



Health Services Act 1991

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Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
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Queensland

Health Services Act 1991

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Health Services Act 1991

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 28 November 2005]

An Act to provide for and in respect of the organisation, management and delivery of certain health services and the establishment of district health councils, and for other purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Health Services Act 1991*.

2 Definitions

In this Act—

applied law, for a health service employee, means the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1996* as applied, under a regulation under section 22¹ of that Act, to the employee.

appoint, a person as a health service employee, means—

- (a) for a person who is a public service officer or is already a tenured health service employee—promote or redeploy the officer or employee; or
- (b) for another person—employ the person as a health service employee.

appointed day means 1 July 1991.

¹ *Public Service Act 1996*, section 22 (Application of Act to certain public sector units etc.)

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auditor means a person holding office as an auditor under an appointment under section 52.

Australian Health Care Agreement means the agreement dated 31 August 2003 between the Commonwealth and the State entered into under the *Health Care (Appropriation) Act 1998* (Cwlth).

authorised person means a person holding office as an authorised person under an appointment under section 39.

award means an award under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* or *Workplace Relations Act 1996* (Cwlth).

case mix funding arrangement means the arrangement for funding public sector health services that includes the system of funding based on the classification of patient care episodes.

casual health service employee see section 24.

chairperson, of a council, means the chairperson of the council.

committee, for part 4, division 2, see section 30.

confidential information, for part 7, see section 60.

contracted health service employee see section 24.

council means a district health council established under section 7.

designated person, for part 7, see section 60.

designated smoking area means an area designated as a smoking area by signs erected by the chief executive.

directive means—

- (a) a directive issued under section 27; or
- (b) a directive issued under the *Public Service Act 1996* that is binding on health service employees.

dissolved authority means a regional health authority formerly in existence under this Act.

district means a health service district declared under section 6.

elective surgery, for part 4A, see section 38A.

elective surgery waiting list, for part 4A, see section 38A.

former designated person, for part 7, see section 60.

funding arrangement, for a public sector health service, means the arrangement for funding the health service, and includes—

- (a) the arrangement for funding public sector health services under the Australian Health Care Agreement; and
- (b) the case mix funding arrangement.

guardian, for part 7, see section 60.

health practitioner registration Act, for part 7, see section 60.

health professional, for part 7, see section 60.

health service see section 3.

health service area means a health service area declared under section 6A.

health service employee means a person appointed under section 24.

health services agreement, for a district, means an administrative arrangement between the chief executive and the manager for the district, about the delivery in the district of the public sector health services under the arrangement and funds for their delivery.

health services land means land and buildings from which public sector health services are delivered.

higher classification level means a classification level that is a higher classification level under a directive.

hospital includes any premises for the reception and treatment of the sick.

industrial agreement means an industrial agreement, certified agreement or enterprise flexibility agreement under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

inspector means a person appointed under section 63A as an inspector.

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investigator means a person holding office as an investigator under an appointment under section 52.

lower classification level means a classification level that is a lower classification level under a directive.

manager, for a district, means the person appointed as the manager for the district under section 22.

member means a member of a council.

official means an auditor or investigator.

official traffic sign has the meaning given by the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.

owner, of a vehicle, includes the person registered as the owner of the vehicle under—

- (a) the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*; or
- (b) the corresponding law of another State or a Territory.

parent, for part 7, see section 60.

personal details requirement see section 63ZB(5).

prescribed public hospital, for part 4A, see section 38A.

promote, a public service officer or tenured health service employee, means employ the officer or employee at a higher classification level (whether or not on different duties), other than temporarily.

public hospitals performance report, for part 4A, see section 38A.

public sector health service means a health service provided by the State, and includes a health service declared under a regulation to be a public sector health service, but does not include a health service declared under a regulation not to be a public sector health service.

public sector health service facility see section 60.

public sector hospital means a hospital operated by the State.

public service officer means a public service officer within the department.

redeploy, a public service officer or tenured health service employee, means employ the officer or employee, with the officer or employee's consent, at a lower classification level (whether or not on different duties), other than temporarily.

regulatory notice see section 44.

relevant person, for part 4, division 2, see section 30.

security officer means a person holding office as a security officer under an appointment under section 39.

stated public hospital, for part 4A, see section 38A.

surgical outpatient waiting list, for part 4A, see section 38A.

teaching hospital means a hospital approved as a teaching hospital under section 29.

temporarily means for a period limited by time, whether or not the time has been fixed.

temporary health service employee see section 24.

tenured health service employee see section 24.

vehicle has the meaning given by the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.

3 Meaning of health service

- (1) A **health service** is a service for maintaining, improving or restoring people's health and wellbeing.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a health service includes—
 - (a) a service provided to a person at a hospital, nursing home, community health facility or other place; and
 - (b) a service dealing with public health, including a program or activity for—
 - (i) the prevention and control of disease or sickness; or
 - (ii) the prevention of injury.

Example of health service mentioned in paragraph (b)—

A childhood immunisation program.

- (3) In addition, a health service includes any administrative or other support service directly related to a health service.

Examples of support services—

Catering and laundry services provided at a hospital.

4 Objects of Act

- (1) The objects of this Act are to—
- (a) help prevent illness; and
 - (b) provide for the treatment of the sick.
- (2) The objects are to be achieved primarily by—
- (a) establishing organisational arrangements for the delivery of public sector health services in the State; and
 - (b) establishing district health councils to enable community participation in the planning and delivery of public sector health services in the State.

5 Act binds Crown

This Act binds the Crown in right of the State, and, as far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

Part 2 Health service districts and areas and district health councils

Division 1 Declaration of districts and areas and establishment of councils

6 Health service districts

The Governor in Council may, by gazette notice—

- (a) declare an area of the State, a public sector hospital or other public sector health service facility to be a health service district; and
- (b) assign a name to the district.

6A Health service areas

The Governor in Council may, by gazette notice—

- (a) declare a health service area comprising 1 or more districts; and
- (b) assign a name to the health service area.

7 District health councils

There is to be a district health council for each district.

Division 2 Functions and membership of councils

8 Functions

- (1) The functions of a council are to—
 - (a) identify and assess the health service needs of people living in the council's district or who may use public sector health services delivered in its district; and
 - (b) participate in the development of the department's strategic plans for the delivery of public sector health services in the district; and
 - (c) monitor compliance with the strategic plans and health services agreements by the manager for the district; and
 - (d) monitor compliance by the manager for the district with the budgets for the district; and
 - (e) monitor the quality of public sector health services delivered in the district; and

- (f) decide priorities for minor capital works, and monitor the programs for the works and asset management, for the district; and
 - (g) advise and make recommendations to the manager for the district about the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f); and
 - (h) advise the manager for the district about the development of health services agreements for the district; and
 - (i) within 1 month after the end of a financial year, give the Minister a written report on the performance of its other functions during the year; and
 - (j) when directed by the Minister or on the council's own initiative, give the Minister a written report on any matter about its other functions; and
 - (k) do anything necessary for, or incidental to, the performance of its other functions.
- (2) In this section—

asset management means the acquisition, disposal or maintenance of assets.

delivery, of public sector health services in a district, means the delivery of the services under the health services agreement for the district.

minor capital works means capital works costing not more than the amount stated in the chief executive's delegation under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 36B,² to the manager for the district.

9 Participation in selection of senior executives

- (1) A council may, under this section, participate in the selection of a senior executive for the council's district.

² *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 36B (Delegations by accountable officers)

- (2) If a council decides to participate in the selection of a senior executive, the chairperson is to be a member of the selection panel for the selection of the senior executive.
- (3) However, the chairperson may nominate another council member to be a member of the selection panel instead of the chairperson.
- (4) In this section—
senior executive, for a district, means—
 - (a) the manager for the district; or
 - (b) a member of a class of health service employee who—
 - (i) is employed in the delivery of public sector health services in the district; and
 - (ii) is declared to be a senior executive by the Minister.

10 Appointment of members

- (1) A council is to consist of not more than 10 members appointed by the Governor in Council.
- (2) Before making a recommendation to the Governor in Council for the appointment of members of a council, the Minister must have regard to—
 - (a) the need for community representation on the council; and
 - (b) the expertise and experience necessary for the exercise by the council of its functions.
- (3) A council may include not more than 2 members from tertiary institutions involved in educating and training health practitioners at public sector health service facilities in the council's district.
- (4) In this section—
health practitioner means a person engaged, or to be engaged, in the delivery of a health service.

11 Chairperson of council

- (1) The Governor in Council is to appoint a member as the chairperson of the council.
- (2) The chairperson is to preside at all meetings of the council at which the chairperson is present.
- (3) If the chairperson is not present at a meeting, a member chosen by the members present at the meeting is to preside.

12 Term of appointment

A member is to be appointed for a term of not more than 4 years.

13 Disqualification from membership

- (1) A person can not become, or continue as, a member if the person—
 - (a) is under 18 years; or
 - (b) is an undischarged bankrupt or is taking advantage of the laws about bankruptcy; or
 - (c) is convicted of an indictable offence; or
 - (d) is employed in the delivery of a public sector health service in the council's district.
- (2) The Minister may declare that subsection (1)(d) does not apply to a stated person if the Minister determines it is not otherwise possible to appoint the required number of members with the expertise and experience necessary for the exercise of the council's functions, including, for example, because of the remoteness of a council's district.

14 Vacation of office

A member is taken to have vacated office if the member—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) resigns from office by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister; or
- (c) is disqualified from holding office; or

- (d) is removed from office; or
- (e) is absent without the council's leave and without reasonable excuse from 3 consecutive meetings of the council.

14A When notice of resignation takes effect

A notice of resignation under section 14(b) takes effect when the notice is given to the Minister or, if a later time is stated in the notice, the later time.

14B Effect of vacancy in membership of council

The performance of a function, or the exercise of a power, by a council is not affected by a vacancy in the membership of the council.

15 Remuneration of members

- (1) A member is entitled to be paid the fees and allowances decided by the Governor in Council.
- (2) However, a member may waive payment in whole or part.

Division 3 Business and meetings of councils

16 Conduct of business

Subject to this division, a council may conduct its business (including meetings) in the way it considers appropriate.

17 Times and places of meetings

- (1) Meetings of a council are to be held at least once every 2 months at the times and places the chairperson decides.
- (2) However, the chairperson must call a meeting of the council to consider a matter, if directed to do so by the Minister, within the period stated by the Minister.

18 Quorum and voting at meetings

At a meeting of a council—

- (a) a majority of the members of the council forms a quorum; and
- (b) a question is to be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting; and
- (c) each member present has a vote on each question to be decided; and
- (d) the chairperson of the council has a deliberative vote and, if the votes are equal, also a casting vote.

19 Attendance by manager

The manager for a district must attend meetings of the district's council.

20 Minutes

- (1) A council must keep minutes of its meetings.
- (2) The chairperson must provide copies of the minutes to the Minister, if requested by the Minister.

21 Disclosure of interests

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a member of a council has a direct or indirect personal interest in an issue being considered, or about to be considered, by the council; and
 - (b) the interest could conflict with the proper performance of the member's duties in considering the issue.
- (2) The member must disclose the nature of the interest to a meeting of the council as soon as practicable after the member becomes aware of the possible conflict of interest.
- (3) The disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- (4) Unless the council otherwise directs, the member must not—

- (a) be present when the council considers the issue; or
 - (b) take part in a decision of the council on the issue.
- (5) A member who makes a disclosure must not—
- (a) be present when the council is considering whether to give a direction under subsection (4); or
 - (b) take part in the decision about giving the direction.
- (6) If, because of this section, a member is not present at a council meeting for considering or deciding an issue, but there would be a quorum if the member were present, the remaining members present are a quorum for considering or deciding the issue at the meeting.

Division 4 Miscellaneous

21A General managers

- (1) There is to be a general manager appointed for each health service area.
- (2) The general manager is to be a health service employee.
- (3) The general manager's functions are as follows—
 - (a) to lead the delivery of public sector health services in the general manager's health service area to ensure the provision of quality, cost-effective services to patients;
 - (b) to lead the delivery of particular public sector health services, within and outside the general manager's health service area, as directed by the chief executive;
 - (c) other functions as directed by the chief executive.
- (4) In performing the functions, the general manager is subject to the chief executive.

22 Managers for districts

- (1) There is to be a manager appointed for each district.
- (2) The manager is to be a public service officer or health service employee.

- (3) The manager's functions are—
- (a) subject to the chief executive and the relevant general manager, to manage the delivery of public sector health services in the manager's district in accordance with the health services agreement for the district; and
 - (b) to consult and liaise with the council for the district on matters about the council's functions.
- (4) The manager for a district must ensure the council has the administrative support services reasonably required to carry out the council's functions effectively and efficiently.
- (5) In this section—
- relevant general manager*, for a district, means the general manager appointed for the health service area in which the district is included.

23 Consultative committees

- (1) A council may establish consultative committees to provide a way for members of the public to express their views about the planning and delivery of public sector health services in the district.
- (2) The Minister may give directions to a council about the establishment of, and its relationship with, a consultative committee.
- (3) A member of a consultative committee is not to be paid any fees or allowances.

Part 3 Health service employees

24 Appointment of health service employees

- (1) The chief executive may appoint a person, as a health service employee, in the department for the delivery of public sector health services.

- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to a part of the department prescribed under a regulation for this subsection.
- (3) Appointment as a health service employee is—
 - (a) on tenure (a *tenured health service employee*); or
 - (b) on contract for a fixed term (a *contracted health service employee*); or
 - (c) on a temporary basis (a *temporary health service employee*); or
 - (d) on a casual basis (a *casual health service employee*).

25 Health service employees not public service employees

A health service employee is not a public service employee.

26 Basis of employment

- (1) Appointment as a tenured, contracted or temporary health service employee is on the basis of full-time or part-time employment.
- (2) A person appointed as a contracted health service employee must enter into a written contract of employment with the chief executive.

27 Directives issued by Governor in Council

- (1) The Governor in Council may issue directives about the employment of health service employees.

Example of directive—

A directive issued about the selection process for health service employees.

- (2) A directive—
 - (a) is to be issued by gazette notice; and
 - (b) is binding on the employees to whom it applies.
- (3) If a directive issued under this section is inconsistent with this or another Act or subordinate legislation under this or another Act, the Act or subordinate legislation prevails over the directive to the extent of the inconsistency.

28 Conditions of employment

- (1) A health service employee's conditions of employment are governed by—
 - (a) the applied law; and
 - (b) an award, industrial agreement or directive that is binding on the employee; and
 - (c) if the employee is a contracted health service employee—the employee's contract.
- (2) In addition, the chief executive may make determinations about the conditions of employment of health service employees.
- (3) A determination has effect subject to subsection (1).
- (4) However, the chief executive may determine conditions of employment for health service employees that are more favourable than those contained in an award or industrial agreement binding on the employee.

Part 4 Teaching hospitals and quality assurance**Division 1 Teaching hospitals****29 Approval of hospitals for training of medical and other students**

- (1) The Minister, by gazette notice, may approve that a hospital be a teaching hospital in respect of—
 - (a) all branches of medicine or dentistry or such branches of medicine or dentistry as are specified in the notification;
 - (b) training that is ancillary to those branches;
 - (c) training in such courses and for such purposes at such universities or other educational institutions as may be specified in the notification.

- (2) Prior to making the approval—
 - (a) the Minister may have regard to any recommendation of the Senate of any university established in Queensland, or the governing body of any university or other educational institution approved pursuant to this section, in respect of which the hospital in question is to be approved as a training school; and
 - (b) if the hospital in question is not subject to this Act—the consent of the governing body of the hospital to the proposed approval must be obtained.
- (3) A teaching hospital is a centre of excellence in patient care, teaching and research and the designation of a hospital as a teaching hospital will be based on its having at least 1 academic unit in a major health discipline, a significant body of recognised research and a major role in postgraduate education and training.
- (4) The Minister may, by gazette notice, declare—
 - (a) a university or other educational institution established in Queensland; or
 - (b) a course of study within that university or institution;
to be an approved university, educational institution or course for the purposes of subsection (5).
- (5) A student who is admitted to or enrolled with an approved university or approved educational institution to study an approved course—
 - (a) is entitled to attend at the hospital approved as a teaching hospital in respect of the university or institution into which that student is admitted or enrolled, for instruction in connection with that approved course; and
 - (b) may be admitted to such portions of the clinical practice or departments of that approved hospital as may be necessary for the carrying out of the student's special duties; and
 - (c) is subject to any statutes and regulations made by the governing body of that university or institution and to

any regulations or by-laws made by the governing body of that hospital.

Division 2 Quality assurance

30 Definitions

In this division—

committee means a committee declared to be an approved quality assurance committee under section 31.

relevant person, for a committee, means a person authorised by the committee to receive information to enable the committee to perform its functions.

31 Approved quality assurance committees

- (1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, declare that a specified quality assurance committee is an approved quality assurance committee for the purposes of this division.
- (2) A quality assurance committee may be established by 1 or more of the following—
 - (a) an entity of the State that provides a public sector health service;
 - (b) the chief executive;
 - (c) the licensee of a private health facility under the *Private Health Facilities Act 1999*;
 - (d) a professional association, society, college or other entity whose functions relate to the provision of health services or to the providers of health services.
- (3) The Minister is not to make a declaration under subsection (1) unless satisfied—
 - (a) if the committee is established by an entity other than an individual—that the committee is established under a resolution or in accordance with the rules or official procedures of the entity; and

- (b) that the committee's functions include the assessment and evaluation of the quality of health services, the reporting and making of recommendations concerning those services and monitoring the implementation of its recommendations; and
- (c) that the committee comprises individuals with training and experience appropriate to the services to be assessed and evaluated by the committee; and
- (d) that the exercise of those functions would be facilitated by the provision of immunities and protections afforded by this division; and
- (e) that it is in the public interest to restrict the disclosure of information compiled by the committee in the course of the exercise of those functions.

32 Restrictions on committees

- (1) A committee is to have regard to the rules of natural justice in so far as they are relevant to the functions of a committee.
- (2) A report furnished, or information made available by a committee, must not disclose the identity of an individual who is a provider or recipient of services unless the individual has consented in writing to that disclosure.

33 Disclosure etc. of information

- (1) A person who is or was a member of a committee must not make a record of, or divulge or communicate to someone else, information acquired by the person as a member of the committee, other than—
 - (a) for the purpose of exercising the functions of a member of the committee; or
 - (b) under a regulation made, or direction given, under section 37.³

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

3 Section 37 (Further responsibilities of committees)

- (2) Also, a person who is or was a relevant person for a committee must not make a record of, or divulge or communicate to someone else, information acquired by the person as a relevant person for the committee, other than for the purpose of enabling the committee to perform its functions.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

34 Information not to be given in evidence

- (1) A person who is or was a member of a committee, or relevant person for a committee, is neither competent nor compellable—
- (a) to produce, in compliance with a requirement under an Act, or legal process, any document in the person's possession or under the person's control created by, at the request of, or solely for the purpose of, the committee; or
 - (b) to divulge or communicate, in compliance with a requirement under an Act, or legal process, information that came to the person's notice as a member of the committee or relevant person for the committee.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a requirement made in proceedings about an act or omission by the person or committee.

35 Findings of committee not evidence of certain matters

A finding or recommendation by a committee as to the need for changes or improvements in relation to a procedure or practice is not admissible as evidence in any proceedings that the procedure or practice is, or was, careless or inadequate.

36 Personal liability of members etc.

- (1) Anything done by a committee or any person acting under the direction or at the request of a committee, in good faith for the purposes of the exercise of the committee's functions, does not subject the committee or person personally to any action, liability, claim or demand.

- (2) For the purposes of the law relating to defamation, and without limiting subsection (1), it shall be accepted that—
- (a) the committee and any person acting under the direction or at the request of a committee, in relation to making any investigation or inquiry, have an interest in knowing the truth concerning the reputation and character of the person who is the subject of the investigation or inquiry; and
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds for belief by any person of whom inquiry is made for information, that the committee and any person acting under the direction or at the request of the committee have the interests referred to in paragraph (a).
- (3) If a committee, or a person acting under the direction or at the request of a committee, incurs costs in defending proceedings relating to a liability against which the committee or person is protected under this section, the committee or person is to be indemnified by—
- (a) if the committee was established by an entity mentioned in section 31(2)(a) or (b)—the State; or
 - (b) otherwise—the entity that established the committee.
- (4) For subsection (3), if a committee is established by more than 1 entity, a particular member of the committee is to be indemnified by—
- (a) if the member was appointed by an entity mentioned in section 31(2)(a) or (b)—the State; or
 - (b) otherwise—the entity that appointed the member.
- (5) For subsections (1) to (3)—
- committee*** includes all or each of the members of the committee.

37 Further responsibilities of committees

- (1) A regulation may make provision for—
- (a) the procedure of committees and the manner in which they are to exercise their functions; and

- (b) permitting or requiring committees to make specified information available to the public; and
 - (c) permitting or requiring committees to furnish reports concerning their activities to the Minister and such other authority as the Minister determines; and
 - (d) requiring committees to give specified information to the chief health officer.
- (2) To the extent that the matters referred to in subsection (1) are not prescribed, the Minister may give directions in relation to those matters.
- (3) In this section—

chief health officer means the chief health officer under the *Health Act 1937*.

38 Effect of provisions of division

If there is an inconsistency between the provisions of this division and a provision of any other Act or law, the provisions of this division prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

Part 4A Public hospitals performance reports

38A Definitions for pt 4A

In this part—

elective surgery means surgery that, in the opinion of the treating doctor, is necessary but for which admission to hospital can be delayed for at least 24 hours.

elective surgery waiting list means a register kept by a prescribed public hospital that lists each patient assessed as needing elective surgery from the time the hospital accepts the referral of the patient for surgery until—

- (a) the surgery is performed; or

- (b) the patient's name is sooner removed from the register.

prescribed public hospital means—

- (a) a public sector hospital that falls within criteria prescribed under a regulation; or

Examples of what criteria included in a regulation may be about—

budget, type and volume of services offered, number of patients treated

- (b) the Mater Misericordiae Public Hospitals.

public hospitals performance report see section 38B(1).

stated public hospital means a prescribed public hospital that—

- (a) uses an electronic appointment scheduling system; and
 (b) collects data relating to surgery under guidelines established by the chief executive.

surgical outpatient waiting list means a register kept by a stated public hospital that lists each patient who requires an appointment at a surgical outpatient clinic from the time the hospital accepts the referral of the patient until—

- (a) the patient attends the initial appointment; or
 (b) the patient's name is sooner removed from the register.

38B Chief executive to give Minister annual report about the performance of public hospitals

- (1) The chief executive must prepare and give the Minister a report (a ***public hospitals performance report***) each year about the performance of prescribed public hospitals.
- (2) The report must state the period it covers.
- (3) The first report must be given in 2006.

38C Matters to be included in report—key indicators

- (1) A public hospitals performance report must include information for each prescribed public hospital about the following key indicators—

- (a) clinical performance, including the quality of care and clinical practice;
 - (b) efficiency, including the cost of services and resource management;
 - (c) patient satisfaction, including patients' views on the quality and outcomes of care and treatment received;
 - (d) system integration and change, including—
 - (i) the use of benchmarks and standardised approaches to clinical management; and
 - (ii) integration with the local community; and
 - (iii) quality and use of information; and
 - (iv) safety and quality of services; and
 - (v) work force management.
- (2) By using the key indicators, the report must compare each prescribed public hospital—
- (a) with prescribed public hospitals that are of a similar type; and
 - (b) generally with all prescribed public hospitals.

38D Other information about surgery to be included in report

- (1) A public hospitals performance report must also include the following information for each stated public hospital—
- (a) the number of patients on elective surgery waiting lists as at a date stated in the report;
 - (b) the number of patients on surgical outpatient waiting lists as at a date stated in the report;
 - (c) the number of patients who received elective surgery for a period stated in the report;
 - (d) the number of patients who attended an appointment at a surgical outpatient clinic for a period stated in the report.
- (2) A date or period mentioned in subsection (1) need not be in, or be the same as, the period stated in the report under section 38B(2).

38E Information relating to Mater Misericordiae Public Hospitals

This part is to be construed as requiring the chief executive to include information relating to the Mater Misericordiae Public Hospitals in a public hospitals performance report only to the extent the information is available to the chief executive.

38F Report may be included in department's annual report

- (1) A public hospitals performance report given to the Minister in a particular year may be included in the department's annual report under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* given to the Minister in that year.
- (2) If the public hospitals performance report is not included, or to be included, in the department's annual report, the Minister must table it in the Legislative Assembly within 7 sitting days after receiving it.

Part 5 Control of traffic and conduct on health services land**Division 1 Authorised persons and security officers****39 Appointment of authorised persons and security officers**

- (1) The chief executive may, in writing, appoint a person who the chief executive is satisfied has the necessary training, or knowledge and experience, to be an authorised person under this Act.
- (2) The chief executive may, in writing, appoint a person who the chief executive is satisfied has the necessary training, or knowledge and experience, to be a security officer under this Act.
- (3) A person may be appointed both an authorised person and a security officer.

40 Terms of appointment

- (1) An authorised person or security officer holds office on the conditions stated in the instrument of appointment.
- (2) If the instrument provides for a term of appointment, the authorised person or security officer ceases to hold office at the end of the term.
- (3) An authorised person or security officer may resign by signed notice given to the chief executive.

41 Identity cards

- (1) The chief executive must issue an identity card to each authorised person and security officer.
- (2) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photograph of the authorised person or security officer; and
 - (b) be in a form approved by the chief executive; and
 - (c) be signed by the authorised person or security officer.
- (3) A person who ceases to be an authorised person or security officer must, as soon as practicable, return the person's identity card to the chief executive, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not returning it.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—10 penalty units.

42 Proof of authority

- (1) An authorised person or security officer may exercise a power under this Act in relation to someone else only if the person or officer—
 - (a) first produces his or her identity card for inspection by the other person; or
 - (b) has his or her identity card displayed so that it is clearly visible.
- (2) If, for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the authorised person or security officer must

produce the identity card for inspection by the person at the first reasonable opportunity.

- (3) If subsection (2) is relevant and is complied with by an authorised person or security officer, the exercise of a power in relation to someone else by the authorised person or security officer is not invalid merely because of subsection (1).

Division 2 Traffic control

43 Authorised persons to control traffic on health services land

- (1) An authorised person may control traffic on health services land and, for this purpose, may give directions to a person on the land.
- (2) The person must comply with the direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—10 penalty units.

44 Regulatory notice

- (1) The chief executive may erect or display on, or at or near any vehicular entrance to, health services land, a notice (a *regulatory notice*) regulating the driving, parking or standing of vehicles on the land, including, for example—
- (a) fixing a maximum speed limit; or
 - (b) indicating a pedestrian crossing; or
 - (c) indicating a place where the driving, parking or standing of a vehicle is restricted or prohibited.
- (2) A person on health services land must comply with a regulatory notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (3) A regulatory notice—

- (a) must state the limits of the area to which the notice applies; and
 - (b) may state that a contravention of the notice is an offence against this Act and the penalty for the offence.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may erect and display regulatory notices in the form of official traffic signs.
- (5) Evidence that a regulatory notice was erected or displayed at a place mentioned in subsection (1) is evidence that the notice was erected or displayed by the chief executive.
- (6) A regulatory notice erected or displayed under this section must be easily visible to passers-by.

45 Information notices

- (1) This section applies if a regulatory notice does not state that a contravention of the notice is an offence against this Act and the penalty for the offence.
- (2) The chief executive must erect or display at or near each vehicular entrance to health services land to which the regulatory notice relates, and other places the chief executive considers appropriate, information notices stating that a contravention of a regulatory notice is an offence and the penalty for the offence.
- (3) An information notice may contain any other information the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (4) An information notice erected or displayed under this section must be easily visible to passers-by.
- (5) In this section—
regulatory notice does not include an official traffic sign.

46 Removal and detention of illegally parked or abandoned vehicles

- (1) An authorised person may seize, remove and hold, a vehicle that the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds—
- (a) is parked in contravention of a regulatory notice; or

- (b) is abandoned.
- (2) The vehicle must be held at a safe place.
- (3) An authorised person may exercise the powers on the grounds mentioned in subsection (1)(a) only if—
 - (a) the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary or desirable to seize and remove the vehicle having regard to the safety and convenience of traffic on health services land; and
 - (b) the authorised person—
 - (i) can not immediately locate the driver of the vehicle; or
 - (ii) believes on reasonable grounds that the driver of the vehicle is not willing or able to remove the vehicle immediately.
- (4) As soon as is practicable and no later than 14 days after the vehicle is seized, the chief executive must give to the owner of the vehicle a written notice stating how the owner may recover the vehicle.
- (5) If the owner can not be ascertained or located within 14 days after the vehicle is seized, the notice may be given by publishing it in a newspaper circulating generally in the State.
- (6) If the vehicle was parked in contravention of a regulatory notice, the owner of the vehicle must pay to the chief executive the cost of seizing, removing, holding and returning the vehicle.
- (7) In this section—

vehicle includes a part of the vehicle and anything attached to, or contained in, the vehicle.

47 Disposal of unclaimed vehicles

- (1) This section applies if the owner of a seized vehicle does not recover the vehicle within 2 months after notice is given to the owner under section 46(4) or (5).

- (2) After publishing a notice in a newspaper circulating generally in the State, the chief executive may sell the vehicle by public auction.
- (3) The notice must—
 - (a) identify the vehicle; and
 - (b) state that the vehicle is to be sold by auction; and
 - (c) state how the owner may recover the vehicle before the auction; and
 - (d) state the time and place of the auction.
- (4) Compensation is not recoverable against the chief executive for the sale of a vehicle under this section.
- (5) In this section—
vehicle includes a part of the vehicle and anything attached to, or contained in, the vehicle.

48 Application of proceeds of sale

- (1) The proceeds of the sale must be applied in the following order—
 - (a) in payment of the reasonable expenses incurred in the sale;
 - (b) in payment of the reasonable cost of seizing, removing and holding the vehicle;
 - (c) in payment of any balance to the owner.
- (2) Compensation is not recoverable against the chief executive for a payment under this section.

Division 3 Conduct on health services land

49 Conduct causing a public nuisance

A person must not be disorderly or create a disturbance on health services land.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

50 Power to deal with persons causing a public nuisance

- (1) This section applies if a security officer—
 - (a) finds a person contravening section 49; or
 - (b) finds a person in circumstances that leads the security officer to suspect on reasonable grounds that the person has just contravened section 49; or
 - (c) has information that leads the security officer to suspect on reasonable grounds that a person has just contravened section 49; or
 - (d) reasonably believes, having regard to the way a person is behaving, that the person's presence may pose a threat to the safety of anyone else on or leaving the land; or
 - (e) has information that leads the security officer to believe, on reasonable grounds, a person's presence may pose a threat to the safety of anyone else on or leaving the land; or
 - (f) reasonably believes a person is on the land without lawful justification or excuse.
- (2) The security officer may direct the person to leave health services land or a part of health services land.
- (3) The person must comply with the direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

51 Prohibition of smoking

- (1) A person must not smoke on health services land other than in a designated smoking area.
- (2) If an authorised person or security officer finds a person smoking on health services land in contravention of subsection (1), the authorised person or security officer may direct the person—
 - (a) to stop or refrain from smoking; or
 - (b) to leave the land or, if the person wishes to smoke, to smoke only in a designated smoking area.

- (3) The person must comply with the direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (4) The chief executive must not designate an enclosed place as a smoking area.

- (5) In this section—

enclosed place means a place in which a person must not smoke under the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*.

Part 6 Administration

Division 1 Officials

52 Appointment of officials

- (1) The chief executive may appoint a person as an auditor or investigator.
- (2) A person may be appointed as an auditor only if, in the opinion of the chief executive, the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an auditor.
- (3) A person may be appointed as an investigator only if, in the opinion of the chief executive, the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an investigator.

53 Terms of appointment

- (1) An official holds office on the conditions stated in the instrument of appointment.
- (2) If the instrument provides for a term of appointment, the official ceases to hold office at the end of the term.
- (3) An official may resign by signed notice given to the chief executive.

54 Functions of auditors

The functions of an auditor are to verify patient and statistical data reported under a funding arrangement.

55 Functions of investigators

The functions of an investigator are to investigate and report to the chief executive on any matters relating to the management, administration or delivery of public sector health services, including, for example, matters relating to clinical practices and standards of health care in the delivery of public sector health services.

56 Power of officials to ask for documents

- (1) An official may, in the exercise of the official's functions, ask an officer or employee of the department to give to the official a document, including a document containing confidential information, that—
 - (a) is relevant to the official's functions stated in the official's instrument of appointment; and
 - (b) is in the possession or control of the officer or employee.
- (2) The officer or employee must comply with the request.
- (3) If requested by the officer or employee, the official must produce the official's instrument of appointment to the officer or employee.
- (4) The official may make copies of, and take extracts from, the document.
- (5) In this section—

confidential information means any information that—

 - (a) is about a person who is receiving or has received a public sector health service; and
 - (b) identifies, or is likely to identify, the person.

57 Duty of confidentiality of officials

- (1) This section applies to a person who—

- (a) is or has been an official; and
 - (b) in that capacity was given information.
- (2) A person to whom this section applies must not disclose the information to anyone else.
- Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.
- (3) However, a person may disclose the information to someone else—
- (a) to the extent necessary to perform the person’s functions under or in relation to this Act; or
 - (b) if the disclosure is otherwise required or permitted by law.
- (4) Also, a person may disclose the information to someone else if—
- (a) the disclosure is to—
 - (i) the chief executive; or
 - (ii) another officer, employee or agent of the department who is authorised in writing by the chief executive to receive the information; and
 - (b) the purpose of the giving and receipt of the information is to give the information under section 62F.

57A Application of section 57 to person under Coroners Act 2003

Section 57 does not apply to the disclosure of information to a person who requires the information to perform a function under the *Coroners Act 2003*, other than the preparation of an annual report.

Division 2 General

58 Ministerial advisory committees

- (1) The Minister may establish as many advisory committees as the Minister considers appropriate for the administration of the Act.

- (2) An advisory committee has the functions the Minister decides.
- (3) A member of an advisory committee is entitled to be paid the fees and allowances decided by the Governor in Council.
- (4) However, a member may waive payment in whole or part.

59 Responsibility of chief executive

The chief executive, subject to the Minister, has the overall responsibility for the management, administration and delivery of public sector health services in the State.

Part 7 Confidentiality

Division 1 Interpretation and application

60 Definitions for pt 7

In this part—

confidential information see section 62A(1).

designated person means a person who is—

- (a) a public service employee employed in the department;
or
- (b) a health service employee; or
- (c) the chief health officer appointed under the *Health Act 1937*; or
- (d) the director of mental health appointed under the *Mental Health Act 2000*; or
- (e) a health professional (other than a person mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d)) engaged in delivering a public sector health service on behalf of the department, whether at a public sector health service facility or another place; or

- (f) a person (other than a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b)) engaged temporarily to provide administrative support services for the department; or
- (g) a person being educated or trained at a public sector health service facility as part of the requirements for—
 - (i) registration, enrolment or other authorisation (however described) to practise as a health professional; or
 - (ii) completion of a course of study qualifying a person for registration, enrolment or authorisation mentioned in subparagraph (i); or
- (h) a person providing education or training at a public sector health service facility to a person mentioned in paragraph (g); or
- (i) a volunteer carrying out duties at a public sector health service facility on behalf of the department; or
- (j) another person prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph to be a designated person.

former designated person means a person who was, but is no longer, a designated person.

guardian, of a child, means a person who is recognised in law as having the duties, powers, responsibilities and authority that, by law, parents have in relation to their children.

health practitioner registration Act means any 1 of the following Acts—

- *Chiropractors Registration Act 2001*
- *Dental Practitioners Registration Act 2001*
- *Dental Technicians and Dental Prosthetists Registration Act 2001*
- *Medical Practitioners Registration Act 2001*
- *Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Act 2001*
- *Occupational Therapists Registration Act 2001*
- *Optometrists Registration Act 2001*
- *Osteopaths Registration Act 2001*

- *Pharmacists Registration Act 2001*
- *Physiotherapists Registration Act 2001*
- *Podiatrists Registration Act 2001*
- *Psychologists Registration Act 2001*
- *Speech Pathologists Registration Act 2001.*

health professional means—

- (a) a person registered under a health practitioner registration Act or enrolled, registered or authorised to practise under the *Nursing Act 1992*; or
- (b) a person, other than a person referred to in paragraph (a), who provides a health service, including, for example, an audiologist, dietitian or social worker.

parent see section 61.

public sector health service facility means a facility at which public sector health services are usually delivered by or for the department.

61 Meaning of *parent*

- (1) A **parent** of a child is the child's mother, father or someone else having or exercising parental responsibility for the child.
- (2) However, a person standing in the place of a parent of a child on a temporary basis is not a parent of the child.
- (3) A parent of an Aboriginal child includes a person who, under Aboriginal tradition, is regarded as a parent of the child.
- (4) A parent of a Torres Strait Islander child includes a person who, under Island custom, is regarded as a parent of the child.

62 Part does not apply to official

This part does not apply to a person who is or was an official to the extent the person acquired information because of being an official.

Division 2 Confidentiality

62A Confidentiality

- (1) A designated person or former designated person must not disclose to another person, whether directly or indirectly, any information (*confidential information*) acquired because of being a designated person if a person who is receiving or has received a public sector health service could be identified from the confidential information.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) For subsection (1), another person includes another designated person or former designated person.
- (3) Subsection (1) applies even if the person who could be identified from the disclosure of confidential information is deceased.

62B Disclosure required or permitted by law

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if the disclosure is required or permitted by an Act or another law.

62C Disclosure with consent

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if—

- (a) the person to whom the confidential information relates is an adult and consents to the disclosure; or
- (b) the person to whom the confidential information relates is a child and—
 - (i) the disclosure of the confidential information is by a health professional who reasonably believes the child is of sufficient age and mental and emotional maturity to understand the nature of consenting to the disclosure; and
 - (ii) the child consents to the disclosure; or

- (c) the person to whom the confidential information relates is a child and—
- (i) the disclosure of the confidential information is by a health professional who reasonably believes the child is of insufficient age or mental or emotional maturity to understand the nature of consenting to the disclosure; and
 - (ii) the child’s parent or guardian consents to the disclosure; or
- (d) the person to whom the confidential information relates is a child and the disclosure of the confidential information is by a health professional who reasonably believes the disclosure of the information is in the child’s best interests.

62D Disclosure to person who has sufficient interest in health and welfare of person

(1) Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if the confidential information—

- (a) is about the condition of the person to whom the information relates and is communicated in general terms; or

Example of communicated in general terms—

A switchboard operator or media staff member at a hospital discloses that a person’s condition is “satisfactory”.

- (b) is communicated by a health professional, under the recognised standards of the relevant health profession, to a person who, in the health professional’s reasonable opinion, has a sufficient personal interest in the health and welfare of the person to whom the information relates.

Example of persons who a health professional could possibly reasonably opine to be persons having sufficient personal interest in the health and welfare of a person to whom the confidential information relates—

- the person’s spouse
- the person’s child, parent or guardian

- another person related by blood, marriage or adoption, or because of a de facto relationship or foster care relationship, to the person
 - a friend of the person who has a close personal relationship with the person and a personal interest in the person's welfare
 - an adult who is providing home care to the person who has a chronic condition or a disability
 - a general practitioner who has had responsibility for the care and treatment of the person
- (2) For subsection (1)(b), if the person to whom the confidential information relates is deceased another person has a sufficient personal interest in the health and welfare of the deceased person if, in the health professional's reasonable opinion, the other person would have had a sufficient interest while the deceased person was alive.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information to a person if the person to whom the confidential information relates asks that the confidential information not be disclosed generally or to that person.

62E Disclosure of confidential information for care or treatment of person

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if the disclosure is required for the care or treatment of the person to whom the information relates and—

- (a) the designated person is a health professional and the disclosure is in accordance with the recognised standards of the relevant health profession; or
- (b) the disclosure is to a designated person who is a health professional.

62F Disclosure of confidential information in the public interest

- (1) Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if—

- (a) the chief executive believes, on reasonable grounds, the disclosure is in the public interest; and
 - (b) the chief executive has, in writing, authorised the disclosure.
- (2) The department's annual report for a financial year under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* must include details of—
- (a) the nature of any confidential information disclosed under subsection (1) during the financial year; and
 - (b) the purpose for which the confidential information was disclosed.
- (3) However, the details mentioned in subsection (2)(a) must not identify, directly or indirectly, the person to whom the confidential information relates.
- (4) Despite the *Public Service Act 1996*, section 57, the chief executive may not delegate the chief executive's power under subsection (1).

62G Disclosure for data collection and public health monitoring

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if—

- (a) the disclosure is to another designated person; and
- (b) the disclosure and receipt of the confidential information is—
 - (i) to give effect to or manage a funding arrangement for a public sector health service; or
 - (ii) for analysing, monitoring or evaluating public health; and
- (c) the other designated person is authorised in writing by the chief executive to receive the confidential information.

62H Disclosure for purposes relating to health services

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if—

- (a) the disclosure is to another designated person for evaluating, managing, monitoring or planning health services; or
- (b) the disclosure is to an entity prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph for evaluating, managing, monitoring or planning health services as stated in the regulation.

62I Disclosure to prevent serious risk to life, health or safety etc.

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if—

- (a) the chief executive believes, on reasonable grounds, the disclosure is necessary to assist in averting a serious risk to—
 - (i) the life, health or safety of a person, including the person to whom the confidential information relates; or
 - (ii) public safety; and
- (b) the chief executive has, in writing, authorised the disclosure.

62J Disclosure to or by inspector

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if—

- (a) the disclosure is to an inspector and the confidential information is relevant in relation to the performance of the inspector's function under part 7A; or
- (b) the disclosure is by an inspector and is necessary for performing the inspector's function under part 7A.

62K Disclosure to official

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if the disclosure is to an official and the confidential information is relevant to the functions being performed by the official.

62L Disclosure to health practitioner registration board or Queensland Nursing Council

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if the disclosure is to a board established under a health practitioner registration Act or the Queensland Nursing Council for the purposes of—

- (a) making, or giving information about, a complaint about a person who is or was—
 - (i) registered under the health practitioner registration Act; or
 - (ii) registered, enrolled or authorised to practise under the *Nursing Act 1992*; or
- (b) answering questions or otherwise giving information as part of an investigation or a disciplinary proceeding about a person who is or was—
 - (i) registered under the health practitioner registration Act; or
 - (ii) registered, enrolled or authorised to practise under the *Nursing Act 1992*.

62M Disclosure to approved quality assurance committee

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if the disclosure is to a committee declared under section 31(1) to be an approved quality assurance committee, or to a person authorised by the committee to receive the confidential information, to enable the committee to perform its functions.

62N Disclosure to Commonwealth, another State or Commonwealth or State entity

- (1) Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by the chief executive if—
- (a) the disclosure is to the Commonwealth or another State, or an entity of the Commonwealth or another State and the disclosure—
 - (i) is required or allowed under an agreement—
 - (A) between Queensland and the Commonwealth, State or entity; and
 - (B) prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph; and
 - (ii) is considered by the chief executive to be in the public interest; or
 - (b) the disclosure is to an entity of the State and the disclosure—
 - (i) is required or allowed under an agreement—
 - (A) between the chief executive and the entity; and
 - (B) prescribed under a regulation for this paragraph; and
 - (ii) is considered by the chief executive to be in the public interest.
- (2) The Commonwealth, a State or entity that receives confidential information under an agreement under subsection (1)—
- (a) must not give it to anyone else unless allowed to do so by the agreement or in writing by the chief executive; and
 - (b) must ensure the confidential information is used only for the purpose for which it was given under the agreement.
- (3) In this section—
- entity of the State* includes a department and an entity established under an Act for a public purpose.

62O Disclosure to Australian Red Cross Society

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person if the disclosure is to the Australian Red Cross Society for the purpose of tracing blood or tissue, or blood products derived from blood, infected with any disease or the donor or recipient of that blood or tissue.

62P Disclosure to person performing function under Coroners Act 2003

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person to a person who requires the confidential information to perform a function under the *Coroners Act 2003*, other than the preparation of an annual report.

62Q Necessary or incidental disclosure

Section 62A(1) does not apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person that is necessary or incidental to a disclosure of confidential information otherwise permitted under this part.

Examples of necessary or incidental disclosures—

- the disclosure of confidential information to support staff at a public sector hospital who make appointments for patients, maintain patient records and undertake other administrative tasks.
- the disclosure of confidential information to the Health Insurance Commission or health insurance providers for processing the payment of accounts for treatment or diagnostic tests.
- the disclosure of confidential information to advise the chief executive about authorising the disclosure of confidential information in the public interest under section 62F or to collect confidential information for the purpose of a prescribed agreement under section 62N.
- accessing contact details for a person to seek the person's consent under section 62C to the disclosure of confidential information
- permitting contractors to access databases to write, test or analyse programs, perform database administration tasks or maintain technical aspects of computer hardware.

62R Former designated persons

- (1) Sections 62B, 62C(a), 62F, 62J, 62L or 62Q (the *relevant provisions*) apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a former designated person in the same way as they apply to the disclosure of confidential information by a designated person.
- (2) For subsection (1), a reference in the relevant provisions to a designated person is taken to be a reference to a former designated person.

Part 7A Investigation and enforcement**Division 1 Inspectors****63 Functions**

An inspector has the function of monitoring and enforcing compliance with part 7 or this part.

63A Appointment and qualifications

- (1) The chief executive may appoint any of the following persons as inspectors—
 - (a) a public service officer employed in the department;
 - (b) a health service employee;
 - (c) a person prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) However, the chief executive may appoint a person as an inspector only if the chief executive is satisfied the person is qualified for appointment because the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an inspector.

63B Appointment conditions and limit on powers

- (1) An inspector holds office on any conditions stated in—

- (a) the inspector's instrument of appointment; or
 - (b) a signed notice given to the inspector.
- (2) The instrument of appointment or a signed notice given to the inspector may limit the inspector's powers under this part.
- (3) In this section—
signed notice means a notice signed by the chief executive.

63C Issue of identity cards

- (1) The chief executive must issue an identity card to each inspector.
- (2) The identity card must—
- (a) contain a copy of a recent photo of the inspector; and
 - (b) contain a copy of the inspector's signature; and
 - (c) identify the person as an inspector under this Act; and
 - (d) state an expiry date for the card.
- (3) This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and other purposes.

63D Production or display of identity card

- (1) In exercising a power under this part in relation to a person, an inspector must—
- (a) produce the inspector's identity card for the other person's inspection before exercising the power; or
 - (b) have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the other person when exercising the power.
- (2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must produce the identity card for the other person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.
- (3) For subsection (1), an inspector does not exercise a power in relation to a person only because the inspector has entered a place as mentioned in section 63H(1)(b) or (2).

63E When inspector ceases to hold office

- (1) An inspector ceases to hold office if any of the following happens—
 - (a) the term of office stated in a condition of office ends;
 - (b) under another condition of office, the inspector ceases to hold office;
 - (c) the inspector's resignation under section 63F takes effect.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the ways an inspector may cease to hold office.
- (3) In this section—

condition of office means a condition on which the inspector holds office.

63F Resignation

An inspector may resign by notice to the chief executive.

63G Return of identity card

A person who ceases to be an inspector must return the person's identity card to the chief executive within 21 days after ceasing to be an inspector, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Division 2 Powers of inspectors**Subdivision 1 Entry of places****63H Power to enter places**

- (1) An inspector may enter a place if—
 - (a) its occupier consents to the entry; or

- (b) it is a public place and the entry is made when it is open to the public; or
 - (c) the entry is authorised by a warrant.
- (2) For the purpose of asking the occupier of a place for consent to enter, an inspector may, without the occupier's consent or a warrant—
- (a) enter land around premises at the place to an extent that is reasonable to contact the occupier; or
 - (b) enter part of the place the inspector reasonably considers members of the public ordinarily are allowed to enter when they wish to contact the occupier.

Subdivision 2 Procedure for entry

63I Entry with consent

- (1) This section applies if an inspector intends to ask the occupier of a place to consent to the inspector or another inspector entering the place.
- (2) Before asking for the consent, the inspector must tell the occupier—
 - (a) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (b) that the occupier is not required to consent.
- (3) If the consent is given, the inspector may ask the occupier to sign an acknowledgment of the consent.
- (4) The acknowledgment must state—
 - (a) the occupier has been told—
 - (i) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that the occupier is not required to consent; and
 - (b) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (c) the occupier gives the inspector consent to enter the place and exercise powers under this division; and
 - (d) the time and date the consent was given.

- (5) If the occupier signs an acknowledgment, the inspector must immediately give a copy to the occupier.
- (6) If—
 - (a) an issue arises in a proceeding about whether the occupier consented to the entry; and
 - (b) an acknowledgment complying with subsection (4) for the entry is not produced in evidence;the onus of proof is on the person relying on the lawfulness of the entry to prove the occupier consented.

63J Application for warrant

- (1) An inspector may apply to a magistrate for a warrant for a place.
- (2) The inspector must prepare a written application that states the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
- (3) The written application must be sworn.
- (4) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the inspector gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the written application to be given by statutory declaration.

63K Issue of warrant

- (1) The magistrate may issue the warrant for the place only if the magistrate is satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—
 - (a) there is a particular thing or activity (the *evidence*) that may provide evidence of an offence against section 62A(1) or this part; and
 - (b) the evidence is at the place or, within the next 7 days, will be at the place.
- (2) The warrant must state—

- (a) the place to which the warrant applies; and
- (b) that a stated inspector may, with necessary and reasonable help and force—
 - (i) enter the place and any other place necessary for entry to the place; and
 - (ii) exercise the inspector's powers under this division; and
- (c) particulars of the offence that the magistrate considers appropriate in the circumstances; and
- (d) the name of the person suspected of having committed the offence, unless the name is unknown or the magistrate considers it inappropriate to state the name; and
- (e) the evidence that may be seized under the warrant; and
- (f) the hours of the day or night when the place may be entered; and
- (g) the magistrate's name; and
- (h) the date and time of the warrant's issue; and
- (i) the date, within 14 days after the warrant's issue, the warrant ends.

63L Application by electronic communication and duplicate warrant

- (1) An application under section 63J may be made by phone, fax, email, radio, videoconferencing or another form of electronic communication if the inspector reasonably considers it necessary because of—
 - (a) urgent circumstances; or
 - (b) other special circumstances, including, for example, the inspector's remote location.
- (2) The application—
 - (a) may not be made before the inspector prepares the written application under section 63J(2); but
 - (b) may be made before the written application is sworn.

- (3) The magistrate may issue the warrant (the *original warrant*) only if the magistrate is satisfied—
 - (a) it was necessary to make the application under subsection (1); and
 - (b) the way the application was made under subsection (1) was appropriate.
- (4) After the magistrate issues the original warrant—
 - (a) if there is a reasonably practicable way of immediately giving a copy of the warrant to the inspector, for example, by sending a copy by fax or email, the magistrate must immediately give a copy of the warrant to the inspector; or
 - (b) otherwise—
 - (a) the magistrate must tell the inspector the date and time the warrant is issued and the other terms of the warrant; and
 - (ii) the inspector must complete a form of warrant, including by writing on it—
 - (A) the magistrate's name; and
 - (B) the date and time the magistrate issued the warrant; and
 - (C) the other terms of the warrant.
- (5) The copy of the warrant mentioned in subsection (4)(a), or the form of warrant completed under subsection (4)(b) (in either case the *duplicate warrant*), is a duplicate of, and as effectual as, the original warrant.
- (6) The inspector must, at the first reasonable opportunity, send to the magistrate—
 - (a) the written application complying with section 63J(2) and (3); and
 - (b) if the inspector completed a form of warrant under subsection (4)(b)—the completed form of warrant.
- (7) The magistrate must keep the original warrant and, on receiving the documents under subsection (6)—
 - (a) attach the documents to the original warrant; and

- (b) give the original warrant and documents to the clerk of the court of the relevant magistrates court
- (8) Despite subsection (5), if—
 - (a) an issue arises in a proceeding about whether an exercise of a power was authorised by a warrant issued under this section; and
 - (b) the original warrant is not produced in evidence;

the onus of proof is on the person relying on the lawfulness of the exercise of the power to prove a warrant authorised the exercise of the power.
- (9) This section does not limit section 63J.
- (10) In this section—

relevant magistrates court, in relation to a magistrate, means the Magistrates Court that the magistrate constitutes under the *Magistrates Act 1991*.

63M Defect in relation to warrant

- (1) A warrant is not invalidated by a defect in the warrant, or in compliance with section 63J, 63K or 64L, unless the defect affects the substance of the warrant in a material particular.
- (2) In this section—

warrant includes a duplicate warrant mentioned in section 63L(5).

63N Warrants—procedure before entry

- (1) This section applies if an inspector named in a warrant issued under this division for a place is intending to enter the place under the warrant.
- (2) Before entering the place, the inspector must do or make a reasonable attempt to do the following things—
 - (a) identify himself or herself to a person present at the place who is an occupier of the place in the way stated in section 63D;
 - (b) give the person a copy of the warrant;

- (c) tell the person the inspector is permitted by the warrant to enter the place;
 - (d) give the person an opportunity to allow the inspector immediate entry to the place without using force.
- (3) However, the inspector need not comply with subsection (2) if the inspector believes on reasonable grounds that immediate entry to the place is required to ensure the effective execution of the warrant is not frustrated.
- (4) In this section—
warrant includes a duplicate warrant mentioned in section 63L(5).

Subdivision 3 Powers after entry

630 General powers after entering places

- (1) This section applies to an inspector who enters a place.
- (2) However, if an inspector enters a place to get the occupier's consent to enter a place, this section applies to the inspector only if the consent is given or the entry is otherwise authorised.
- (3) For monitoring and enforcing compliance with part 7 or this part, the inspector may—
 - (a) search any part of the place; or
 - (b) inspect, measure, test, photograph or film any part of the place or anything at the place; or
 - (c) take a thing, or a sample of or from a thing, at the place for analysis or testing; or
 - (d) take an extract from, or copy, a document at the place; or
 - (e) take into or onto the place any persons, equipment and materials the inspector reasonably requires for exercising a power under this division; or
 - (f) require the occupier of the place, or a person at the place, to give the inspector reasonable help to exercise the inspector's powers under paragraphs (a) to (e); or

- (g) require the occupier of the place, or a person at the place, to give the inspector information to help the inspector find out whether part 7 or this part is being complied with.
- (4) When making a requirement mentioned in subsection (3)(f) or (g), the inspector must warn the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

63P Failure to help inspector

- (1) A person required to give reasonable help under section 63O(3)(f) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) If a requirement under section 63O(3)(f) relates to a document, it is a reasonable excuse for the person not to comply with the requirement that complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

63Q Failure to give information

- (1) A person of whom a requirement is made under section 63O(3)(g) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.⁴

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) It is a reasonable excuse for the person to fail to comply with the requirement that complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

⁴ Also, a person must not state anything the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular—see section 63ZG (False or misleading statements).

Subdivision 4 Power to seize evidence

63R Seizing evidence at a place that may be entered without consent or warrant

An inspector who enters a place under this division without the consent of the occupier and without a warrant, may seize a thing at the place only if the inspector reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence against section 62A(1) or this part.

63S Seizing evidence at a place that may only be entered with consent or warrant

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an inspector is authorised to enter a place under this division only with the consent of the occupier or a warrant; and
 - (b) the inspector enters the place after obtaining the necessary consent or warrant.
- (2) If the inspector enters the place with the occupier's consent, the inspector may seize a thing at the place only if—
 - (a) the inspector reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence against section 62A(1) or this part; and
 - (b) seizure of the thing is consistent with the purpose of entry as told to the occupier when asking for the occupier's consent.
- (3) If the inspector enters the place with a warrant, the inspector may seize the evidence for which the warrant was issued.
- (4) The inspector also may seize anything else at the place if the inspector reasonably believes—
 - (a) the thing is evidence of an offence against section 62A(1) or this part; and
 - (b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being—
 - (i) hidden, lost or destroyed; or
 - (ii) used to continue, or repeat, the offence.

- (5) Also, the inspector may seize a thing at the place if the inspector reasonably believes it has just been used in committing an offence against section 62A(1) or this part.

63T Securing seized things

Having seized a thing, an inspector may—

- (a) move the thing from the place where it was seized (the *place of seizure*); or
- (b) leave the thing at the place of seizure, but take reasonable action to restrict access to it.

Examples of restricting access to a thing—

- 1 Sealing a thing and marking it to show access to it is restricted.
- 2 Sealing the entrance to a room where the thing is situated and marking it to show access to it is restricted.

63U Tampering with seized things

- (1) If an inspector restricts access to a seized thing, a person must not tamper with the thing, or something restricting access to the thing, without an inspector's approval.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

tamper includes attempt to tamper.

63V Powers to support seizure

- (1) To enable a thing to be seized, an inspector may require the person in control of it—

- (a) to take it to a stated reasonable place by a stated reasonable time; and
- (b) if necessary, to remain in control of it at the stated place for a reasonable time.

- (2) The requirement—

- (a) must be made by signed notice; or

- (b) if for any reason it is not practicable to give the notice, may be made orally and confirmed by signed notice as soon as practicable.
- (3) A further requirement may be made under this section about the same thing if it is necessary and reasonable to make the further requirement.
- (4) A person of whom the requirement is made under subsection (1) or (3) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.
- (5) Subject to section 63ZF,⁵ the cost of complying with subsection (4) must be borne by the person.

63W Inspector may require thing's return

- (1) If an inspector has required a person to take a thing to a stated place by a stated reasonable time under section 63V the inspector may require the person to return the thing to the place from which it was taken.
- (2) A person of whom the requirement is made under subsection (1) must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.
- (3) Subject to section 63ZF, the cost of complying with subsection (2) must be borne by the person.

63X Receipts for seized things

- (1) As soon as practicable after an inspector seizes a thing, the inspector must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized.
- (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must leave the receipt at the place of seizure in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.

5 Section 63ZF (Compensation)

- (3) The receipt must describe generally each thing seized and its condition.
- (4) This section does not apply to a thing if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the receipt, given the thing's nature, condition and value.

63Y Forfeiture of seized things

- (1) A seized thing is forfeited to the State if the inspector who seized the thing—
 - (a) can not find its owner, after making reasonable inquiries; or
 - (b) can not return it to its owner, after making reasonable efforts.
- (2) In applying subsection (1)—
 - (a) subsection (1)(a) does not require the inspector to make inquiries if it would be unreasonable to make inquiries to find the owner; and
 - (b) subsection (1)(b) does not require the inspector to make efforts if it would be unreasonable to make efforts to return the thing to its owner.
- (3) Regard must be had to a thing's nature, condition and value in deciding—
 - (a) whether it is reasonable to make inquiries or efforts; and
 - (b) if making inquiries or efforts, what inquiries or efforts, including the period over which they are made, are reasonable.

63Z Return of seized things

- (1) If a thing has been seized but not forfeited, the inspector must return it to its owner—
 - (a) at the end of 6 months; or
 - (b) if a proceeding for an offence involving the thing is started within 6 months, at the end of the proceeding and any appeal from the proceeding.

- (2) However, unless the thing has been forfeited, the inspector must immediately return a thing seized as evidence to its owner if the inspector stops being satisfied its continued retention as evidence is necessary.

63ZA Access to seized things

- (1) Until a thing that has been seized is forfeited or returned, an inspector must allow its owner to inspect it and, if it is a document, to copy it.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to allow the inspection or copying.

Subdivision 5 Power to obtain information

63ZB Power to require name and address

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an inspector finds a person committing an offence against section 62A(1) or this part; or
 - (b) an inspector finds a person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the inspector reasonably to suspect the person has just committed an offence against section 62A(1) or this part.
- (2) The inspector may require the person to state the person's name and residential address.
- (3) When making the requirement, the inspector must warn the person it is an offence to fail to state the person's name or residential address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (4) The inspector may require the person to give the inspector evidence of the correctness of the stated name or residential address if the inspector reasonably suspects the stated name or address to be false.
- (5) A requirement under subsection (2) or (4) is a *personal details requirement*.

63ZC Failure to give name or address

- (1) A person of whom a personal details requirement is made must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if—
- (a) the person was required to state the person's name and residential address by an inspector who suspected the person had committed an offence against section 62A(1) or this part; and
 - (b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence.

63ZD Power to require information

- (1) This section applies if an inspector reasonably believes—
- (a) an offence against section 62A(1) or this part has been committed; and
 - (b) a person may be able to give information about the offence.
- (2) The inspector may, by notice given to the person, require the person to give information about the offence to the inspector at a stated reasonable time and place.
- (3) The person must comply with a requirement under subsection (2), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (4) It is a reasonable excuse for an individual to fail to give information if giving the information might tend to incriminate the individual.

Division 3 General enforcement matters**63ZE Notice of damage**

- (1) This section applies if—

- (a) an inspector damages property when exercising or purporting to exercise a power; or
 - (b) a person (the *other person*) acting under the direction or authority of an inspector damages property.
- (2) The inspector must immediately give notice of particulars of the damage to the person who appears to the inspector to be the owner of the property.
 - (3) If the inspector believes the damage was caused by a latent defect in the property or circumstances beyond the inspector's or other person's control, the inspector may state the belief in the notice.
 - (4) If, for any reason, it is impracticable to comply with subsection (2), the inspector must leave the notice in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way where the damage happened.
 - (5) This section does not apply to damage the inspector reasonably believes is trivial.
 - (6) In this section—
owner, of property, includes the person in possession or control of it.

63ZF Compensation

- (1) If a person incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under any of the following subdivisions of division 2⁶ by or for an inspector, the person may claim compensation from the State—
 - (a) subdivision 1 (Entry of places);
 - (b) subdivision 3 (Powers after entry);
 - (c) subdivision 4 (Power to seize evidence).
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), compensation may be claimed for loss or expense incurred in complying with a requirement made of the person under the subdivision.

6 Division 2 (Powers of inspectors)

- (3) Compensation may be claimed and ordered to be paid in a proceeding—
 - (a) brought in a court with jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount of compensation claimed; or
 - (b) for an offence against section 62A(1) or this part brought against the person claiming compensation.
- (4) A court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

63ZG False or misleading statements

A person must not state anything to an inspector the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

63ZH False or misleading documents

- (1) A person must not give an inspector a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person, when giving the document—
 - (a) tells the inspector, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
 - (b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information.

63ZI Obstructing an inspector

- (1) A person must not obstruct an inspector in the exercise of a power, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) If a person has obstructed an inspector and the inspector decides to proceed with the exercise of the power, the inspector must warn the person that—

- (a) it is an offence to obstruct the inspector unless the person has a reasonable excuse; and
 - (b) the inspector considers the person's conduct an obstruction.
- (3) In this section—
obstruct includes hinder and attempt to obstruct or hinder.

63ZJ Impersonating inspector

A person must not pretend to be an inspector.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

Part 8 Miscellaneous

64 Obstructing execution of Act

A person who obstructs any person who is exercising any powers or performing any functions or duties under this Act commits an offence against this Act and is liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 penalty units.

65 Mater Misericordiae Public Hospitals

- (1) This Act is not to be construed so as to adversely affect the operation of any arrangements in force between the Department of Health and the Mater Misericordiae Public Hospitals immediately before the appointed day.
- (2) From and after the appointed day the Corporation of the Trustees of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy of Queensland will retain the right to administer their public hospitals in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister from time to time and subject to any agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Government.

66 Effect of Act on private practice arrangements

This Act is not to be construed so as to adversely affect the operation of any arrangements in force in any public sector hospital immediately before the day the *Health Services Act 1991* receives the Royal Assent under which any medical officers or employees of that hospital are authorised to engage in private practice in conjunction with their employment with that hospital.

67 Effect of Act on certain other Acts

This Act is not to be construed so as to derogate from the provisions of any other Act in force from time to time that provides for investigations and inquiries to be made in connection with any public sector health service.

68 Regulations

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.
- (2) A regulation may—
 - (a) provide that, on conditions or unconditionally, persons, matters or things, or a class of persons, matters or things may be exempted from the provisions of the regulations and for the revocation of any exemption or conditional exemption so granted;
 - (b) provide for the fees, charges, allowances, costs and expenses payable or to be paid under and for the purposes of this Act and the fixing thereof; matters and things in respect of which they are payable or to be paid; the circumstances in which the chief executive may waive those fees, charges, allowances, costs and expenses (the chief executive being hereby authorised to do so); methods of collection thereof; manner, time and place of payment thereof; persons by whom or to whom they are payable;
 - (c) provide for—
 - (i) fees and charges that may be charged for patient accommodation, medical and nursing services,

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- dental, diagnostic and therapeutic services, special medical examinations or reports;
- (ii) fees for the charging of maintenance in relation to public sector nursing home and hostel residents and public sector psychiatric health services;
 - (d) provide for the forms to be used for the purpose of this Act and the particular purposes for which those forms are respectively to be used;
 - (e) regulate the admission and discharge of persons to and from a public sector health service and the amount (if any) to be paid by those persons for that health service;
 - (f) regulate the bringing of specified articles and things into any public sector health service and the possession by any person of specified articles or things in any public sector health service;
 - (g) regulate the entry of persons into any public sector health service and regulate their conduct in that health service and prevent trespassing on any land vested in or held by the State;
 - (h) make provision about any other matter affecting the operation, management, care, control and superintendence of any public sector health service or any other facility or service maintained, operated or provided by the chief executive or any land or buildings used in connection with any public sector health service.
- (3) The regulations may provide that it is an offence, punishable on summary conviction, for a person to contravene or fail to comply with any of the regulations and may provide, in respect of any such offence, for the imposition of a penalty not exceeding 10 penalty units and in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty not exceeding 2 penalty units for each day during which the offence continues.

Part 9 **Repeals, savings, validating and transitional provisions**

Division 1 **Repeals**

69 **Repeal of certain by-laws**

(1) A by-law that was made under the repealed Act and is in force immediately before the commencement of this section is repealed on the commencement.

(2) In this section—

repealed Act means the *Hospitals Act 1936*.

Division 2 **Transitional provisions for Health Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1996**

70 **Definition for pt 9, div 2**

In this division—

authority means a regional health authority in existence immediately before the commencement of this section.

71 **Authorities dissolved**

The authorities are dissolved on the commencement of this section.

72 **Assets and liabilities**

(1) On the dissolution of the authorities—

(a) the assets and liabilities of the authorities become assets and liabilities of the State; and

(b) any contracts and agreements entered into by or on behalf of an authority and all guarantees, undertakings and securities given by or on behalf of or to the

authority, in force immediately before the dissolution are taken to have been entered into or, as the case may be, given by or to the State and may be enforced against or by the State, accordingly.

- (2) Any property that, immediately before the dissolution was held in trust by an authority, vests in the State on the same trusts to which the property was subject immediately before the vesting.

73 Proceedings

- (1) A proceeding by or against an authority that is not finished before the commencement of this section may be continued or discontinued by or against the State.
- (2) In addition a proceeding that could have been started by or against an authority before the commencement may be started, continued and finished by or against the State after the commencement.

74 Non-contract employees

- (1) This section applies to a person who, immediately before the commencement of this section, was an employee of an authority (other than an employee under an individual contract of employment).
- (2) If, immediately before the commencement, the person was employed on conditions that most closely relate to—
 - (a) a tenured health service employee—the person becomes a tenured health service employee on the commencement; or
 - (b) a temporary health service employee—the person becomes a temporary health service employee on the commencement; or
 - (c) a casual health service employee—the person becomes a casual health service employee on the commencement.
- (3) If there is doubt about whether the person becomes a tenured, temporary or casual health service employee and the person asks the chief executive to make a declaration under this

subsection, the chief executive may declare that the person is a tenured, temporary or casual health service employee.

75 Contract employees

- (1) This section applies to a person who, immediately before the commencement of this section, was employed by an authority under an individual contract of employment.
- (2) On the commencement—
 - (a) the person becomes a contracted health service employee; and
 - (b) the contract of employment is taken to have been made under this Act between the person and the chief executive.
- (3) The contract is to be read with the changes necessary to make it consistent with, and adapt its operation to, this Act.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), the contract is to be read as if a reference to the authority is a reference to the chief executive.

76 Employees' rights and entitlements

- (1) This section applies to a person who—
 - (a) immediately before the commencement of this section, was an employee of an authority; and
 - (b) on the commencement becomes a health service employee.
- (2) On the commencement, the person's employment is on the same conditions on which the person was employed by the authority.
- (3) In addition, the person—
 - (a) retains all rights accrued or accruing to the person as an employee of the authority; and
 - (b) is entitled to receive long service, recreation and sick leave and any similar entitlements accrued or accruing to the person as an employee of the authority.

- (4) The person's period of employment with the authority is taken to be an equivalent period of employment with the department for any law about the rights or entitlements.
- (5) In addition, the person—
 - (a) retains all entitlements accrued or accruing to the person as a contributor to a fund or as a member of a superannuation scheme under a superannuation Act; and
 - (b) is taken to continue to be a contributor or member under the superannuation Act.
- (6) In this section—
superannuation Act means the *Public Service Superannuation Act 1958*, *State Service Superannuation Act 1972*, *Superannuation (Government and Other Employees) Act 1988* or *Superannuation (State Public Sector) Act 1990*.

77 Directions by the chief executive

- (1) A direction given by the chief executive under repealed section 58 and in force immediately before the commencement of this section is taken to be a determination made by the chief executive under section 28(2).
- (2) The direction is to be read with the changes necessary to make it consistent with, and adapt its operation to, this Act.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the direction is to be read as if a reference to an authority or a prescribed authority is a reference to the chief executive.
- (4) In this section—
repealed section 58 means section 58 as in force immediately before the commencement of this section.

78 Disciplinary action

- (1) If disciplinary action against an employee of an authority had been started by the authority, but not finished, before the commencement of this section, the action may be continued or discontinued by the chief executive as if this section had not commenced.

- (2) If, immediately before the commencement, an authority could have started disciplinary action against an employee of the authority, the chief executive can start the action.

79 Entries in registers

- (1) The registrar of titles and all persons who keep registers of dealings in property must, if asked by the chief executive, make in the registers all entries necessary to record the vesting of property in the State under this part.
- (2) A request under this section is not liable to fees or stamp duty.

Division 3 Transitional provision for Health Legislation Amendment Act 1999

80 Committees continue to be approved quality assurance committees

- (1) This section applies to a committee under part 4, division 2, in existence immediately before the commencement of this section if—
- (a) the committee was established by the holder of a licence to use a private hospital under the *Health Act 1937*, part 3, division 4; or
 - (b) the committee was established by a number of entities including the holder of a licence mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (2) After the commencement of this section the committee continues to be a committee under part 4, division 2.

Division 4 Validating provision for Health Legislation Amendment Act 2003

81 Validation

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—

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- (a) a council performed a function, or exercised a power, before the commencement of the *Health Legislation Amendment Act 2003*, section 55; and
 - (b) at the time of the performance of the function, or the exercise of the power, the council's membership was less than the minimum number required under section 10(1), as in force before the commencement of the *Health Legislation Amendment Act 2003*, section 55; and
 - (c) the performance of the function, or the exercise of the power would have been valid except for the council's membership being less than the minimum number required.
- (2) The performance of the function, or the exercise of the power, is taken to have been valid despite the council's membership being less than the minimum number required.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 28 November 2005. Future amendments of the Health Services Act 1991 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	1993 Act No. 70	26 March 1994	29 April 1994
2	1995 Act No. 58	28 November 1995	13 December 1995
2A	1996 Act No. 61	20 December 1996	12 February 1997
3	1996 Act No. 61	1 July 1997	31 July 1997
3A	1998 Act No. 41	21 December 1998	10 February 1999
3B	1999 Act No. 33	1 July 1999	2 July 1999
3C	1999 Act No. 61	1 December 1999	2 December 1999
3D	1999 Act No. 61	7 February 2000	24 March 2000
3E	2000 Act No. 46	25 October 2000	8 November 2000
3F	2000 Act No. 46	30 November 2000	12 December 2000
4	2000 Act No. 46	30 November 2000	19 January 2001
4A	2001 Act No. 20	1 January 2002	11 January 2002
4B	2001 Act No. 20	1 February 2002	8 February 2002
4C	2001 Act No. 20	1 March 2002	1 March 2002
4D	2001 Act No. 20	1 May 2002	1 May 2002
4E	2001 Act No. 20	12 May 2002	24 May 2002

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
4F	2001 Act No. 20	31 May 2002	14 June 2002

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
4G	2003 Act No. 9	28 March 2003	
4H	2002 Act No. 74	1 April 2003	
4I	2003 Act No. 68	22 October 2003	
5	2003 Act No. 13	1 December 2003	
5A	2004 Act No. 13	1 August 2004	
5B	2005 Act No. 10	29 April 2005	
5C	2005 Act No. 58	28 November 2005	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed citations and remade laws	1
Changed names and titles	1
Corrected minor errors	1
Obsolete and redundant provisions	1
Renumbered provisions	1, 2, 3

6 List of legislation

Health Services Act 1991 No. 24

date of assent 5 June 1991

ss 1–1.2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1991 (proc pubd gaz 22 June 1991 p 974)

amending legislation—

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991 No. 97 ss 1–3 sch 2

date of assent 17 December 1991

commenced on date of assent

Local Government Act 1993 No. 70 ss 1–2, 804 sch

date of assent 7 December 1993

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 26 March 1994 (see s 2(5))

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1994 No. 87 ss 1–3 sch 2

date of assent 1 December 1994

commenced on date of assent

Health Services Amendment Act 1995 No. 29

date of assent 14 June 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 18 August 1995 (1995 SL No. 234)

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 No. 57 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995
commenced on date of assent

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 2

date of assent 28 November 1995
commenced on date of assent

Public Service Act 1996 No. 37 ss 1–2, 147 sch 2

date of assent 22 October 1996
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1996 (1996 SL No. 361)

Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Amendment Act 1996 No. 54 ss 1–2, 9 sch

date of assent 20 November 1996
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 128)

Health Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1996 No. 61 ss 1–2, pt 2, s 15 sch

date of assent 9 December 1996
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
s 8 (to the extent that it ins new pt 3), s 10 (to the extent that it ins new pt 6 div 1)
commenced 1 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 175)
remaining provisions commenced 20 December 1996 (1996 SL No. 402)

Health and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1998 No. 41 ss 1, 2(2), 14(2) sch 2

date of assent 27 November 1998
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 21 December 1998 (1998 SL No. 346)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No. 19 ss 1–3 sch

date of assent 30 April 1999
commenced on date of assent

Industrial Relations Act 1999 No. 33 ss 1, 2(2), 747 sch 3

date of assent 18 June 1999
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1999 (1999 SL No. 159)

Road Transport Reform Act 1999 No. 42 ss 1–2(1), 54(3) sch pt 3

date of assent 2 September 1999
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1999 (see s 2(1))

Health Practitioners (Professional Standards) Act 1999 No. 58 ss 1–2, pt 14 div 6

date of assent 18 November 1999
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 7 February 2000 (1999 SL No. 327)

Health Legislation Amendment Act 1999 No. 61 ss 1, 2(1), pt 2

date of assent 29 November 1999
pt 2 div 3 commenced 30 November 2000 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2)) (see s 2(1) and 1999 No. 60)
remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 No. 46 ss 1, 3 sch

date of assent 25 October 2000
commenced on date of assent

Chiropractors Registration Act 2001 No. 3 ss 1–2, 241 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 May 2002 (2002 SL No. 73)

Dental Practitioners Registration Act 2001 No. 4 ss 1–2, 267 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2002 (2001 SL No. 258)

Dental Technicians and Dental Prosthetists Registration Act 2001 No. 5 ss 1–2, 247 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 May 2002 (2002 SL No. 74)

Medical Practitioners Registration Act 2001 No. 7 ss 1–2, 302 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2002 (2002 SL No. 30)

Medical Radiation Technologists Registration Act 2001 No. 8 ss 1–2, 237 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 12 May 2002 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2))

Occupational Therapists Registration Act 2001 No. 9 ss 1–2, 239 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2002 (2001 SL No. 259)

Optometrists Registration Act 2001 No. 10 ss 1–2, 237 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2002 (2001 SL No. 260)

Pharmacists Registration Act 2001 No. 12 ss 1–2, 245 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2002 (2001 SL No. 261)

Physiotherapists Registration Act 2001 No. 13 ss 1–2, 242 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2002 (2001 SL No. 262)

Podiatrists Registration Act 2001 No. 14 ss 1–2, 238 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 May 2002 (2002 SL No. 76)

Psychologists Registration Act 2001 No. 15 ss 1–2, 255 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 May 2002 (2002 SL No. 77)

Speech Pathologists Registration Act 2001 No. 16 ss 1–2, 236 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2002 (2001 SL No. 263)

**Tobacco and Other Smoking Products (Prevention of Supply to Children)
Amendment Act 2001 No. 20 ss 1, 2(2), pt 3**

date of assent 11 May 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 31 May 2002 (see s 2(2))

Discrimination Law Amendment Act 2002 No. 74 ss 1–2, 90 sch

date of assent 13 December 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 90 commenced 31 March 2003 (2003 SL No. 51)

remaining provisions commenced 1 April 2003 (2003 SL No. 51)

Health and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 9 s 1, pt 6

date of assent 28 March 2003

commenced on date of assent

Coroners Act 2003 No. 13 ss 1, 2(2), 106 sch 1

date of assent 9 April 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2003 (2003 SL No. 296)

Health Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 68 s 1, pt 8

date of assent 22 October 2003

commenced on date of assent

Child Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2004 No. 13 ss 1–2(1), pt 7

date of assent 24 June 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 August 2004 (2004 SL No. 141)

Health Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 10 pts 1–2, s 50 sch

date of assent 1 April 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 29 April 2005 (2005 SL No. 72)

Public Health Act 2005 No. 48 ss 1–2, 492 sch 1

date of assent 2 November 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commence 1 December 2005 (2005 SL No. 280)

Health Services Amendment Act 2005 No. 58

date of assent 28 November 2005

commenced on date of assent

7 List of annotations**This reprint has been renumbered—see tables of renumbered provisions in endnote 8.****Title** amd 1996 No. 61 s 15 sch**Commencement****s 1.2** om R2 (see RA s 37)**Repeals****s 1.3** om R1 (see RA s 40)**Dissolution of Boards****s 1.4** om 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1**Administration of Act****s 1.7** om 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1**Definitions****prov hdg** sub 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1

- s 2** amd R1 (see RA s 39); 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1
 def “**applied law**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**appoint**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**appointed day**” sub 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 2
 def “**Area of Local Authority**” om 1993 No. 70 s 804 sch
 def “**auditor**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**Australian Health Care Agreement**” ins 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch
 amd 2005 No. 10 s 50 sch
 def “**authorised officer**” om 1996 No. 61 s 4(1)
 def “**authorised person**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**authority**” om 1996 No. 61 s 4(1)
 def “**award**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 sub 1999 No. 33 s 747 sch 3
 def “**case mix funding arrangement**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**casual health service employee**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**chairperson**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**chief executive**” sub 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2
 om 1995 No. 29 s 4(1)
 def “**committee**” ins 2003 No. 9 s 30
 def “**confidential information**” ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
 def “**contracted health service employee**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**council**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**designated person**” ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
 def “**designated smoking area**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**directive**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 def “**dissolved authority**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)

- def “**district**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**elective surgery**” ins 2005 No. 58 s 3(1)
- def “**elective surgery waiting list**” ins 2005 No. 58 s 3(1)
- def “**former designated person**” ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
- def “**funding arrangement**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
amd 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch
- def “**guardian**” ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
- def “**health practitioner registration Act**” ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
- def “**health professional**” ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
- def “**health service**” sub 1996 No. 61 s 4(1), (3)
- def “**health service area**” ins 2005 No. 58 s 3(1)
- def “**health service employee**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**health services agreement**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**health services land**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**higher classification level**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**industrial agreement**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
amd 1999 No. 33 s 747 sch 3
- def “**inspector**” om 1996 No. 61 s 4(1)
ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
- def “**investigator**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**lower classification level**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**manager**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**medical practitioner**” om 1995 No. 29 s 4(1)
- def “**Medicare Agreement**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
om 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch
- def “**member**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**Minister**” om 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2
- def “**official**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**official traffic sign**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
amd 1999 No. 42 s 54(3) sch pt 3
- def “**owner**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
amd 1999 No. 42 s 54(3) sch pt 3
- def “**parent**” ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
- def “**personal details requirement**” ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
- def “**prescribed public hospital**” ins 2005 No. 58 s 3(1)
- def “**private sector health service**” om 1996 No. 61 s 4(1)
- def “**professional association**” om 1996 No. 61 s 4(1)
- def “**promote**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**public hospitals performance report**” ins 2005 No. 58 s 3(1)
- def “**public sector**” om 1996 No. 61 s 4(1)
- def “**public sector health service**” sub 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1
amd 1996 No. 61 s 4(2)
- def “**public sector health service facility**” ins 2005 No. 10 s 4
amd 2005 No. 58 s 3(2)
- def “**public sector hospital**” amd 1995 No. 29 s 4(2)
sub 1996 No. 61 s 4(1), (3)
- def “**public service officer**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**redeploy**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**region**” om 1996 No. 61 s 4(1)
- def “**regional director**” om 1996 No. 61 s 4(1)

- def “**regulatory notice**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**relevant person**” ins 2003 No. 9 s 30
- def “**security officer**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**stated public hospital**” ins 2005 No. 58 s 3(1)
- def “**surgical outpatient waiting list**” ins 2005 No. 58 s 3(1)
- def “**temporarily**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**temporary health service employee**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**tenured health service employee**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
- def “**vehicle**” ins 1996 No. 61 s 4(3)
 - amd 1999 No. 42 s 54(3) sch pt 3

Meaning of “health service”

s 3 ins 1996 No. 61 s 5

Objects of Act

s 4 sub 1996 No. 61 s 6

Act binds Crown

s 5 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

**PART 2—HEALTH SERVICE DISTRICTS AND AREAS AND DISTRICT
HEALTH COUNCILS**

pt hdg ins 1996 No. 61 s 6
amd 2005 No. 58 s 4

Division 1—Declaration of districts and areas and establishment of councils

div hdg prev div 1 hdg om 1996 No. 61 s 7
pres div 1 hdg ins 1996 No. 61 s 6
amd 2005 No. 58 s 5

Health service districts

s 6 prev s 6 om 1996 No. 61 s 7
pres s 6 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Health service areas

s 6A ins 2005 No. 58 s 6

District health councils

s 7 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Division 2—Functions and membership of councils

div hdg ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Functions

s 8 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6
amd 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch

Participation in selection of senior executives

s 9 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Appointment of members

s 10 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6
amd 2003 No. 68 s 55

Chairperson of council

s 11 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Term of appointment

s 12 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Disqualification from membership

s 13 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Vacation of office

s 14 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6
amd 2003 No. 68 s 56

When notice of resignation takes effect

s 14A ins 2003 No. 68 s 57

Effect of vacancy in membership of council

s 14B amd 2003 No. 68 s 57

Remuneration of members

s 15 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Division 3—Business and meetings of councils

div hdg ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Conduct of business

s 16 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Times and places of meetings

s 17 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Quorum and voting at meetings

s 18 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Attendance by manager

s 19 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Minutes

s 20 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Disclosure of interests

s 21 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Division 4—Miscellaneous

div hdg ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

General managers

s 21A ins 2005 No. 58 s 7

Managers for districts

s 22 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6
amd 2005 No. 58 s 8

Consultative committees

s 23 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

PART 3—HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES

pt hdg ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Appointment of health service employees

s 24 prev s 24 om 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2

pres s 24 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Health service employees not public service employees

s 25 prev s 25 amd 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1
om 1996 No. 61 s 7
pres s 25 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Basis of employment

s 26 prev s 26 om 1996 No. 61 s 7
pres s 26 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Directives issued by Governor in Council

s 27 prev s 27 om 1996 No. 61 s 7
pres s 27 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Conditions of employment

s 28 prev s 28 om 1996 No. 61 s 7
pres s 28 ins 1996 No. 61 s 6

Division 4—Regional directors

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s 29 amd 1995 No. 29 s 5; 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1

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s 30 def “relevant person” ins 2003 No. 9 s 31

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s 31 amd 1995 No. 29 s 6; 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 1; 1996 No. 61 s 15 sch; 1999 No. 61 ss 4, 8

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s 33 amd 1996 No. 61 s 15 sch; 1999 No. 61 s 5
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s 36 amd 1996 No. 61 s 15 sch; 1999 No. 61 s 6; 2003 No. 9 s 33

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s 54 prev s 54 om 1996 No. 61 s 8
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s 56 prev s 56 om 1996 No. 61 s 8
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