurtenances thereto, in or upon which animals are kept or milked for the purposes of the production of milk for human consumption;

"**milk shop**" means any premises, or part thereof or appurtenances thereto, in or upon which milk is sold or supplied, or kept or exposed for sale or delivery;

"**milk vessel**" means any receptacle, utensil, measure, apparatus or any other thing which is used for the collection, keeping, storage, preparation, conveyance, measurement, delivery or distribution of milk, and includes any lid, cover, stopper or other loose part likely to come into contact with the contents of such receptacle, utensil, measure, apparatus or thing;

"**Minister**" means the Minister of Health;

"**mollusc**" means any member of the phylum *Mollusca*;

"**non-personal health service**" means any health service other than a personal health service;

"**notifiable medical condition**" means a medical condition declared to be a notifiable medical condition by the Minister in terms of section 42;

"**nuisance**" means -

(a) any stream, pool, ditch, gutter, watercourse, cistern, water-closet, earth-closet, urinal, cesspit, drain, sewer, dung pit, slop tank, ash heap or dung heap so foul or in such a state or so situated or constructed as to be offensive or to be injurious or dangerous to health;

(b) any stable, kraal, shed, run or premises used for the keeping of animals or birds and which is so constructed, situated, used or kept as to be offensive or to be injurious or dangerous to health;

(c) any accumulation of refuse, offal, manure or other matter which is offensive or is injurious or dangerous to health;

(d) any public building which is so situated, constructed, used or kept as to be unsafe or to be injurious or dangerous to health;

(e) any occupied dwelling for which no proper and sufficient supply of pure water is available within a reasonable distance;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(f) any factory or industrial or business premises not kept in a cleanly state and free from offensive smells arising from any drain, water-closet, earth-closet, urinal or any other source, or not ventilated so as to destroy or render harmless and inoffensive as far as practicable any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated, or so overcrowded or so badly lighted or ventilated as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of those employed therein or thereon;

(g) any factory or industrial or business premises causing or giving rise to smells or effluvia which are offensive or which are injurious or dangerous to health;

(h) any area of land kept or permitted to remain in such a state as to be offensive;

(i) any other activity, condition or thing declared to be a nuisance by the Minister in terms of the provisions of section 36(2);

"nurse" means a person registered as such under the Nursing Act, 1984 (Act 13 of 1984);

"occupier", in relation to any premises, means –

(a) any person who actually occupies the premises; or

(b) any person who is entitled to occupy the premises; or

(c) any person in charge of or managing the premises, and includes the agent of any such person if he is absent from Ciskei or his whereabouts is unknown;

"owner", in relation to any premises, means –

(a) the person in whose name the title deed of those premises is registered, and includes the holder of a stand licence; or

(b) if such person or holder is dead, insolvent, mentally ill, a minor or under any legal disability, the person in whom the administration of such first-mentioned person's or such holder's estate is vested, whether as executor, guardian or in any other capacity; or

(c) if the premises are leased and registration in a deeds registry is a prerequisite for the validity of such lease, the lessee; or

(d) where the title of those premises is registered in the name of a juristic person, the secretary or manager; or any director or member, or the managing body or committee of such a juristic person;

"personal health service" means any health service for the examination and treatment of a medical condition;

"premises" means any piece of land and any building or other structure together with the land on which it is situated, and includes any vehicle, conveyance, ship, boat or other vessel or any aircraft;

"prescribe" or "prescribed" means prescribe or prescribed by regulation;

"purveyor of milk" means any person in possession or occupation of a milk shop, and includes any person who sells or delivers milk, or offers or exposes milk for sale or delivery, whether in any premises or in any street or public place;

"regional medical officer of health" means a person appointed as such under section 18(2) or 21;

"regulation" means a regulation made or otherwise in force under this Act;

"related health profession" means any profession in respect of which a person who complies with the relevant requirements of the Health Professions and Related Health Practices Act, 1984 is entitled to registration under section 32 of that Act;

"sell" includes –

(a) to offer, advertise, keep, expose, transmit, convey or deliver for sale;

(b) to authorize, direct or allow a sale;

(c) to prepare or possess for purposes of sale; or

(d) to exchange or dispose in any manner for a consideration,

and **"sale"** has a corresponding meaning;

"student health inspector" means a person studying for a diploma or certificate the possessor of which is entitled to registration as a health inspector under section 32 of the Health Professions and Related Health Practices Act, 1984;

"this Act" includes the regulations;

"training institution" means any hospital or other institution, organization or service with facilities for the provision of training for students attached to a college of nursing or university;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

"Treasury" means the Minister of Finance and Economic Development or any officer of his department acting under his authority;

"vaccination" includes any other manner of immunization;

"veterinary surgeon" means any person registered as such under the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act 16 of 1933).

CHAPTER 2

HEALTH MATTERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY COUNCIL

2. Establishment of Health Matters Advisory Committee. - There is hereby established a committee, to be known as the Health Matters Advisory Committee, which shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred or imposed upon it by this Act.

3. Functions of the committee. - (1) The functions of the committee shall be -

(a) to investigate, consider and make recommendations to the Minister in regard to any matter referred to in section 12; and

(b) to perform any other function entrusted to it by the Minister.

(2) The committee may at its discretion, in regard to any matter falling within the scope of its functions, consult any person, body or authority and may take evidence from or hear representations by any such person, body or authority.

4. Constitution of committee. - (1) The committee shall consist of the following members, namely -

(a) the Director-General, who shall be chairman of the committee;

(b) the officer holding for the time being the post of Director of Hospital Services in the Department;

(c) two officers each holding a post of Director in the Department and who shall be designated by the Minister;

(d) two medical practitioners appointed by the Minister of whom -

(i) one shall be a Chief Health Officer or a medical officer of health and who shall represent the interests of the residents of the urban areas; and

(ii) the other shall be a Chief Health Officer and who shall represent the interests of the residents of the rural areas.

(2) For each member of the committee contemplated in subsection (1)(d) there shall be an alternate member appointed in the same manner as such member of the committee, and a member of the committee referred to in subsection (1)(b), or (c) may with the consent of the Minister designate a person in the service of the State in the Department to act in his stead as an alternate member of the committee, and any alternate member so appointed or designated may attend, and take part in the proceedings at, any meeting of the committee whenever the member of whom he is the alternate is absent from such meeting.

(3) The members of the committee shall, at the first meeting of the committee and thereafter as the occasion arises, elect from amongst their number a vice-chairman of the committee and the vice-chairman shall hold office for such period as the committee may from time to time determine.

(4) The vice-chairman of the committee shall act as chairman during the absence of the chairman and shall, while so acting, have all the powers and perform all the functions of the chairman.

5. Period of office and allowances of members of the committee. - (1) The members of the committee designated and appointed in terms of paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 4(1) shall, subject to the provision of subsection (2), hold office for a period of three years but shall be eligible for redesignation or reappointment, as the case may be.

(2) (a) A member referred to in subsection (1) shall vacate his office if he ceases to hold the post which qualifies him for membership of the committee.

(b) The Minister may at any time terminate the appointment of any member of the committee if, in his opinion, good cause exists therefor.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(3) If the office of any member of the committee appointed in terms of paragraph (d) of section 4(1) becomes vacant before the expiration of his period of office, the Minister shall appoint another qualified medical practitioner, subject to the provision of the applicable paragraph, to hold office for the unexpired portion of the period for which his predecessor was appointed.

(4) A member of the committee, other than a member in the full-time service of the State, shall, while he is engaged on the business of the committee, be paid such travelling and subsistence allowances as the Minister may determine with the concurrence of the Treasury.

6. Appointment of sub-committees. - (1) The committee shall appoint separate sub-committees, consisting of a number of members of the committee and persons who are not such members, or of such persons only, determined by the Minister, to inquire into and to advise the committee on, respectively, personnel, dental and pharmaceutical matters, as well as matters pertaining to buildings for health services, in so far as those matters fall within the scope of the committee's functions.

(2) The committee may, within the approval of the Minister, appoint such other sub-committees as it may deem necessary, consisting of the number of members of the committee and persons who are not such members, or of such persons only, determined by the committee, to inquire into and to report to it on any matter falling within the scope of the committee's functions, including professional matters relating to the medical or the nursing profession.

(3) A member of a sub-committee appointed in terms of subsection (1) or (2), excluding a member in the full-time service of the State, shall, while he is engaged on the business of that sub-committee, be paid such travelling and subsistence allowances as the Minister, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may determine.

(4) The provisions of section 3(2) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any subcommittee appointed in terms of this section.

7. Meetings of committee and quorum. - (1) The first meeting of the committee shall be held at a time and place determined by the Minister, and subsequent meetings shall be held at least twice in every year at a time and place determined by the chairman.

(2) The quorum of any meeting of the committee shall be the majority of the members of the committee as at the date of that meeting.

8. Interim vacancy or irregular appointment not to invalidate act or decision by majority of committee. - No decision taken by the committee or act performed under the authority of the committee shall be invalid by reason only of an interim vacancy on the committee or of the fact that a person who was not entitled to sit as a member of the committee sat as a member at the time when the decision was taken or the act was authorized, if the decision was taken or the act was authorized by the requisite majority of the members of the committee who were present at the time and entitled to sit as members.

9. Designation of secretary of committee. - The Minister shall designate an officer of the Department to act as secretary of the committee.

10. Establishment of National Health Policy Council. - There is hereby established a council to be known as the National Health Policy Council, which shall ensure that the several authorities which render health services in Ciskei shall take all such measures as they may take in terms of this Act and any other applicable law to promote the health of the inhabitants of Ciskei, and which shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act.

11. Constitution of council. - (1) The council consists of the following members, namely -

(a) The Minister who shall be chairman of the council; and

(b) Two medical practitioners who shall be appointed by the Minister from among the members of the Ciskeian Medical Council and who shall hold office at his pleasure.

(2) The secretarial work incidental to the carrying out by the council of its functions shall be performed by the Department.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

12. Functions of the council. - (1) The functions of the council shall be to consider any recommendation made by the committee to the Minister in terms of section 3 in regard to -

- (a) the formulation of a national policy in regard to the rendering of health services by the Department and by local authorities;
- (b) the co-ordination by, and the allocation to the Department and local authorities of duties in regard to the following health services, namely -
 - (i) the promotion of the health of persons, individually and generally;
 - (ii) the provision of facilities for the detection, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of medical conditions;
 - (iii) the application of measures of a medical nature to habilitate or to rehabilitate any person incapacitated by a medical condition;
 - (iv) the application of measures to provide health services to the needy;
- (c) the efficient co-ordination of health services rendered by the Department and local authorities;
- (d) the co-ordination, subject to the provisions of the Dental Technicians Act, 1979, the Nursing Act, 1984 and the Health Professions and Related Health Practices Act, 1984, of the provision of facilities for the training of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, dental technicians and persons in the related health practices;
- (e) any other matter relating to health services.

13. Decision recommendation. - (1) After consideration by the council of any recommendation referred to it in section 12, the Minister shall make a decision on the recommendation at such time as he may deem appropriate and any decision so made by the Minister shall be final.

(2) Any decision made by the Minister in terms of subsection (1) shall be made known and shall be put into operation in such manner as the Minister may determine.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

14. Functions of the Department. - (1) In addition to the functions entrusted to the Department by any other law, the functions of the Department shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be -

- (a) with due regard to health services rendered by local authorities, to co-ordinate health services rendered by the Department and to provide such additional services as may be necessary to establish a comprehensive health service for the population of Ciskei;
- (b) to take steps to establish a national health laboratory service;
- (c) to take steps for the promotion of a safe and healthy environment;
- (d) with due regard to the provisions of the South African Medical Research Council Act, 1969 (Act 19 of 1969), to the extent to which such Act continues to apply in Ciskei, to provide facilities for, and to undertake research in connection with any matter falling within the scope of the Department's functions in terms of this Act;
- (e) to promote family planning;
- (f) to provide services in connection with the procurement or evaluation of evidence of a medical nature with a view to legal proceedings;
- (g) to provide services in connection with the procurement and evaluation of reports or statistical returns relating to the health of the inhabitants of Ciskei;
- (h) to provide facilities to enable every child born in Ciskei to receive vaccination against such communicable diseases as the Minister may determine by notice in the *Gazette* under section 29(1)(j);
- (i) to provide hospital facilities and services;
- (j) to provide ambulance services, with due regard to similar services provided by local authorities, and to co-ordinate such services;
- (k) to provide facilities for the treatment of patients suffering from acute mental illness;
- (l) to provide facilities for the treatment of outpatients in hospitals or in other places where patients are treated for a period of less than twenty-four hours;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(m) to provide and maintain maternity homes and services;
(n) to provide personal health services, either on its own or, in the implementation of a decision made by the Minister in terms of section 13, in co-operation with any local authority;

(o) to provide for the medical rehabilitation of patients by the provision of such prostheses and appliances as may reasonably enable the patient to attain as productive and normal a life as possible;

(p) to establish and maintain, subject to the provisions of section 41 and on such conditions as the Minister may determine, a college of nursing or any other institution for the training of persons for service in the Department or any other organizations which are registered in terms of the Nursing Act, 1984; and

(q) to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Minister.

(2) The Minister may delegate any of the functions of the Department referred to in this section, excluding any function referred to in subsection (1)(a), to a local authority, subject to any regulations which he is hereby authorized to make with regard to the procedure to be adopted, the conditions to be complied with or any other matter, to ensure the proper discharge of any function so delegated, and the Minister shall refund to the local authority concerned such amount in respect of expenditure incurred by the said local authority in performing such function, as the Minister may determine with the concurrence of the Treasury.

15. Powers of the Director-General in case of default by local authority. - (1) Whenever the Minister is of the opinion that the health of any person within or outside the district of a local authority is being endangered by any state of affairs created by the failure or refusal of that local authority to exercise any power or to perform any duty conferred or imposed upon it or by or under any law, the Minister may, by written notice call upon the local authority concerned forthwith to exercise such power or to perform such duty and, if the local authority fails to comply with the notice, the Director-General may exercise such power or, as the case may be, perform such duty and may authorize any person to take all necessary steps for that purpose as if he were the local authority.

(2) The Director-General shall, for any of the purposes referred to in this section, have all the rights and powers of the local authority which so failed to comply with the notice referred to in subsection (1).

(3) Any expenditure incurred by the Director-General in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty by virtue of the provisions of subsection (1) may be recovered by the State -

(a) by legal proceedings in any competent court against the local authority concerned;

(b) by deduction from any subsidy, refund, grant or other moneys payable out of the Ciskeian Revenue Fund to the local authority concerned, and a certificate by the Director-General, as to the amount due by a local authority under this section, shall be evidence of such amount.

(4) Where any amount due by a local authority under this section is recovered under subsection (3)(b), the local authority may appeal against such recovery to the Minister and the Minister's decision shall be final.

CHAPTER 4

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

16. Duties and powers of local authority. - (1) Every local authority shall take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures -

(a) to maintain its district at all times in a hygienic and clean condition;

(b) to prevent the occurrence within its district of -

(i) any nuisance;

(ii) any unhygienic condition;

(iii) any offensive condition;

(iv) any other condition which will or could be harmful or dangerous to the health of any person within its district or the district of any other local authority;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

or where a nuisance or condition referred to in subparagraphs (i) to (iv) inclusive, has so occurred, to enable or cause to be abated such nuisance or to remedy or cause to be remedied such condition, as the case may be;

(c) to prevent the pollution of any water intended for the use of the inhabitants of its district, irrespective of whether such water is obtained from sources within or outside its district, or to purify such water which has become so polluted;

(d) to render in its district, subject to the provisions of this Act or any other law, services approved by the Minister for —

- (i) the prevention of communicable diseases;
- (ii) the promotion of the health of persons; and
- (iii) the rehabilitation in the community of persons cured of any medical condition,

and to co-ordinate such services with due regard to similar services rendered by the Department.

(2) If the Minister, after consultation with a local authority, is satisfied that such local authority is able to perform any function of the Department referred to in section 14, the Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, direct such local authority to perform such function.

(3) The Minister may, if requested thereto by any local authority, delegate any of the functions of the Department referred to in section 14, excluding any function referred to in section 14(1)(a), to such local authority, subject to any regulations which he is hereby authorized to make with regard to the procedure to be adopted, the conditions to be complied with or any other matter, to ensure the proper discharge of any function so delegated.

(4) The Minister shall, in respect of expenditure incurred by a local authority in performing any function of the Department by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) or (3), refund to such local authority such amount as the Minister may determine with the concurrence of the Treasury.

(5) (a) Whenever any local authority is, in the opinion of the Minister, unable owing to lack of resources to exercise any of its powers or to perform any of its duties in terms of this section, the Minister may by notice in writing addressed to such local authority relieve it, during a period stated in such notice, of the exercise of such power or the performance of such duty as he may specify in such notice, whereupon the Director-General may, during the said period, exercise the power or perform the duty of which such local authority has so been relieved and may authorize any person to take all necessary steps for that purpose as if he were the local authority.

(b) The Minister may authorize the Director-General to recover from a local authority, in respect of expenditure incurred by the Director-General in the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty of which such local authority had been relieved in terms of paragraph (a), such part of the costs (but not exceeding thirty-three and one third per cent thereof) which would have been borne by such local authority if that power had been exercised or that duty had been performed by it, as the Minister may consider should reasonably be contributed by such local authority towards such expenditure.

(c) Any amount recoverable from a local authority under paragraph (b) may be recovered in the manner contemplated in section 15(3) and the Minister's authorization to recover such amount shall be conclusive proof that it is due.

(6) (a) Two or more local authorities may, with the approval of the Minister, co-operate in exercising any of their powers or performing any of their duties mentioned in subsection (1).

(b) If the Minister is of the opinion that it will be in the best interests of the inhabitants of their respective districts for two or more local authorities to co-operate in exercising any of their powers or performing any of their duties mentioned in subsection (1), the Minister may, after consultation with such local authorities and the Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, by written notice call upon such local authorities to co-operate in exercising such powers or performing such duties as he may specify in such notice and, when so called upon, the local authorities concerned shall, subject to such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon them and approved by the Minister, co-operate in accordance with the requirements of such notice.

(c) Where any dispute arises between local authorities with regard to the exercise of their powers or the performance of their duties in terms of the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b), the matter shall be referred to the Minister and the decision of the Minister with regard to the matter shall be final.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(7) A local authority may, through any of its officers appointed under this Act or through any person generally or specially authorized in writing by its chief administrative officer, prosecute for any contravention of or failure to comply with any provision of this Act if the offence is alleged to have been committed within the district of that local authority or is alleged to affect that district.

(8) Any fine recovered or bail estreated in connection with any offence referred to in subsection (7) shall be paid to the local authority concerned:

(9) The Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure may, at the request of the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, amend any by-law relating to any matter referred to in section 16(1) made by a local authority.

17. Powers of local authority outside its district. - Nothing in any law governing any local authority contained shall be construed as prohibiting such local authority from exercising any power or performing any duty under this Act by reason only that in exercising such power or performing such duty it is required to do some act or thing or incur expenditure outside its district:

18. Appointment by local authorities of medical officers of health and regional medical officers of health. - (1) A local authority may, and when required by the Minister to do so shall, appoint a medical practitioner as medical officer of health of its district and, if circumstances so require, may appoint a medical practitioner to assist such medical officer of health in the performance of his duties.

(2) Two or more local authorities may, and when required by the Minister to do so shall, appoint a medical practitioner to be full-time regional medical officer of health for the area comprising their districts.

(3) An appointment under subsection (1) or (2) shall be subject to the approval of the Director-General, and, when such an appointment is made, preference shall be given, apart from special circumstances in any particular case, to a medical practitioner who possesses a degree or diploma in the sphere of community health which is registrable under subsection (1) of section 35 of the Health Professions and Related Health Practices Act, 1984.

(4) (a) If a local authority does not appoint or is not required to appoint a medical officer of health under this section, such medical practitioner as the Minister may appoint shall for the purposes of this Act be the medical officer of health for the district of that local authority, and such medical practitioner shall be responsible to, and shall be paid by the local authority in accordance with regulations made in that connection by the Minister.

(b) If the office of medical officer of health or regional medical officer of health becomes vacant and the local authority concerned is unable to make a suitable appointment to fill the vacancy, such local authority may appoint, to act as medical officer of health for its district until such vacancy is filled -

- (i) the medical officer of health in the service of the local authority of a district adjacent to its own; or
- (ii) any other medical practitioner.

(5) (a) Subject to any applicable pensions' law, no medical officer of health, regional medical officer of health or medical practitioner appointed in terms of subsection (1) to assist a medical officer of health in the performance of his duties, whether appointed before or after the commencement of this Act shall, without his own consent, be removed from his office or have his salary or allowances reduced, unless the Minister has approved thereof: Provided that a local authority may, on the ground of serious incapacity, neglect or misconduct, suspend any such medical officer of health, regional medical officer of health or medical practitioner from the duties of his office and suspend the payment of his salary and allowances pending the approval of the Minister of his dismissal and, in the event of such approval being given, the medical officer of health, regional medical officer of health or medical practitioner concerned shall be deemed to have been removed from office with effect from the date of his suspension.

(b) Before making a decision with regard to the removal from his office or the reduction of the salary or allowances of a medical officer of health, regional medical officer of health or medical practitioner referred to in paragraph (a), the Minister shall afford the medical officer of health, regional medical officer of health or medical practitioner concerned an opportunity to make such representations to him, if any, with regard to such removal or reduction, as the medical officer of health, regional medical officer of health or medical practitioner may wish to make.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(6) If any dispute arises between local authorities in connection with the appointment, duties or remuneration of a regional medical officer of health or in connection with any other matter concerning him, the matter shall be referred to the Minister and the Minister's decision shall be final.

19. Duties medical officers of health and regional medical officers of health. - (1) A medical officer of health or a regional medical officer of health appointed under section 18 or section 21 shall -

(a) at all times keep himself properly informed on the health of inhabitants of the district for which he has been appointed and on health conditions in such district, and make such inspections and inquiries as may be necessary for this purpose and report to the local authority concerned on any matter relating thereto which in his opinion should receive the consideration of such local authority;

(b) furnish the Director-General with quarterly reports and an annual report on the health of the inhabitants of the district for which has been appointed and on health conditions therein, and furnish the local authority concerned with copies of the said reports;

(c) furnish such special report on any matter relating to the health of the inhabitants of the district in question and to health conditions therein, and carry out such duties relating thereto, in accordance with the terms of his appointment, as the local authority may from time to time require; and

(d) institute inquiries into, and report to the Director-General on, the proposed utilization of any area within such district for residential or industrial purposes or the proposed extension of such area so utilized in so far as such utilization or extension can affect the health of the inhabitants of such area or any area adjacent thereto.

20. Appointment by local authority of health inspectors and other qualified persons. -

(1) A local authority may, and when required by the Minister to do so shall, appoint one or more health inspectors, one or more persons registered under the Nursing Act, 1984 and one or more other persons possessing such qualifications as the Minister may determine by notice in the *Gazette* to assist in safeguarding the health of the inhabitants of its district and in carrying out the provisions of this Act therein.

(2) The provisions of subsection (5) of section 18 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of any health inspector or other person appointed under subsection (1) by a local authority.

(3) The medical officer of health, or as the case may be the regional medical officer of health in the service of a local authority, shall supervise the activities of any health inspector or other person appointed under subsection (1) by such local authority.

21. Minister may appoint medical officer of health, regional medical officer of health, health inspector or other person. - (1) If any authority fails to appoint a medical officer of health or a regional medical officer of health or a health inspector or a person registered under the Nursing Act, 1984 or a person possessing such qualifications as the Minister may determine by notice in the *Gazette*, as the case may be, within three months after having been required by the Minister to do so, the Minister may -

(a) appoint any such officer, inspector or person to act within the district of such local authority; and

(b) determine the duties of such officer, inspector or person and the remuneration to be paid to him by the local authority concerned;

Provided that such appointment shall cease when a medical officer of health or a regional medical officer of health or a health inspector or a person registered under the Nursing Act, 1984 or a person possessing such qualifications as the Minister may determine by notice in the *Gazette*, as the case may be, is appointed by the local authority concerned.

(2) If the local authority fails to pay the remuneration of any officer, inspector or person appointed under subsection (1), remuneration shall be paid out of the Ciskeian Revenue Fund, whereupon the provisions of section 15(3) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply with reference to the recovery of such remuneration.

22. Financial aid to local authorities. - (1) The Minister may with the concurrence of the Treasury pay subsidies to local authorities out of moneys appropriated by the National Assembly for that purpose.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(2) A subsidy paid under subsection (1) shall be subject to the prescribed conditions and to such further conditions as may be determined by the Minister in the case of the subsidy in question.

23. Procedure in respect of conditions requiring immediate remedying. - (1) Where in the opinion of a local authority a condition has arisen in its district which is of such a nature as to be offensive or a danger to health unless immediately remedied and to which the provisions of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act 45 of 1965) are not applicable, it may serve a written notice on the person responsible for such condition having arisen or on the occupier or owner of the dwelling in which or premises on which such condition exists, calling upon him to remedy the condition within such period as may be specified in such notice.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any such notice shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) If the person on whom notice is served under subsection (1) fails to comply therewith, the local authority may enter the dwelling or premises in question and take all such steps as may be necessary to remedy the condition and may recover the cost of so doing from the person on whom the notice was served or from the owner-occupier of the dwelling or premises in question.

(4) Where any such notice has been served on the owner, the said costs, together with interest thereon calculated at a rate of interest determined by the Treasury with effect from the date on which such costs were incurred, shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained, form a first charge against the land on which such dwelling is or premises are situated and rank in priority to all debts whatsoever, other than costs referred to in section 89 of the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act 24 of 1936).

24. Local authorities to transmit returns of notifications. - Every local authority shall, at the end of each week, transmit to the Director-General in the prescribed manner particulars of all cases of notifiable medical conditions notified to it during the week and all information which it may possess as to any outbreak or prevalence or absence of any communicable disease within its district, and shall furnish the Director-General with such further information relating to any notifiable medical condition in respect whereof particulars were transmitted in terms of this section as the Director-General may require.

25. Minister may require local authority to furnish reports and returns. - (1) (a) The Minister may -

(i) require the local authority, at any time or at stated intervals, to furnish him with a report or a statistical return relating to the health of the inhabitants of its district or any part thereof, or to hygiene conditions therein or on any premises situated therein;

(ii) prescribe the form of any such report or return;

(iii) at any time require any local authority to furnish him with a report submitted to such local authority by any person regarding any matter relating to the health of the inhabitants of its district or any part thereof or any premises situated therein, or to furnish him with particulars or a copy of any such report.

(b) A local authority shall furnish the Minister with a copy of any report referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) which relates to the health of persons outside its district, or to any matter affecting or likely to affect the health of the inhabitants of Ciskei or any part thereof, or to any communicable disease.

(2) The Minister may communicate any information furnished to him under subsection (1) to any department of State or to any public body or to any official of such department where, in the opinion of the Minister, such information is reasonably required by such department, body or official for the effective performance of any function.

26. Director-General to be local authority in area where there is no local authority. -

(1) In respect of any area where there is no municipality or like institution which is a local authority, the Director-General shall, until a local authority is established for that area, be deemed to be the local authority for the purposes of this Act: Provided that the Director-General shall not be obliged to provide in or in respect of such area any rubbish removal, night-soil removal or sewerage service or a service for the supply of pure water or to establish in or in respect of such area works for the purification, processing or disposal of rubbish, night-soil, sewerage or other solid or liquid waste or any works for the purification of water.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Director-General and in consultation with any competent person, by notice in the *Gazette* declare that such person shall for the purposes of this Act (excluding such provision or provisions as may be specified in the notice) be the local authority in respect of an area referred to in subsection (1) and specified in the notice.

(3) A notice under subsection (2) may at any time be withdrawn or amended by the Minister by like notice.

27. Delegation or transfer of powers and duties of local authority. - (1) Where a local authority deems it necessary for the proper performance of any function under this Act, it may in writing authorize a committee of its members or its medical officer of health or any other of its officers to perform such function on its behalf.

(2) (a) Whenever the Minister is satisfied that any power conferred or any duty imposed upon any local authority under this Act should be transferred to any other local authority, he may, after consultation with the local authorities concerned and with the Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, by notice published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in the districts concerned, transfer such power or such duty to such other local authority and the Minister may in like manner revoke or modify any such notice.

(b) If, after the date of any such transfer, any other local authority is established in the place of the local authority which has by such transfer been relieved of any power or duty (whether or not such first-mentioned local authority is established in respect of the same area) or the district of such last-mentioned local authority is altered, the said transfer shall be deemed to be a transfer from such first-mentioned local authority or, as the case may be, in respect of such altered district.

(3) Any local authority, which has under subsection (2) been relieved of any power or duty, shall pay to the local authority to which that power or duty has been transferred such percentage of the annual expenditure incurred in the exercise of that power or the performance of that duty as may be agreed upon by such local authorities or as may, in the absence of agreement within a time reasonable in the circumstances, be determined by the Minister after consultation with the Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure.

CHAPTER 5

REGULATIONS

28. Regulations relating to notifiable medical conditions. - The Minister may make regulations relating to the notification by medical practitioners or other categories of persons of cases of notifiable medical conditions, including the circumstances under which and the manner in which and the person or authority to whom such notifications shall be made, the records to be kept by local authorities of such notifications and the transmission by local authorities of such notifications to the Director-General.

29. Regulations relating to communicable diseases. - (1) The Minister may make regulations relating to -

(a) the closing of any teaching institution or any place of public entertainment for the purpose of preventing the spread of any communicable disease and the regulation or restriction of the attendance by any person at any teaching institution;

(b) the duties of parents or guardians of scholars and students who are suffering or have suffered from, or have been exposed to infection with, any communicable disease and of persons in charge of teaching institutions, in respect of such scholars or students;

(c) the imposition and enforcement of quarantine in respect of, or the subjection to medical observation, examination or surveillance of, persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from any communicable disease, where such persons are not removed to hospital or place of isolation, the premises on which such persons are accommodated, the persons in charge of or attending such first-mentioned persons, and other persons living on or visiting such premises or who may otherwise have been exposed to infection with such disease;

(d) the conveyance by rail or otherwise of persons suffering from, or of the bodies of persons who died of, any communicable disease;

(e) the measures which shall be taken at inland borders, ports or airports with a view to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases into Ciskei or the export or removal of any substance or thing likely to introduce any communicable disease into any area outside Ciskei;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(f) the prevention of the transmission from any vertebrate or invertebrate animal, animal carcase, animal product, animal parasite, plant parasite to human beings, of any communicable disease;

(g) the prevention of the spread of and the eradication of malaria, the extermination of mosquitoes and the removal or remedying of conditions permitting or favouring the prevalence or increase of mosquitoes;

(h) the prevention of the transmission of any communicable disease by flies or other insects, the extermination of flies or other insects and the removal or remedying of conditions permitting or favouring the prevalence or increase of flies or other insects;

(i) the extermination of rodents and other vermin and the removal or remedying of conditions permitting or favouring the prevalence or increase thereof, and the disposal of the carcasses of rodents and other animals suspected to have died of a communicable disease;

(j) the compulsory immunization of persons against communicable diseases and any matter incidental to such immunization;

(k) the prevention of the development of any communicable disease in any vertebrate or invertebrate animal, animal product, animal parasite or plant parasite;

(l) the prevention of the development and spread of any communicable disease as a result of the carrying on of any business trade or occupation;

(m) the prevention of the transmission of any communicable disease by persons who, although not suffering from such disease are carriers of, and likely to cause the spread of infection with, such disease, the keeping under medical surveillance and the restriction of the movements of such persons;

(n) the disposal of any refuse, waste matter or any other matter or thing which is in such condition that it is likely to cause the development of a communicable disease;

(o) the provision of equipment for disinfecting, and the disinfection of, any premises or thing which is or is believed to be in such condition that it will cause the development of a communicable disease and, where disinfection of such thing is impossible, the destruction thereof;

(p) the inspection of premises or articles with a view to ascertaining the existence or otherwise of insanitary or other conditions likely to favour the spread, or to impede the eradication, of any communicable disease and, where such conditions exist, the remedying thereof;

(q) the evaluation, closing, alteration, demolition or destruction of any premises the occupation or use of which is considered likely to favour the spread, or to impede the eradication, of any communicable disease, the circumstances in which compensation may be paid in respect of any premises so demolished or destroyed and the manner of fixing such compensation;

(r) the compulsory medical examination of persons suffering or believed to be suffering from any communicable disease specified in such regulations and the compulsory hospitalization and treatment of such persons;

(s) the compulsory removal, cleansing and disinfecting of persons infected with fleas, lice or other similar external parasites;

(t) the control, restriction or prohibition of the use of any premises for a funeral undertaker's business and the measures to be taken in carrying on such business to prevent the spread of communicable diseases;

(u) the control or the closing of any place used for public receptions, recreation or amusement and the regulation, restriction or prohibition of the holding of or attendance at any meeting, reception or other public gathering, with a view to preventing the spread of or to controlling or restricting any communicable disease, and, generally, relating to the measures which shall be taken with a view to preventing the occurrence or the spread of communicable diseases, or to controlling or restricting such diseases.

(2) The Minister may, at the request of a local authority, make regulations relating to the compulsory notification of births to that local authority.

30. Regulations relating to conditions dangerous to health. - (1) The Minister may make regulations relating to -

(a) the regulation, restriction or prohibition of any trade or occupation entailing a special danger to health and to the measures to be taken with a view to preventing or restricting such danger;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(b) the manufacture of rag flock, the trade in rags, bones and in second-hand clothing, bedding or any similar second-hand article, and the disinfection of any such article before its importation, removal, sale, exposure for sale or use in any manufacturing process;

(c) the keeping, use, conveyance, or import into or export from Ciskei of cultures or preparations of micro-organisms or other material capable of causing disease in human beings;

(d) the prevention and remedying of over-crowded, dirty, unsanitary or verminous conditions in any dwelling or other building;

(e) the regulation, restriction or prohibition or the conveyance of merchandise or any other thing into, out of, or within any area specified or defined in such regulations;

(f) the standards and requirements to which cemeteries or graves in cemeteries shall conform and the regulation, control or prohibition of the establishment of cemeteries in the vicinity of other planned or existing premises or of natural resources;

(g) the storage, removal, transport or burial of dead bodies;

(h) the control, restriction or prohibition of the erection of new buildings, and to the provision of sewerage and drainage systems for buildings, the siting, construction and repair of buildings, and the provision of water, washing and sanitary conveniences, lighting and ventilation in buildings;

(i) the control, restriction or prohibition of the establishment and running of caravan parks, camping sites and holiday resorts, and to the provision of sewerage and drainage systems for, water, washing and sanitary conveniences at, and the prevention of over-crowding of, such caravan parks, camping sites and holiday resorts;

(j) the approval, regulation, restriction or prohibition of the use of any place for public gatherings, and to the standards which shall be conformed to in respect of the provision of water and washing and sanitary conveniences, and the serving of food and disposal of waste at, and the provision of sewerage and drainage systems for, such place and such other measures as may be necessary in order to prevent the development at such place of conditions dangerous or detrimental to health;

(k) the provision of shelter, water, washing and sanitary conveniences at specified bus stops;

(l) the control, restriction or prohibition of the building of swimming baths for public use, and to the registration of such swimming baths, the standards which shall be conformed to in respect of the provision at such swimming baths of washing and sanitary conveniences, the purification of swimming bath water, the purifying agents which may be added to swimming bath water, and such other measures as may be necessary in order to prevent the development at such swimming baths of conditions dangerous or detrimental to health;

(m) the periodical cleansing of premises, the removal from premises of rubbish, waste or spillage, the evacuation of any premises on which a condition exists which constitutes a danger to health, the prohibition of entrance upon such premises and the remedying of such condition;

(n) the inspection of buildings, caravan parks, camping sites, holiday resorts, places used for public gatherings, swimming baths and premises, with a view to ascertaining the existence or otherwise of conditions likely to be dangerous or detrimental to health and the steps which may be taken by inspectors to ensure that such buildings, caravan parks, camping sites, holiday resorts, places, swimming baths or premises are kept clean and free of such conditions, and, generally, relating to the measures which shall be taken with a view to preventing the occurrence of any condition which is likely to constitute a danger to health, or to remedying or removing any such condition.

31. Regulations relating to food and milk. - (1) The Minister may make regulations relating to -

(a) the control, restriction or prohibition of the use of any premises for purposes connected with the handling, processing, production, manufacturing, packing, storing, preparing, displaying, sale or serving of food, and to the provision of a sewerage and drainage system for, and water, washing and sanitary conveniences, lighting and ventilation at, such premises;

(b) the structural requirements to which any building on such premises shall conform and the material which shall be used in the construction thereof;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(c) the standards and requirements to which apparatus, equipment, storing spaces and working surfaces and places employed in connection with the handling of food, and the cleansing of the aforementioned facilities, the manner of transport of various foodstuffs, the holders in which food is stored, processed, displayed or transported and the clothing worn by the persons handling food, shall conform;

(d) the regulation, control, restriction or prohibition of the use of food-selling automatons, and the requirements to which the place shall conform where food intended for sale in such automatons is prepared, the manner of identification by dating of such food, the manner of transport of food to such automatons, the replenishing of food in such automatons, the material which shall be used for the packing of food intended for sale in such automatons, the manner of storing food so packaged, the protection against pollution and decay of food in such automatons and the siting of such automatons;

(e) the examination of, and the control and supervision of the manufacture, preparation, storage, keeping and dispatch of, any article of food intended for sale in or export from Ciskei, and the prohibition of the manufacture, preparation, storage, keeping, dispatch, or sale in or export or removal from Ciskei of any article of food which is, or contains an ingredient which is, diseased or unsound or unfit for human consumption, or which has been exposed to any infection or contamination;

(f) the conditions subject to which any article of food referred to in subsection (4) may be sold;

(g) the prohibition of the importation or introduction into Ciskei of any article of food which is not clean, sound and free from decay or any infection or contamination, and the seizure and disposal by destruction or otherwise, of any such article of food so imported;

(h) the preparation, manufacture, importation, storage or sale of or trade in articles of food which are packed in airtight containers or otherwise preserved, and the marking of any such article of food with the date of manufacture or preparation thereof;

(i) the taking and examination or analysis of samples of milk, dairy products, meat or other articles of food and the removal or detention, pending examination or analysis, of animals or articles of food which are suspected of being diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, and the seizure and destruction or treatment or disposal, so as to prevent danger to health, of any such article of food which is found to be unwholesome, unsound, infected or contaminated, and diseased animals sold or intended or offered or exposed for sale for human consumption;

(j) the fixing of standards of purity for milk, the warning to be given to any dairyman or purveyor of milk that any milk sold, kept, dispatched or exposed for sale by him has been found to be below any such standard, and the issue of orders prohibiting the sale or the keeping or exposure for sale of milk from a particular cow, or requiring the closing of any dairy, milking shed or milk shop, the milk of which is found, after analysis and official warning, to be below any such standard;

(k) the conveyance and distribution of milk and the labelling or marking of receptacles used for the conveyance of milk;

(l) the veterinary inspection of dairy-cattle, the sampling and bacteriological examination of milk and dairy produce and the prevention of the sale, keeping, dispatch, or exposure for sale, of tuberculous milk or tuberculous dairy produce, or of the milk, or dairy produce made from the milk, of any cow which has given tuberculous milk, or which is or appears to be suffering from tuberculosis, or from indurated udder or any chronic disease of the udder;

(m) the duties of dairymen and purveyors of milk in connection with the occurrence of any communicable disease amongst persons residing or employed in or about their premises and the furnishing by them of the names and addresses of their customers, and of cowherds in connection with the reporting of the occurrence, in animals on the premises or any dairy cattle, of communicable disease or of any disease of the udder;

(n) the inspection of dairy-cattle, animals intended for human consumption, dairies, milking sheds, milk shops and milk vessels, and of factories, stores, shops and other places where any article of food is handled, processed, manufactured, prepared, kept, packed, displayed, sold or served;

(o) the medical examination of persons who handle food, milk or dairy produce, in order to identify such persons who are carriers of disease or are suffering from any communicable disease specified in such regulations, and the restriction or prohibition of the handling of food, milk or dairy produce by persons so identified as carriers of disease or as suffering from such a communicable disease; and

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(p) the fees which may be levied in respect of any inspection or medical examination performed in terms of the provisions of any regulation made under this subsection.

(2) Different regulations may be made under subsection (1) in respect of different classes of premises, equipment and vehicles used in conveying food, milk or dairy produce and in respect of different categories of persons handling food, milk or dairy produce.

(3) Regulations made under paragraph (i) of subsection (1) may empower any medical officer of health, health inspector, medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon to seize, detain, or destroy any diseased, unsound or unwholesome article of food or diseased animal, but shall not confer on any other person any power beyond that of detention of such examination by a medical officer of health, health inspector, medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon.

(4) Regulations made under subsection (1) shall also apply, in so far as they can be applied, in respect of the quality, ingredients, preparation, manufacture, packing, conveying and storing of any article of food prepared or manufactured in a private dwelling for the purpose of sale to the public.

32. Regulations relating to mollusc farming, fish farming and intensive animal-feeding systems. - The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and the Minister of Works, make regulations relating to -

(a) the regulation, control, restriction or prohibition of the supply for human consumption of molluscs or fish originating from mollusc nurseries, fish breeding stations or fish farms;

(b) the purity, chemical composition and source of, and the addition of substances to, water used in the cultivation or breeding of molluscs or fish intended for human consumption, and the location of mollusc nurseries or fish breeding stations or fish farms;

(c) the regulation, control, restriction or prohibition of the cultivation, breeding, storage or transport of molluscs or fish cultivated or bred for the purposes of human consumption; and

(d) the regulation, control, restriction or prohibition of intensive animal-feeding systems, and to the registration of such systems, the requirements in regard to the manner of application for such registration, the submission of terrain, building and site plans for such systems, the materials which shall be used in the construction of such systems, the construction and ventilation of such systems, the provision of sewerage and drainage systems for and water washing and sanitary conveniences for workers at such systems, the prevention of overcrowding of such systems, or any other matter deemed necessary, with which any such feeding system shall comply for the purposes of registration, and the circumstances under any such registration may be cancelled or suspended.

33. Regulations relating to edible products originating from polluted water. - The Minister may make regulations relating to the regulation, control, restriction or prohibition of the catching or gathering, for human consumption, of any fish, molluscs, crustaceans, plants or other products in or on any part of the sea or the seashore or any natural water source or any storage dam which on account of pollution or the danger of pollution entails or may entail a danger to health and which is mentioned in such regulations, and the supply for human consumption of fish, molluscs, crustaceans, plants or other products originating from any part of the sea or the seashore or any such water source or storage dam.

34. Regulations relating to water intended for human use and food processing. - The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister of Works and, in the case of paragraph (m) also in consultation with the Treasury, make, in respect of water intended for human use or food processing, regulations relating to -

(a) the regulation, control, restriction or prohibition of the provision of such water originating from any source specified in such regulations or of the blending of such water originating from different sources specified in such regulations;

(b) the requirements in regard to purity, chemical composition and quality with which such water shall comply and the regulation and control of the provision of such water;

(c) the application of water purification or treatment processes and methods and of the addition of any substances to such water for the purpose of its purification or with a view to the promotion of health and to the furnishing of information relating to such substances;

(d) the regulation, control, approval, restriction or prohibition of methods of disposal of sludge or other waste products of water purification or water treatment;

(e) the taking of water or sludge samples, the analysing of samples so taken and the fees payable in respect of such analysis;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(f) the reporting of the pollution or suspected pollution of such water; and generally relating to the measures which shall be taken with a view to preventing the pollution of water intended for human consumption for drinking or domestic purposes or for food processing or to purifying such water which has been so polluted.

35. Regulations relating to rubbish, night-soil sewage or other waste and reclaimed products. - (1) The Minister may, in consultation with the Minister of Works, make regulations relating to the regulation, control, restriction or prohibition of, or providing for, any or all of the following matters, or any other matter deemed necessary, in respect of rubbish, night-soil, sewage or other waste originating from residential, industrial or commercial premises or any other premises namely -

(a) night-soil removal, rubbish removal, sewerage, sewage purification works, the treatment, purification or disposal of night-soil, rubbish, sewage, or other solid or liquid waste, the systems, methods or processes applied in such treatment, purification or disposal, the reclaiming of any product from night-soil, rubbish, sewage or other solid or liquid waste and the utilization of such product;

(b) the taking of samples of any waste or product referred to in paragraph (a) and the analysis of any sample so taken;

(c) the requirements in respect of quality to which treated or purified waste, any product reclaimed from waste or the effluents, sludge or other by-products resulting from any process of treatment or purification of waste shall conform before its disposal or utilization;

(d) the measures which shall be taken with a view to preventing the pollution of any water or of any soil surfaces with any waste referred to in paragraph (a) or the causing by means of such waste of any nuisance or any condition which may be dangerous or detrimental to health, and to removing such pollution or nuisance or remedying such condition where it already exists, and the reporting of such pollution, nuisance or condition; and

(e) the measures which shall be taken with a view to removing a nuisance caused by any of the activities referred to in paragraph (a).

(2) Regulations made under subsection (1) shall not apply in respect of -

(a) the disposal of sludge, water or tailings;

(b) the utilization of land for the purposes of such disposal; or

(c) the conferring of surface rights to land for the purpose of such disposal or the withdrawal of such rights,

in terms of the provisions of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956), the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act 73 of 1964) or the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967).

36. Regulations relating to nuisances. - (1) The Minister may make regulations regulating, controlling, restricting or prohibiting any activity, condition or thing which constitutes a nuisance in terms of this Act.

(2) The Minister may by notice in the *Gazette* declare any activity, condition or thing specified in such notice to be a nuisance for the purposes of this Act.

37. Formalities in connection with, and content and application of, regulations. - (1) Without derogation from the generality of the provisions of sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, regulations made under any of those sections may -

(a) be expressed as applying -

(i) throughout Ciskei or within any specified or defined part thereof;

(ii) to any specified person, body or organization, or to any specified class or category of person, body or organization;

(iii) to any specified disease or medical condition or to any specified class or category of disease or medical condition;

(iv) to any animal, insect, invertebrate or thing or to any specified class or category of animal, insect, invertebrate or thing;

(b) confer powers, duties, responsibility or obligations on any person, body or organization or on any specified class or category of person, body or organization;

(c) prohibit or restrict or require the performance of any specified act or the carrying on of any specified activity by any specified person, body or organization or by any specified class or category of person, body or organization;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(d) relate to the form in which any information required to be furnished or kept under the regulations shall be recorded; or

(e) provide for exemptions therefrom.

(2) The Minister shall, not less than three months before any regulation is made under any of the sections referred to in subsection (1), cause the text of such regulation to be published in the *Gazette* together with a notice declaring his intention to make that regulation and inviting interested persons to furnish him with any comments thereon or any representations they may wish to make in regard thereto.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) shall not apply in respect of –

(a) any regulation made by the Minister which, after the provisions of that subsection have been complied with, has been amended by the Minister in consequence of comments or representations received by him in pursuance of a notice issued thereunder; or

(b) any regulation in respect of which the Minister is of the opinion that the public interest requires it to be made without delay.

(4) No regulation made under paragraph (e) of section 29, which is in conflict with any provision of any International Health Regulations Act in force in Ciskei, shall be of force in so far as it is so in conflict.

38. Regulations relating to co-operation between local authorities. - The Minister may make regulations prescribing the procedure to be followed by two or more local authorities when they are co-operating in the exercise of any of their powers or the performance of any of their duties in terms of this Act, or by any local authority in exercising the powers or performing the duties of any other local authority where such power or duties have been transferred to such first-mentioned local authority in terms of the provisions of this Act.

39. Regulations relating to certain therapeutic or diagnostic substances, and to instruments and apparatus. - The Minister may make regulations –

(a) which are not in conflict with the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965) or any regulations made thereunder, relating to vaccines, sera, toxins, antitoxins, other antigens, and any other therapeutic or diagnostic substances specified or defined in such regulations, the purity or potency of which cannot be adequately tested by chemical means, imported into or manufactured, sold or supplied within Ciskei and used or intended to be used for the treatment, prevention or diagnosis of disease in man, whether manufactured, imported or sold under their accepted scientific names or as proprietary medicines or as a component of such medicines –

(i) providing for the licensing of persons establishments for the manufacture of any such substance intended for importation into or for sale, supply or use, within Ciskei, the conditions under which such licences may be granted and prohibiting the importation into or the keeping, sale, supply or use within Ciskei of any such substance manufactured by any person or in any establishment not so licensed;

(ii) prescribing standards of composition, purity, safety, sterility, efficacy or activity of such substances;

(iii) prescribing the methods of marking or labelling the containers and the particulars to be stated thereon;

(iv) prescribing units of standardization and providing for inspection, sampling, examination or testing, and prescribing the fees payable and the certificates issuable in respect of such inspection, sampling, examination or testing;

(v) prescribing the certificate of examination or testing which may be accepted in lieu of examination or testing under the regulations;

(vi) as to storage and sale, and prohibiting importation or sale except by medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, veterinary surgeons or specially authorized persons;

(vii) prescribing the period after manufacture and testing within which any such substance may be imported into or sold or used for medical purposes within Ciskei and prohibiting the importation, sale or use for medicinal purposes and providing for the seizure and destruction of any such substance after the expiry of that period;

(viii) prohibiting the importation into, or the manufacture, sale or use within Ciskei, and providing for the seizure and destruction or requiring the re-export from Ciskei of, any such substance which is not in accordance with the standard prescribed or in respect of which any requirement of the regulations has not been complied with;

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(b) relating to instruments, equipment or apparatus used or intended to be used in connection with the diagnosis, treatment, prevention or relief of physical defects or disease in man –

- (i) prescribing standards of accuracy or efficiency or other properties in respect of such instruments, equipment or apparatus;
- (ii) providing for inspection, sampling, examination or testing;
- (iii) prescribing the fees payable, the certificates issuable and the methods of marking or labelling in respect of such examination or testing;
- (iv) prescribing the certificates of testing and accuracy which may be accepted in lieu of examination or testing under the regulations;
- (v) prohibiting the importation into, or the manufacture, sale or use within, Ciskei, and providing for the seizure and destruction or requiring re-export from Ciskei of, any such instrument, equipment or apparatus –
 - (aa) which is not in accordance with the standard prescribed;
 - (bb) in respect of which any requirement of the regulations has not been complied with; or
 - (cc) of which the importation into, or the manufacture, sale or use within Ciskei is, in the opinion of the Minister, not the public interest, having regard only to the safety, accuracy, efficacy quality or any other property thereof in relation to the diagnosis, treatment, prevention or relief of

physical defects or disease in man;

(c) prescribing the manner of marking or labelling of any substance or of the container of any substance the name of which is mentioned in the latest British Pharmacopoeia, which is not of a standard laid down by that Pharmacopoeia for that substance.

40. Regulations relating to private hospitals, nursing homes, maternity homes and places where surgical or other medical activities are performed. - (1) The Minister may make regulations –

(a) in respect of private hospitals, nursing homes, maternity homes or other similar institutions where nursing is carried on for the benefit of patients accommodated therein and where fees are charged by the owner or lessee of any such hospital, home or institution in respect of nursing services rendered to such patients or where contributions are made by such patients towards the cost of such services –

- (i) regulating, restricting or prohibiting the establishment or running of such hospitals, homes or institutions;
- (ii) prescribing minimum standards with which such hospitals, homes or institutions shall comply;
- (iii) relating to the registration and inspection of such hospitals, homes, or institutions;
- (iv) relating to patients who may be accommodated therein;
- (v) relating to the registration of persons in charge of such hospitals, homes or institutions, and the furnishing of returns or particulars of patients admitted thereto and persons employed therein;
- (vi) providing for the refusal to register, or the removal from the appropriate

register of, any such hospital, home or institution which the Minister or any specified person or class of person may consider unsatisfactory on specified grounds;

(b) in respect of any place, excluding a hospital or a private hospital, nursing home, maternity home or other institution referred to in paragraph (a), where surgical or other medical activities are performed in respect of which special equipment or facilities are necessary –

- (i) prescribing the surgical or other medical activities which may be performed at such place;
- (ii) prescribing the standards in respect of space which shall be complied with, the equipment and other facilities which shall be provided at such a place, the records of such activities to be kept and the qualifications and number of nurses to be employed in connection therewith;
- (iii) providing for the registration of such places and the inspection of such places, equipment and facilities;
- (iv) prescribing the fees to be paid, the registers to be kept, the certificates to be issued and any other requirements to be complied with in connection with the registration of such places; and
- (v) providing for the refusal to register, or the removal from the appropriate register of, any such place which the Minister or any specified person or class of person may consider unsatisfactory on specified grounds.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

- (2) Regulations made under paragraph (b)(ii) of subsection (1) may prescribe different standards in respect of different categories of places specified therein.

CHAPTER 6

COLLEGE OF NURSING

41. Establishment and maintenance of college of nursing. - (1) The Minister may, out of moneys appropriated by the National Assembly for the purpose, establish and maintain a college of nursing and to that end may acquire immovable and other property and equipment and erect or hire buildings.

(2) For the provision of practical and other training for the students of the college of nursing there shall be associated with that college such Government institutions as the Minister may determine and such other educational or training establishments as he may from time to time approve after consultation with their controlling authorities.

(3) The courses of study to be offered at the college of nursing and the nature and standard of the examinations to be conducted shall be subject to the approval of the Ciskeian Nursing Council established by section 2 of the Nursing Act, 1984.

(4) For the purposes of this Chapter the Minister may make regulations -

(a) providing for the establishment of a council and such other boards or bodies as may be necessary for the management and control of the college of nursing and prescribing the powers, functions and duties of the council and such other boards or bodies, if any, and the allowances payable to members thereof who are not in the full-time employment of the State;

(b) prescribing the conditions for registration or enrolment of students; and

(c) prescribing generally any other matter whatever which it is necessary to prescribe for the achievement of the aims and objects of this Chapter.

CHAPTER 7

GENERAL

42. Notifiable medical conditions. - The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister of Manpower Utilization, by notice in the *Gazette* -

(a) declare that any medical condition specified in the notice shall be a notifiable medical condition under this Act;

(b) declare that only such provisions of this Act as are specified in the notice shall apply with reference to any notifiable medical condition;

(c) restrict the application of the provisions of this Act relating to the notification of any medical condition to the district of any local authority or to any other area defined in the notice;

(d) declare, on the application of a local authority, that any medical condition other than a medical condition declared a notifiable medical condition under paragraph (a) shall be a notifiable medical condition within the district of that local authority for a period specified in the notice or until the notice is withdrawn.

43. Post-mortem examination of body of person suspected of having died of communicable disease or other medical condition. - Whenever any person is suspected of having died of a communicable disease or other medical condition and further information pertaining to the facts of such disease or condition is required in order to determine what steps, if any, may be necessary with a view to preventing the spread of such disease or the recurrence of such condition and such information cannot be obtained except by means of a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased person, the Director-General or a magistrate of the district in which such body is, may order that a post-mortem examination of such body be made by a medical practitioner and that such body, if buried, shall be disinterred for the purposes of such examination.

44. Notification to Director-General of death from notifiable medical condition. - (1) (a) When a notifiable condition is prevalent within the district of a local authority, any person who has reason to believe that any other person has died within such district shall as soon as possible report accordingly to the Director-General, unless he has reason to believe that such a report has been or will be made by any other person or that the deceased was attended to by a medical practitioner during the illness immediately preceding his death.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(b) In every case of death from a notifiable medical condition, the medical practitioner who attended to the deceased immediately prior to his death, shall immediately notify the Director-General of the death and the cause thereof, and shall make the best arrangements practicable, pending the removal of the body, to prevent the spread of that condition.

(2) Any person who keeps any dead body in any room in which any person lives, sleeps or works, or in which food is kept, prepared or eaten, or who keeps, except with the written authorization of the local authority concerned, the body of any person who is known to such first-mentioned person to have died of a communicable disease, for more than twenty-four hours in any place other than a mortuary or other place set apart for the keeping of dead bodies, shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Where any person dies of a notifiable medical condition in any hospital or place of isolation, any person who removes the body of the deceased from such hospital or place except for the purpose of immediate burial or cremation, shall be guilty of an offence and any person who so removes such body for the purpose of burial or cremation, shall take it directly to the place where it is to be buried or cremated unless the Director-General or the medical officer of health concerned has approved of any other action.

(4) Nothing in this section contained shall prohibit the removal by any competent authority of any dead body from a hospital or a place of isolation to a mortuary.

45. Removal and burial of dead body. - (1) When -

(a) the body of any person who has died of, or is suspected to have died of, a communicable disease is kept in a room in which any person lives, sleeps or works, or in which food is kept, prepared or eaten,

(b) the body of any person who has died of a communicable disease is, without the authorization of the local authority concerned, kept for more than twenty-four hours elsewhere than in a mortuary or other place set apart for the keeping of dead bodies,

(c) any dead body is kept in any dwelling or any other place in circumstances which in the opinion of the local authority concerned or its medical officer of health are likely to cause a nuisance or to endanger health, or,

(d) any dead body is unclaimed or no competent person undertakes to bury it.

Any magistrate, justice of the peace, medical officer of health or member of the Ciskei Police of or above the rank of sergeant may, subject to the provisions of the Human Tissues Act, 1985, the Inquests Act, 1984 (Act 29 of 1984), the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963 (Act 81 of 1963) and the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act 78 of 1973), direct -

- (i) that the body be removed to a mortuary, if one is readily available, and that it be buried within a specified time; or
- (ii) if no mortuary is readily available or if the body is that of a person certified by a medical practitioner to have died of a communicable disease, that the body be buried immediately or within a specified time.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the said Inquests Act, 1984 and the said Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963 and whether or not any direction under subsection (1) has been issued, responsibility for the removal and burial of the body of a destitute person or of any dead body which is unclaimed or which no competent person undertakes to bury and does bury and for the payment of all costs entailed thereby, shall devolve upon the local authority of the district in which the dead body is at the time when the necessity for removal thereof first arises, save in the case of a person who has died in a hospital or other institution, in which case such responsibility shall devolve upon the responsible authorities of such hospital or institution: Provided that the local authority shall remain so responsible in the case of a person who has been admitted to or kept in such hospital or institution on the order or on behalf of the local authority, or in the case of a person who, not being a convicted person under arrest, has died in any prison, but subject, in each case to the right of the local authority, hospital or institution, as the case may be, to recover the said costs from any person who was legally liable for the maintenance of the deceased person during his lifetime.

(3) (a) The local authority or the responsible authority of any hospital or institution which is in terms of this section responsible for the burial of a body may cremate such body instead of burying it.

(b) In the case of the cremation of a body under paragraph (a) of this subsection, any reference in subsection (2) to the costs entailed by the burial of a body shall be construed as a reference to the costs entailed by the cremation.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(4) Any person who obstructs the execution of any order or direction given under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

46. Contributions towards certain laboratories and to certain public authorities or associations. - The Minister may, with the concurrence of the Treasury and out of moneys specially appropriated for the purpose by the National Assembly and subject to such conditions as the Minister may in each case determine -

(a) Contribute towards the cost of construction, equipment or maintenance of laboratories or other institutions engaged in research or investigation in connection with human diseases or non-personal health services or conditions, or towards the cost of any such research or investigation;

(b) contribute towards the cost incurred by any local authority, educational institution or any public society or association in connection with maternity care, child health, the training of health inspectors, community health nurses, instruction in first-aid or home nursing, or any other matter relating to health.

47. Delegation or transfer of powers and duties. - (1) Where the Minister deems it necessary for the proper exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act he may, in writing, authorize the Director-General or any other officer of the Department to exercise such power or perform such duty, except the powers referred to in sections 13, 15(1), 27(2) and 41 and the power to make regulations.

(2) The Director-General may in writing authorize any officer of the Department to exercise or perform, in general or in a particular case or in cases of a particular nature, any power or duty conferred or imposed on the Director-General by or under this Act.

48. Defect in form of notice or order under this Act. - No defect in the form of any notice or order under this Act shall invalidate any action taken by virtue of such notice or order or shall found any exception to any legal proceedings following upon such notice or order, if such notice or order substantially sets out the requirements thereof.

49. Service of notice, order or other document. - (1) Whenever any notice, order or other document is under this Act required to be served -

(a) on any person, it shall be deemed to be duly and sufficiently served if it is sent by registered post to that person at his last-known address, or if it is left thereat with him personally or with some adult inmate thereof;

(b) on an owner or occupier of any land or premises and the address of such owner or occupier is unknown, it shall be deemed to be duly and sufficiently served if it is posted up in some conspicuous place on such land or premises.

(2) It shall not be necessary in any notice, order or other document given under this Act to an owner or occupier of land or premises to name him, if the notice, order or document describes him as the owner or occupier of the land or premises in question.

50. Powers of officers, inspectors and authorized persons. - (1) Any officer of the Department or any magistrate or member of the Ciskeian Police or any other person generally or specially authorized by the Minister, and any medical officer of health or health inspector or any other person generally or specially authorized by a local authority may, at any time reasonable for the proper performance of the duty, enter any land or premises, except land or premises occupied or used by the Ciskeian Defence Force, to make any inspection or to perform any duty or to do anything which he is required or authorized by this Act to do, if such inspection, or the performance of such duty or act is necessary for or incidental to the performance of his duties or the exercise of his powers, or, in the case of an officer of the Department, to carry out such investigations as he may consider necessary to establish whether the provisions of this Act are being complied with or to advise the Minister with regard to the absence or presence or nature of any state of affairs contemplated in section 15(1).

(2) Any person who fails to give or refuses access to any officer, inspector or person mentioned in or authorized under subsection (1) if he requests entrance on any land or premises, or obstructs or hinders him in the execution of his duties under this Act, or who fails or refuses to give information that he may lawfully be required to give to such officer, inspector or person, or who gives to such officer, inspector or person false or misleading information knowing it to be false or misleading, or who prevents the owner of any land or premises or any of his servants or workmen from entering such land or premises for the purpose of complying with any requirement of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(3) Every officer, inspector or person referred to in subsection (1), excluding a magistrate or police official, shall be issued with a document signed (in the case of an officer of the Department or a person authorized by the Minister) by the Director-General or any other officer designated by him for the purpose, or (in the case of a medical officer of health, health inspector or person authorized by a local authority) by the chief administrative officer of the local authority concerned or any other officer in the service of such local authority and designated by the chief administrative officer for the purpose, and containing the name of the officer, inspector or person concerned as well as a statement to the effect that such officer, inspector or person is empowered to make any inspection or perform any duty or act in terms of this section.

(4) Whenever any officer, inspector or person referred to in subsection (3) makes any inspection or performs any duty or act as contemplated in this section he shall exhibit to any person affected thereby the document issued to him in terms of subsection (3).

51. Application of Act to land or premises owned or occupied by State. - (1) Any provision of this Act conferring any power or imposing any duty upon a local authority or any person in the service of a local authority shall apply in respect of -

(a) any land or premises within the district of a local authority which is owned by the State but occupied or used by a person other than the State in any of its departments.

(b) any person or thing on any such land or premises,

(c) any matter relating to such land, premises, person or thing,

as if such land or premises, as the case may be, were owned and occupied by a private person: Provided that such a power or duty shall not extend to any matter relating to the form or construction or structural condition of any such premises or of any building, works or thing, maintained or erected by the State upon such land and forming part thereof.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), no power or duty under this Act shall vest in or devolve upon any local authority or person in the service of a local authority with regard to -

(a) any unoccupied land or premises owned by the State;

(b) any land or premises, whether owned by the State or any other person, of which any department of State has the occupation or exclusive use;

(c) any person or thing on any such land or premises; and

(d) any matter relating to any such land, premises, person or thing.

(3) For the purposes of this section, any dwelling occupied by an officer or member of any department of State as his official residence or quarters under the terms of his employment, shall be deemed to be occupied by the State.

(4) The Minister shall, with reference to any matter falling within the provisions of this Act and arising within the district of a local authority and which is, by virtue of the provisions of subsection (1) or (2), not subject to the authority of such local authority, or any person in the service of such local authority, exercise the powers and perform the duties which by this Act are conferred or imposed upon a local authority: Provided that the Minister shall exercise no such powers and perform no such duties in respect of land or premises occupied or used by the Ciskeian Defence Force.

(5) The head of any department of State which has, to the exclusion of any other person, the occupation or use of any land or premises, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the owner and occupier thereof and, whenever under this Act any power is conferred or any duty is imposed upon any employer, the head of the department concerned shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the employer of the persons in the service of that department.

52. Application of other laws. - (1) The provisions of this Act shall not apply in respect of any matter to which the provisions of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984), the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956) and the Conditions of Employment Regulation Act, 1984 (Act 34 of 1984) apply.

(2) (a) The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any provision of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, 1956 (Act 13 of 1956), the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956) and the Animal Slaughter, Meat and Animal Products Hygiene Act, 1967 (Act 87 of 1967) which is not in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

(b) If any provision of any law mentioned in paragraph (a) is in conflict or inconsistent with any provision of this Act, the relevant provision of that law shall prevail.

HEALTH ACT, 1986

(3) The provisions of this Act shall not derogate from any rights or functions assigned to any body established by or under any law, for the purposes of the supply of water.

53. Penalties for fraudulent conduct in connection with certificates under this Act. - (1) Any person who -

(a) for the purpose of obtaining any certificate under this Act, makes any false statement or is a party to any false pretence or conduct, knowing it to be false, or

(b) forges or falsifies any certificate under this Act or utters any such forged or falsified certificate, knowing it to be forged or falsified, or

(c) uses or attempts to use any document as a certificate under this Act, knowing it to be a forged or falsified document or certificate, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed by law for the crime of fraud.

54. Offences and penalties. - (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and, unless this Act expressly provides for another penalty for such offence, be liable -

(a) on a first conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

(b) on a second conviction of a similar offence, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and

(c) on a third or subsequent conviction of a similar offence, to a fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

55. Restriction upon legal proceedings. - No legal proceedings shall lie against the State, the Minister, a person in the service of the State, a local authority, a person in the service of a local authority or any person generally or specially authorized by the State or a local authority to perform any function in terms of this Act, for anything done in good faith under this Act.

56. Repeal or amendment of laws and savings. - (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) -

(a) the law mentioned in Part A of the Schedule is hereby amended as indicated therein; and

(b) the laws mentioned in Part B of the Schedule are hereby repealed.

(2) Any proclamation, regulation, rule, order, notice, approval, authority, return, certificate, direction or appointment made, issued, given or granted, or deemed to have been made, issued given or granted, and every other act done or deemed to have been done, under the provisions of any law repealed by subsection (1)(b) shall be deemed to have been made, issued, given, granted or done under the corresponding provision of this Act.

57. Short title and commencement. - This Act shall be called the Health Act, 1986 and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE

LAWS AMENDED OR REPEALED

PART A

Law amended

Republic of Ciskei Constitution Act, 1981 (Act 20 of 1981) amended by the deletion in Schedule 7 of the expression "Act 63 of 1977 Health Act, 1977".

PART B

Laws repealed

| No. and Year of Law | Short title |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Act 63 of 1977 | Health Act, 1977 |
| Act 18 of 1979 | Health Amendment Act, 1979 |
| Act 33 of 1981 | Health Amendment Act, 1981 |

| OKUQULATHIWEYO | | | CONTENTS | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Inani le-saziso</i> | <i>Inani lekhasi</i> | <i>Inani le-Gazethe</i> | <i>Govt. Notice No.</i> | <i>Page No.</i> | <i>Gazette No.</i> |
| 79 | | 106 | 79 | | 106 |
| DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 79 HEALTH ACT, 1986 (ACT NO. 24 OF 1986) | | | DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 79 HEALTH ACT, 1986 (ACT NO. 24 OF 1986) | | |