

Queensland



Health Act 1937

HEALTH (DRUGS AND POISONS) REGULATION 1996

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This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

Queensland



**HEALTH (DRUGS AND POISONS)
REGULATION 1996**

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

Section		Page
CHAPTER 1—INTRODUCTION		
PART 1—PRELIMINARY		
1	Short title	17
PART 2—INTERPRETATION		
3	Dictionary	17
4	Meaning of “manufacture”	17
5	Meaning of “S2” to “S9”	18
6	Meaning of “transaction”	19
7	Application of interpretation provisions in standard to regulation	19
8	References to entering details, signing or dating entries etc.	20
PART 3—APPLICATION OF REGULATION TO CERTAIN SUBSTANCES		
9	Provisions not applied to morphine or opium in certain preparations	20
9A	Classification of new drugs and poisons	21
9B	Reclassifications of poisons	21
PART 4—PACKING AND LABELLING		
10	Packaging of controlled or restricted drugs or poisons	22
11	Labelling of controlled or restricted drugs or poisons—Act, s 131I	22
12	Certain containers not to be used	23
13	Camphor and naphthalene	23
PART 5—ENDORSEMENTS		
<i>Division 1—Preliminary</i>		
15	Suitability of person to hold endorsement	24

16	Inquiries about person's criminal history	24
	<i>Division 2—Applications for endorsements</i>	
17	Applications—form and fee	25
18	How chief executive may deal with applications	25
19	Renewal of drug licence, poison licence, treatment approval or wholesale representative licence before expiry	27
20	Renewal of drug licence, poison licence, treatment approval or wholesale representative licence after expiry	27
	<i>Division 3—Other provisions about endorsements</i>	
21	Holder of endorsement must comply with conditions	28
22	Term of drug licence, poison licence or wholesale representative licence	28
	<i>Division 4—Suspension or cancellation of endorsement</i>	
23	Grounds for suspension or cancellation of endorsement	28
24	Procedure for suspension or cancellation of endorsement	28
25	Urgent suspension or cancellation of endorsement	30
26	Return of endorsement	31
26A	Application for amendment or repeal of decision to suspend or cancel endorsement	32
	<i>Division 5—Replacement, amendment, return and surrender of endorsements</i>	
27	Replacement of endorsement	32
28	Amendment of endorsement on application	32
29	Amendment of endorsement without application	33
30	Minor amendment of endorsement	34
31	Date amendment of endorsement takes effect	34
32	Surrender of endorsement	35
	PART 6—APPEALS	
33	Decisions open to appeal	35
34	Starting an appeal	36
35	Notice of appeal to be given to chief executive	36
36	Stay of operation of decisions	36
37	Hearing procedures for appeal	37
38	Powers of court on appeal	37

39	Appeal to District Court on questions of law only	37
CHAPTER 2—CONTROLLED DRUGS		
PART 1—LICENCES		
<i>Division 1—Preliminary</i>		
40	Application of pt 1	38
41	Licence to state business premises and other particulars	38
<i>Division 2—Controlled drug manufacturer licence</i>		
42	Restrictions on grant of controlled drug manufacturer licence	39
43	Controlled drug manufacturer licence	39
44	General conditions that apply to controlled drug manufacturer licence . . .	39
45	Offence to manufacture controlled drugs without licence	40
<i>Division 3—Controlled drug wholesaler licence</i>		
46	Restrictions on grant of controlled drug wholesaler licence	40
47	Controlled drug wholesaler licence	40
48	General conditions that apply to controlled drug wholesaler licence	41
49	Offence to wholesale controlled drugs without licence	41
<i>Division 4—General</i>		
49A	Licensee to give invoice when selling controlled drug	42
50	Records of transactions to be kept by licensee	42
PART 2—AUTHORITIES		
<i>Division 1—Preliminary</i>		
51	Endorsement needed for controlled drugs	44
<i>Division 2—Particular authorities</i>		
52	Anaesthetic assistants and enrolled nurses	45
53	Approved dispenser	45
54	Bases and outposts of Royal Flying Doctor Service	45
55	Carriers	46
56	Dentists	46
57	Detention centres	47
58	Doctors	47
59	Hospitals	48
59A	Indigenous health workers	48

60	Inspectors	49
61	Manufacturer or wholesaler of controlled drugs	49
62	Midwives	50
63	Nursing homes	50
64	Pharmacists	50
65	Prisons	51
66	Queensland Ambulance Service	52
67	Registered nurses	52
68	Registered nurses at rural hospitals	53
69	Ship's master	53
70	State analysts	54
71	Veterinary surgeons	54
72	Watch-house keepers etc.	54

Division 3—General

74	When endorsement is not needed	55
----	--------------------------------------	----

PART 3—REGULATED CONTROLLED DRUGS

77	Approved drug—dronabinol (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol)	55
78	Specified condition drugs—amphetamine, dexamphetamine, methamphetamine, methylphenidate, phenmetrazine	56

**PART 4—PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING CONTROLLED
DRUGS**

Division 1—Prescribing controlled drugs

79	Prescribing controlled drugs	57
80	Restrictions on writing prescriptions	59
81	Oral prescription	59

Division 2—Dispensing controlled drugs

82	Conditions of dispensing	60
83	Dispensing generic drugs	61
84	Dealing with prescriptions and certain written instructions	62
85	Labelling dispensed and supplied medicines	64
86	Record of transactions involving controlled drugs to be kept by pharmacist	66
87	Entries to be made in controlled drugs book	67

88	Stock to be checked	68
	PART 5—OBTAINING AND SELLING CONTROLLED DRUGS ON PURCHASE ORDER	
89	Authorised persons to obtain controlled drugs on purchase order	68
90	Sale of controlled drugs to authorised persons	69
91	Delivery of controlled drugs	70
92	Sending controlled drugs by carrier etc.	70
93	Dealing with purchase orders	71
	PART 6—POSSESSION AND USE OF CONTROLLED DRUGS	
94	Unlawful possession of controlled drugs	73
95	Possession by user	73
96	Issue of controlled drugs within institutions	73
97	Oral instruction given by dentist or doctor later to be put in writing	74
	PART 7—RECORDS OF CONTROLLED DRUGS	
	<i>Division 1—Definitions</i>	
98	Definitions for pt 7	75
	<i>Division 2—Records at institutions with central storage point for controlled drugs</i>	
99	Central storer to keep main issue book for controlled drugs	76
100	Details to be recorded when controlled drugs obtained by central storer	76
101	Unit storer to keep ward drugs book for controlled drugs	77
102	Details to be recorded when controlled drugs obtained at unit	77
103	Details to be recorded when controlled drugs administered in unit	78
104	Transfer vouchers may be used for controlled drugs in certain cases	78
105	Main issue book and ward drugs book as 1 book	79
	<i>Division 3—Records at institutions with only 1 storage point</i>	
106	Single storer to keep single storage book for controlled drugs	79
107	Details to be recorded when controlled drugs obtained	80
108	Details to be recorded when controlled drugs administered	80
	<i>Division 4—Other provisions about records at institutions</i>	
109	Records of controlled drugs supplied to be kept	81
110	Responsibility for checking accuracy of records at institutions	82

Division 5—Responsibility for keeping and checking records at places other than institutions

111	Records—dentists, doctors, veterinary surgeons	83
112	Records—ambulance officers and isolated practice endorsed registered nurses	84
113	Record keeping for nursing practice in isolated practice area	85
114	Records—other approved persons	85
115	Exemption of user from keeping records	86
116	Record to be made on day of transaction	86
116A	Discrepancy to be immediately reported to chief executive	86
117	Records not to be changed but may be corrected	86

PART 8—STORAGE OF CONTROLLED DRUGS

118	Storage of controlled drugs at institutions	87
119	Storage of controlled drugs generally	88

PART 9—TREATMENT WITH AND DEPENDENCE ON CONTROLLED DRUGS

120	Notice required if lengthy treatment with controlled drug	89
121	Controlled drugs not to be obtained unless information disclosed to dentist or doctor	89
122	Approval needed for treating drug dependent person with controlled drugs	90
123	Self-administration of controlled drugs by authorised persons prohibited . .	91

PART 10—GENERAL

124	Controlled drugs for animals not to be dispensed etc. for human therapeutic use	92
125	Controlled drugs for animals not to be administered to humans	92
126	False, misleading or incomplete entries	92
127	Improper use of prescriptions for controlled drugs	93
128	False statements—controlled drugs	93
129	Production of documents about controlled drugs previously in authorised person's possession	94
130	Unsafe disposal or use of controlled drugs	95
131	Advertising controlled drugs	95
132	Safe keeping of controlled drugs	95
133	Keeping records	96

CHAPTER 3—RESTRICTED DRUGS**PART 1—LICENCES***Division 1—Preliminary*

134	Application of pt 1	96
135	Licence to state business premises and other particulars	96

Division 2—Restricted drug manufacturer licence

136	Restrictions on grant of restricted drug manufacturer licences	97
137	Restricted drug manufacturer licence	97
138	General conditions that apply to restricted drug manufacturer licence	98
139	Offence to manufacture restricted drug without licence	98

Division 3—Restricted drug wholesaler licence

140	Restrictions on grant of restricted drug wholesaler licence	98
141	Restricted drug wholesaler licence	99
142	General conditions that apply to restricted drug wholesaler licence	99
143	Offence to wholesale restricted drug without licence	100

Division 4—General

144	Records of transactions to be kept by licensee	100
145	Supply of samples	101

PART 2—ENDORSEMENTS*Division 1—Preliminary*

146	Endorsement needed for restricted drugs	101
-----	---	-----

Division 2—Wholesale representatives

147	Wholesale representative licence	102
148	Wholesale representative may obtain restricted drugs	103
149	Storage etc. of samples	103
150	Returns of transactions	104
151	Loss or theft of samples to be reported	104
152	Production of documents about restricted drugs previously in wholesale representative's possession	105
153	Supply of samples	105

Division 3—Particular endorsements

155	Anaesthetic assistants and enrolled nurses	106
156	Approved dispensers	106

157	Bases and outposts of Royal Flying Doctor Service	106
158	Carriers	107
159	Dentists	107
160	Detention centres	107
161	Doctors	108
162	Enrolled nurses	108
163	Environmental health officers	109
164	Hospitals	109
164A	Indigenous health workers	109
165	Inspectors	110
166	Manufacturer or wholesaler of restricted drugs	110
167	Midwives	111
168	Mine sites etc.	111
169	Nursing homes	112
170	Optometrists	112
171	Pharmacists	113
172	Podiatrists	113
173	Prisons	114
174	Queensland Ambulance Service	114
175	Registered nurses	115
176	Registered nurses at rural hospitals	116
177	School dental therapists	116
178	Ship's master	117
179	State analysts	117
179A	Universities	117
179B	Veterinary nurses	118
180	Veterinary surgeons	118
181	Watch-house keepers etc.	119
<i>Division 4—General</i>		
183	When endorsement is not needed	119
PART 3—REGULATED RESTRICTED DRUGS		
185	Dinoprost and dinoprostone	119

186	Acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin and tretinoin	120
186A	Thalidomide	121
187	Clomiphene, cyclofenil, luteinising hormone and urofollitrophin	121
188	Clozapine	122
189	Exemptions for some acts involving certain regulated restricted drugs . . .	122

**PART 4—PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING RESTRICTED
DRUGS**

Division 1—Prescribing restricted drugs

190	Prescribing restricted drugs	123
191	Restrictions on writing prescriptions	125
192	Oral prescription	125

Division 2—Dispensing restricted drugs

193	Conditions of dispensing	125
194	Emergency sale of restricted drugs by pharmacist	127
195	Dispensing generic drugs	129
196	Interstate prescriptions	130
197	Dealing with prescriptions	130
198	Labelling dispensed medicines	131
199	Records of restricted drugs dispensed to be kept	133

**PART 5—OBTAINING AND SELLING RESTRICTED DRUGS
ON PURCHASE ORDER**

200	Authorised persons to obtain restricted drugs on purchase order	134
201	Sale of restricted drugs to authorised persons	135
202	Delivery of restricted drugs	136
203	Dealing with purchase orders	136

PART 6—POSSESSION AND USE OF RESTRICTED DRUGS

204	Unlawful possession of restricted drugs	137
205	Possession by user	138

PART 7—RECORDS OF RESTRICTED DRUGS

207	Records of restricted drugs supplied to be kept	138
208	Records—other approved persons	139
209	Exemption of user from keeping records	140
210	Records not to be changed but may be corrected	140

PART 8—STORAGE OF RESTRICTED DRUGS

211	Storage of restricted drugs generally	140
-----	---	-----

PART 9—TREATMENT WITH AND DEPENDENCE ON RESTRICTED DRUGS OF DEPENDENCY

212	Restricted drugs of dependency not to be obtained unless information disclosed to dentist or doctor	141
213	Approval needed for treatment by doctor of drug dependent person with restricted drugs of dependency	142
213A	Approval needed for treatment by dentist of drug dependent person with restricted drugs of dependency	143

PART 10—GENERAL

214	Restricted drugs for animals not to be dispensed etc. for human therapeutic use	144
215	Restricted drugs for animals not to be administered to humans	144
216	False, misleading or incomplete entries	145
217	Improper use of prescriptions for restricted drugs	145
218	False statements—restricted drugs	145
219	Unsafe disposal or use of restricted drugs	146
220	Advertising of restricted drugs	146
221	Safe keeping of restricted drugs	147
222	Keeping records	147

CHAPTER 4—POISONS**PART 1—LICENCES***Division 1—General*

223	Application of pt 1	147
224	Licence to state business premises and other particulars	148

Division 2—Poison manufacturer licence

225	Restrictions on grant of poison manufacturer licence	148
226	Poison manufacturer licence	149
227	Offence to manufacture S2, S3 or S7 poisons without licence	149

Division 3—Poison wholesaler licence

228	Restrictions on grant of poison wholesaler licence	149
229	Poison wholesaler licence	149
230	Offence to wholesale poisons without licence	150

<i>Division 4—General poison licence</i>	
231	Restrictions on grant of general poison licence 150
232	General licence 151
<i>Division 5—Licence to sell S7 poisons for other than human therapeutic use</i>	
233	Restriction on grant of licence to sell S7 poisons other than for human therapeutic use 151
234	Licence to sell S7 poisons other than for human therapeutic use 151
<i>Division 6—General restrictions on sale of poisons</i>	
236	Other restrictions on sale of poisons 151
237	Records of certain transactions by poison manufacturers and wholesalers 151
PART 2—PERMITS	
<i>Division 1—Preliminary</i>	
238	Application of pt 2 152
<i>Division 2—Cyanide</i>	
239	Permits for cyanide purchased outside the State 153
240	Permit conditions 153
<i>Division 3—Strychnine</i>	
241	Permits for strychnine purchased outside the State 154
242	Permit conditions 154
PART 3—ENDORSEMENTS	
<i>Division 1—Preliminary</i>	
243	Endorsement needed for S2, S3 or S7 poison 155
<i>Division 2—Particular endorsements</i>	
245	Approved dispensers 155
246	Bases and outposts of Royal Flying Doctor Service 156
247	Cane protection and productivity board 156
248	Dental hygienists 156
249	Dentists 156
250	Detention centres 157
251	Doctors 157
252	Enrolled nurses 157

252A	Indigenous health workers	157
253	Inspectors	157
254	Local governments	158
255	Midwives	158
256	Optometrists	158
257	Pharmacists	158
258	Pharmacy assistants	159
259	Physiotherapists	159
260	Podiatrists	159
261	Prisons	159
262	Queensland Ambulance Service	159
263	Registered nurses	160
263A	Registered nurses at rural hospitals	160
264	School dental therapists	160
265	State analysts	161
265A	Universities	161
265B	Veterinary nurses	161
266	Veterinary surgeons	161
267	Watch-house keepers etc.	162
267A	Wholesale representatives	162

Division 3—General

268	Employees and other persons authorised	162
270	When endorsement is not needed	162

PART 4—REGULATED POISONS

271	Prohibition on dispensing etc. regulated poisons	163
272	Fluoroacetic acid in baits	164
273	Prohibition on possession etc. of certain poisons	164
273A	Wholesale and retail sales by manufacturers and wholesalers	164

PART 5—DISPENSING OR SELLING POISONS

274	Dispensing or selling S2, S3 or S7 poisons	166
275	Dispensing generic poisons	166
276	Labelling dispensed medicines	167

277	Sale of S3 poisons	169
278	Restrictions on packs of organo-phosphorus compounds	170
279	Restriction on paraquat preparations	170
280	Obtaining, possession or use of cyanide	171
281	Restriction on sale of cyanide	171
282	Obtaining, possession or use of strychnine	172
283	Restriction on sale of strychnine	172

PART 6—STORAGE OF POISONS

284	Storage of poisons	173
-----	------------------------------	-----

PART 7—RECORDS OF SALES OF POISONS

285	Records of sales of poisons	174
-----	---------------------------------------	-----

PART 8—GENERAL

286	Prohibition on dispensing or supplying poisons to child under 16	175
287	False, misleading or incorrect entries	176
288	Poisons for animals not to be dispensed etc. for human therapeutic use . .	176
289	Poisons for animals not to be administered to humans	176
290	Unsafe disposal of poisons	176
291	Labels and containers	178
292	Advertising of poisons	178
293	Safe keeping of poisons	179
294	Embalming	179
295	Hawking of poisons	179
296	Samples of poisons	180
297	Colouring of grain baits	180
298	Vaporisers and other devices	180
299	Prohibition of sale of chalk etc. containing poison	180
300	Use of food or drink containers for poisons prohibited	181
301	Fireworks	181
302	Keeping records	181

CHAPTER 5—MISCELLANEOUS

PART 1—INSPECTORS

303	Inspector not required to deliver portion of drug or poison seized	182
-----	--	-----

303A	General powers after entering places	182
304	Inspector may serve notice to comply	183
PART 2—GENERAL		
305	Language of documents	184
306	False or misleading information	184
307	False, misleading or incomplete documents	185
308	Attempts to commit offences	185
PART 3—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS		
309	Definition for pt 3	185
310	Certain authorities continue	186
311	How certain applications are to be considered	186
APPENDIX 1 187		
PROVISIONS NOT APPLYING TO MORPHINE OR OPIUM IN COMPOUNDED PREPARATIONS		
APPENDIX 2 188		
APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FEES FOR LICENCES		
APPENDIX 2A 189		
DRUGS AN AMBULANCE OFFICER MAY OBTAIN, POSSESS AND ADMINISTER		
APPENDIX 3 191		
WHO MUST SIGN CERTAIN PURCHASE ORDERS FOR CONTROLLED OR RESTRICTED DRUGS		
APPENDIX 4 195		
COMPUTER GENERATED PRESCRIPTIONS		
PART 1—PRELIMINARY		
1	Prescription form must be preprinted	195
2	Only prescriber may generate prescription	195
4	Requirements on generation of prescription	195
PART 2—CONTROLLED DRUGS		
5	System messages	196
6	Particulars in a prescription that a computer may generate	196
PART 3—RESTRICTED DRUGS		
7	Particulars in a prescription that a computer may generate	196

	APPENDIX 5	197
	AREAS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FORMING ISOLATED PRACTICE AREAS	
	APPENDIX 6	198
	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTROLLED DRUG RECEPTACLES	
	PART 1—CABINETS	
1	Body requirements	198
2	Door requirements	198
3	Lock requirements	199
4	Hinge requirements	199
5	Mounting requirements	200
6	Type 1 mounting	200
7	Type 2 mounting	200
8	Type 3 mounting	200
9	Type 4 mounting	201
	PART 2—IN-FLOOR SAFES	
10	Application of part	201
11	In-floor safe	201
	PART 3—ABOVE-GROUND SAFES	
12	Certain safes taken to be a secure place	202
13	Body of safe	202
14	Safe door	203
15	Safe lock	203
16	Anchoring	203
	APPENDIX 7	205
	REGULATED POISONS	
	APPENDIX 8	209
	RESTRICTED DRUGS OF DEPENDENCY	
	APPENDIX 8A	211
	RURAL HOSPITALS	
	APPENDIX 9	212
	DICTIONARY	

ENDNOTES

1	Index to endnotes	223
2	Date to which amendments incorporated	223
3	Key	224
4	Table of earlier reprints	224
5	Tables in earlier reprints	225
6	List of legislation	225
7	List of annotations	226

HEALTH (DRUGS AND POISONS) REGULATION 1996

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 22 December 2000]

CHAPTER 1—INTRODUCTION

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This regulation may be cited as the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*.

PART 2—INTERPRETATION

Dictionary

3.(1) The dictionary in appendix 9 of this regulation defines particular words used in this regulation.

(2) Definitions found elsewhere in this regulation are signposted in the dictionary.

Meaning of “manufacture”

4.(1) “**Manufacture**”, of a controlled drug, restricted drug or a poison, means—

- (a) perform a process to produce the drug or poison; or
- (b) refine the drug or poison; or
- (c) convert the drug or poison into another controlled or restricted

drug or another poison; or

- (d) make or prepare an ampoule, capsule, tablet, vial or other similar article that is or contains the drug or poison; or
- (e) mix or compound the drug or poison with another controlled or restricted drug, poison or substance; or
- (f) pack or repack the drug or poison.

(2) However, “**manufacture**” of a controlled or restricted drug or a poison does not include an act mentioned in subsection (1)(d), (e) or (f) done by a dispenser in relation to or for dispensing the drug or poison.

(3) In addition, “**manufacture**”, of a poison, does not include an act mentioned in subsection (1)(e) done—

- (a) by a primary producer for use only by the person on the person’s property, other than the act of self-administering the poison or administering the poison to another person; or
- (b) by a pest control operator for pest control under a licence under the Act; or
- (c) by a fumigator for fumigation under a licence under the Act.

Meaning of “S2” to “S9”

5. The expression “S2”, “S3”, “S4”, “S5”, “S6”, “S7”, “S8” or “S9” means—

- (a) if followed by a controlled drug, restricted drug or a poison—the drug or poison in the schedule to the standard with the number given in the expression; or
- (b) if followed by ‘poison’ or ‘substance’ without naming a poison or substance—any poison in the schedule to the standard with the number given in the expression.

Examples—

1. If a provision mentions ‘S2 fluorides’, it means fluorides in schedule 2 to the standard, i.e., fluorides in preparations for topical human therapeutic use.

2. If a provision mentions ‘S3 fluorides’, it means fluorides in schedule 3 to the standard, i.e., fluorides in dentifrices containing more than 1 000 mg/kg of fluoride ion. Fluorides may also be included in other schedules, for example as S4, S5 or

S6 poisons.

3. If a provision mentions 'S7 poison', it means any poison in schedule 7 to the standard.

Meaning of “transaction”

6. “Transaction” means an event by which—

- (a) a controlled drug, restricted drug or a poison comes into or goes out of a person's possession; or
- (b) the composition, form or strength of, or way of packing, a controlled or restricted drug or a poison is changed.

Examples of transactions—

- obtaining and keeping samples of chemical starting materials used in manufacturing a controlled or restricted drug or a poison
- obtaining and keeping samples of finished products of a manufactured controlled or restricted drug or a poison
- manufacturing, packing and repacking a controlled or restricted drug or a poison
- moving a controlled or restricted drug or a poison from 1 place to another (with or without a change of ownership).

Application of interpretation provisions in standard to regulation

7.(1) A word used in this regulation that is defined in the standard has the same meaning in this regulation as it does in the standard.

(2) An interpretation provision in the standard applies in the interpretation of this regulation.

(3) However, subsection (1) does not apply to the definition “poison” in the standard because, as defined in the standard, “poison” includes all substances to which this regulation applies, whether the substance is a controlled drug, restricted drug or poison under this regulation.

(4) Despite the fact that the definition “poison” in this regulation does not have the same meaning as it has in the standard, the interpretation provisions in the standard that apply to the definition “poison” apply to controlled drugs, restricted drugs and poisons as defined in this regulation.

Example of subsection (4)—

Paragraph 1(2) of the standard states that, unless a contrary intention appears, a reference to a poison in a schedule includes a number of other things, including, for example, every salt, active principle or derivative of the poison and every salt of such an active principle or derivative.

Also, paragraph 1(2)(g), (h) and (i) provides that a reference in a schedule to a poison does not include certain poisons, including, for example, a poison in a product in appendix A of the standard.

References to entering details, signing or dating entries etc.

8.(1) This section applies if a person is required to—

- (a) enter details in a document, including writing a prescription; or
- (b) sign or date an entry; or
- (c) otherwise write on a document.

(2) The person must write—

- (a) in ink; and
- (b) in a way that the entry or other matter is legible, except the person's signature.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) This section does not apply to a person who uses a computer to keep records.

PART 3—APPLICATION OF REGULATION TO CERTAIN SUBSTANCES

Provisions not applied to morphine or opium in certain preparations

9. The provisions mentioned in appendix 1 of this regulation do not apply to—

- (a) morphine in a compounded preparation containing 0.1% or less of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine; or

- (b) opium in a compounded preparation containing 0.1% or less of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine.

Classification of new drugs and poisons

9A.(1) This section applies to a drug or poison for human or animal therapeutic use (a “**new drug or poison**”) if—

- (a) the drug or poison becomes available for sale in the State before a decision is made about whether it is to be included in a schedule to the standard;¹ and
 - (b) the chief executive reasonably believes it will be listed in schedule 4 or schedule 8 of the standard.
- (2)** The new drug or poison is taken to be a restricted drug until—
- (a) the new drug or poison is included in a schedule to the standard; or
 - (b) the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee decides the new drug or poison is not to be included in a schedule.

Reclassifications of poisons

9B.(1) This section applies to a poison if—

- (a) any of the following about the poison is varied—
 - (i) the method of manufacture;
 - (ii) the composition;
 - (iii) the dosage;
 - (iv) how the poison may be administered;
 - (v) the purposes for which the poison may be used; and
 - (b) a decision has not been made since the variation about in which schedule to the standard the poison is to be included.
- (2)** The poison is taken to be a restricted drug until a decision is made

¹ Decisions about whether a drug is included in a schedule to the standard are made by the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee.

about in which schedule to the standard the poison is to be included and the poison is included in the schedule.

PART 4—PACKING AND LABELLING

Packaging of controlled or restricted drugs or poisons

10.(1) A person must not sell a controlled drug, restricted drug or a poison, unless the way it is packed complies with part 2 of the standard.²

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the controlled or restricted drug or poison is packed under a certification under this section.

(3) The chief executive may certify a container for packing a controlled or restricted drug or a poison only if—

- (a) it does not comply with the standard because—
 - (i) it is uncoloured; or
 - (ii) its shape or dimensions differ from a shape or dimension permitted under the standard; or
 - (iii) it is designed for a particular purpose; and
- (b) the chief executive is reasonably satisfied using the container as a package for a controlled or restricted drug or a poison is as safe as using a container permitted under the standard.

Labelling of controlled or restricted drugs or poisons—Act, s 131I

11. A package containing a controlled drug, restricted drug or a poison must bear a label that complies with part 2 of the standard.

² Part 2 (Recommended standards for labels and containers)

Certain containers not to be used

12.(1) A person must not sell any of the following in a container of a kind mentioned in paragraph 21, 22 or 23 of the standard³ or a container that is a certified container under section 10(3) of this regulation⁴—

- (a) a drug for internal human use;
- (b) a medicine for internal human use;
- (c) a poison for internal human use;
- (d) food;
- (e) a drink;
- (f) a condiment.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A person must not use an immediate container⁵ permanently marked with the name of a controlled or restricted drug or a poison as a container for a different drug or poison.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Camphor and naphthalene

13. A person must not sell camphor or naphthalene in ball, block, disc or pellet form for domestic use, unless it is in a device that, in normal use, prevents removal or ingestion of the camphor or naphthalene.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

³ See paragraphs 21 and 22 (Containers for poisons other than Schedule 5 poisons) and paragraph 23 (Containers for Schedule 5 poisons).

⁴ Section 10 (Packaging of controlled or restricted drugs or poisons)

⁵ Part 1 of the standard provides that—

“Immediate container” includes all forms of containers in which a poison is directly packed but does not include any such container intended for consumption or any immediate wrapper.

PART 5—ENDORSEMENTS

Division 1—Preliminary

Suitability of person to hold endorsement

15.(1) In deciding whether a person is a suitable person to hold, or to continue to hold, an endorsement the chief executive may have regard to, and may make inquiries about, the following—

- (a) the person’s knowledge and understanding of the person’s obligations under this regulation;
- (b) the person’s qualifications and experience;
- (c) the person’s character and standing;
- (d) any previous convictions the person has under the Act or this regulation.

Example of paragraph (c)—

The chief executive’s inquiries about an applicant’s suitability may include asking the commissioner of the police service for a written report about the applicant’s criminal history.

(2) Subsection (1) does not limit the matter to which the chief executive may have regard in considering the suitability of the person to hold an endorsement.

(3) In this section—

“**this regulation**” includes the *Poisons Regulation 1973*.

Inquiries about person’s criminal history

16.(1) If asked by the chief executive, the commissioner of the police service must give the chief executive a written report about the criminal history of a person who has applied for, or holds, an endorsement.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to the criminal history in the commissioner’s possession or to which the commissioner has access.

Division 2—Applications for endorsements**Applications—form and fee**

17. An application for an endorsement, or the renewal of a drug licence, poison licence or treatment approval, must—

- (a) be in the approved form⁶ (if any); and
- (b) be accompanied by the appropriate fee (if any) in appendix 2 of this regulation.

How chief executive may deal with applications

18.(1) The chief executive must consider an application for an endorsement and either—

- (a) grant the endorsement, with or without conditions; or
- (b) refuse to grant the endorsement.

(2) Also, the chief executive must consider an application for the renewal of a drug licence, poison licence or treatment approval and either—

- (a) renew the licence or approval, with or without conditions; or
- (b) refuse to renew the licence or approval.

(3) If the chief executive decides to grant the endorsement or renew the drug licence, poison licence or treatment approval, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant—

- (a) the relevant endorsement, licence or approval; and
- (b) if a condition is stated on the endorsement, licence or approval, a written notice that states—
 - (i) the reasons for the condition; and
 - (ii) the applicant may appeal against the imposition of the condition within 28 days after the applicant receives notice of the decision to a Magistrates Court.

(4) However, if the endorsement is a treatment approval that is subject to

⁶ See section 15A of the Act (Approval of forms).

a condition, the chief executive need only give the applicant—

- (a) the approval; and
- (b) notice that the applicant may, within 28 days of the approval, make a written request for the reasons for the condition and appeal against the imposition of the condition to a Magistrates Court within 28 days after the day the applicant is given the reasons.

(5) If the applicant makes a written request for the reasons for the condition, the chief executive must, within 14 days after receiving the request, give a statement of the reasons to the applicant.

(6) However, if the treatment approval is subject to a condition relating to the treatment of a drug dependent person to ensure the treatment under the approval continues to be for the welfare of the person, including, for example, 1 or more of the following conditions, the applicant may not appeal against the imposition of the condition—

- (a) the way in which the controlled or restricted drug is to be dispensed or prescribed for, or administered or supplied to or for, the drug dependent person;
- (b) the applicant must, at stated times, examine the drug dependent person or conduct tests in relation to the drug dependent person—
 - (i) to ensure the controlled or restricted drug is being used in the way the applicant has directed; or
 - (ii) for the use or presence of other drugs or poisons.

(7) If the chief executive decides not to grant the endorsement or renew the drug licence, poison licence or treatment approval, the chief executive must promptly give the applicant a written notice that states—

- (a) the decision; and
- (b) the reasons for the decision; and
- (c) the applicant may appeal against the decision to a Magistrates Court within 28 days after the applicant receives notice of the decision.

Renewal of drug licence, poison licence, treatment approval or wholesale representative licence before expiry

19.(1) The chief executive may renew a drug licence, poison licence, treatment approval or wholesale representative licence on application made to the chief executive before the licence or approval expires (the “**expiry day**”).

(2) However, the chief executive must not renew a general poison licence if, on the expiry day, there is a pharmacy within 25 km by road of the licensee’s business premises.⁷

(3) Despite subsection (2), if, during the term of a general poison licence, a pharmacy opens within 25 km by road of the licensee’s business premises, the chief executive may renew the licence for up to 6 months to allow the licensee to sell stock on hand.

(4) No fee is payable for a renewal under subsection (3).

Renewal of drug licence, poison licence, treatment approval or wholesale representative licence after expiry

20.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) not less than 14 days before the expiry day, the holder of a drug licence, poison licence, treatment approval or wholesale representative licence applies for a renewal of the licence or approval; and
- (b) the chief executive has not, before the expiry day, made a decision whether to renew the licence or approval.

(2) The licence or approval continues until the day the applicant receives notice of the decision.

(3) If the chief executive decides to renew the licence or approval, the renewed licence or approval is taken to have been renewed on the expiry day.

⁷ For general poison licences, see chapter 4 (Poisons).

Division 3—Other provisions about endorsements**Holder of endorsement must comply with conditions**

21. The holder of an endorsement must not contravene a condition of the endorsement.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Term of drug licence, poison licence or wholesale representative licence

22. A drug licence, poison licence or wholesale representative licence has effect for 1 year from the day stated in the licence.

Division 4—Suspension or cancellation of endorsement**Grounds for suspension or cancellation of endorsement**

23. Each of the following is a ground for the suspension or cancellation of an endorsement—

- (a) the endorsement has been obtained on the basis of incorrect or misleading information;
- (b) the holder of the endorsement is not a suitable person to hold the endorsement;
- (c) if the endorsement is granted by the chief executive and states premises for the conduct of business under the endorsement—the premises are unfit for use under the endorsement;
- (d) the holder of the endorsement has breached a condition stated in the endorsement.

Procedure for suspension or cancellation of endorsement

24.(1) If the chief executive considers there is a ground to suspend or cancel an endorsement (the “**proposed action**”), the chief executive may give the holder of the endorsement (the “**endorsement holder**”) a written notice that—

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996

- (a) states the proposed action; and
 - (b) states the grounds for the proposed action; and
 - (c) outlines the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
 - (d) if the proposed action is suspension of the endorsement—states the proposed suspension period; and
 - (e) invites the endorsement holder to show, in writing and within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (2) The notice must state whether the proposed action relates to—
- (a) all controlled drugs, restricted drugs, poisons or activities permitted under the endorsement; or
 - (b) a stated controlled drug, restricted drug or poison or a stated activity permitted under the endorsement.
- (3) If, after considering all written representations made within the stated time, the chief executive still considers there is a ground to take the proposed action, the chief executive may—
- (a) if the proposed action was to suspend the endorsement for all controlled drugs, restricted drugs, poisons or activities permitted under the endorsement for a stated period—suspend the endorsement, for not longer than the proposed suspension period, for—
 - (i) all controlled drugs, restricted drugs, poisons or activities permitted under the endorsement; or
 - (ii) a stated controlled drug, restricted drug or poison or a stated activity; or
 - (b) if the proposed action was to suspend the endorsement for a stated controlled drug, restricted drug or poison or a stated activity for a stated period—suspend the endorsement for the controlled drug, restricted drug, poison or activity for not longer than the proposed suspension period; or
 - (c) if the proposed action was to cancel the endorsement—
 - (i) for a stated controlled drug, restricted drug or poison or a

stated activity—either cancel the endorsement, or suspend it for a stated period, for the controlled drug, restricted drug, poison or activity; or

- (ii) if subparagraph (i) does not apply—either cancel the endorsement or suspend it for a stated period.

(4) Within 10 days after the chief executive makes the decision, the chief executive must give written notice of the decision to the endorsement holder.

(5) If the chief executive decides to suspend or cancel the endorsement, the notice must state—

- (a) the reasons for the decision; and
- (b) the endorsement holder may appeal to a Magistrates Court against the decision within 28 days after the person receives notice of the decision.

(6) The decision takes effect on the later of—

- (a) the day the notice is given to the endorsement holder; or
- (b) the day of effect stated in the notice.

(7) However, if the endorsement is suspended or cancelled because of a conviction—

- (a) the suspension or cancellation does not take effect until—
 - (i) the end of the time to appeal against the conviction; or
 - (ii) if an appeal is made against the conviction—the appeal is finally decided; and
- (b) the suspension or cancellation has no effect if the conviction is quashed.

Urgent suspension or cancellation of endorsement

25.(1) This section applies if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied—

- (a) urgent action about a particular endorsement is necessary in the circumstances; and
- (b) undue delay in suspending or cancelling the endorsement may

cause harm to the public.

(2) The chief executive may suspend or cancel the endorsement even though the chief executive has not given notice to the endorsement holder under section 30.

(3) However, the chief executive must immediately give written notice of the decision to the endorsement holder.

(4) The notice must state—

- (a) the reasons for the decision, including the reasons for the urgent suspension or cancellation; and
- (b) the endorsement holder may appeal against the decision within 28 days after the person receives notice of the decision to a Magistrates Court.

(5) The notice must state whether the urgent suspension or cancellation relates to—

- (a) all controlled drugs, restricted drugs, poisons, business premises or activities permitted under the endorsement; or
- (b) a stated controlled drug, restricted drug or poison, stated business premises or a stated activity permitted under the endorsement.

(6) The decision takes effect on the later of—

- (a) the day the notice is given to the endorsement holder; or
- (b) the day of effect stated in the notice.

Return of endorsement

26.(1) The holder of a suspended endorsement, or the former holder of a cancelled endorsement, must return the endorsement to the chief executive within 14 days after the suspension or cancellation takes effect, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not returning it within the 14 days.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) If a suspended endorsement is returned to the chief executive, the chief executive must return it to the endorsement holder at the end of the suspension period.

Application for amendment or repeal of decision to suspend or cancel endorsement

26A.(1) The holder of an endorsement that is suspended or cancelled may apply to the chief executive in writing for an amendment or repeal of the decision to suspend or cancel the endorsement.

(2) This part applies to an application made under subsection (1) in the same way as it would if it were an application for an endorsement.

Division 5—Replacement, amendment, return and surrender of endorsements**Replacement of endorsement**

27.(1) The holder of an endorsement may apply to the chief executive for the replacement of a lost, stolen or destroyed endorsement.

(2) If the chief executive is reasonably satisfied the endorsement has been lost, stolen or destroyed, the chief executive must replace the endorsement.

(3) If the chief executive is not satisfied the endorsement has been lost, stolen or destroyed, the chief executive must—

- (a) refuse to replace the endorsement; and
- (b) give the applicant a written notice that states—
 - (i) the decision; and
 - (ii) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (iii) the applicant may appeal against the decision to a Magistrates Court within 28 days after the applicant receives notice of the decision.

Amendment of endorsement on application

28.(1) The holder of an endorsement may apply to the chief executive for an amendment of the endorsement.

(2) The chief executive must decide the application by—

- (a) amending the endorsement in the way sought; or

(b) refusing to amend the endorsement.

(3) The chief executive may amend the endorsement only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied the amendment is necessary or desirable in the interests of the effective administration of this regulation.

(4) If the chief executive refuses to amend the endorsement, the chief executive must give the applicant a written notice that states—

- (a) the decision; and
- (b) the reasons for the decision; and
- (c) the applicant may appeal against the decision to a Magistrates Court within 28 days after the applicant receives notice of the decision.

Amendment of endorsement without application

29.(1) The chief executive may amend an endorsement if—

- (a) the holder of the endorsement agrees to the amendment; or
- (b) the chief executive is reasonably satisfied the endorsement should be amended.

(2) If the chief executive is reasonably satisfied the endorsement should be amended, the chief executive must give the endorsement holder a written notice that—

- (a) states the proposed amendment and the reasons for the amendment; and
- (b) outlines the facts and circumstances that form the basis for the reasons; and
- (c) invites the endorsement holder to make written representations to the chief executive, within a stated time of at least 28 days, to show why the endorsement should not be amended.

(3) If, after considering the representations properly made by the endorsement holder, the chief executive is still reasonably satisfied the endorsement should be amended in the way mentioned in the notice, or in another way having regard to the representations, the chief executive must give the endorsement holder—

- (a) a new endorsement; and
- (b) a written notice that states—
 - (i) the old endorsement has been cancelled; and
 - (ii) the way in which the new endorsement is different from the old endorsement; and
 - (iii) the reasons for the amendment; and
 - (iv) the endorsement holder may appeal to a Magistrates Court against the decision within 28 days after the person receives notice of the decision.

Minor amendment of endorsement

30.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the chief executive is reasonably satisfied an endorsement should be amended; and
- (b) the proposed amendment does not adversely affect the endorsement holder's interests, including, for example—
 - (i) by omitting a condition; or
 - (ii) by correcting an error; or
 - (iii) by making another change, other than a change of substance.

(2) The chief executive may amend the endorsement by written notice given to the endorsement holder.

(3) The notice must state the reasons for the decision.

(4) Section 29(2) and (3)⁸ do not apply to the amendment.

Date amendment of endorsement takes effect

31. A decision to amend an endorsement under section 28, 29 or 30⁹ takes effect on the later of—

⁸ Section 29 (Amendment of endorsement without application)

⁹ Section 28 (Amendment of endorsement on application), 29 (Amendment of endorsement without application) or 30 (Minor amendment of endorsement)

- (a) the day the notice of the amendment is given to the endorsement holder; or
- (b) the day of effect stated in the notice.

Surrender of endorsement

32.(1) The holder of an endorsement may surrender the endorsement by written notice given to the chief executive.

(2) The endorsement holder must return the endorsement with the notice, unless the endorsement holder has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The surrender takes effect on the day the notice is given.

PART 6—APPEALS

Decisions open to appeal

33.(1) An applicant for an endorsement may appeal against the chief executive's decision to refuse to grant the endorsement or to grant an endorsement subject to conditions.

(2) An endorsement holder may appeal against the following decisions of the chief executive—

- (a) a decision to refuse to renew a drug licence or poison licence;
- (b) a decision to renew a drug licence or poison licence on new conditions;
- (c) a decision to suspend or cancel an endorsement;
- (d) a decision to refuse to amend an endorsement;
- (e) a decision to amend an endorsement without application, including a decision to make a minor amendment.

Starting an appeal

34.(1) A person may start an appeal by filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk of the Magistrates Court nearest the place where the person proposes to carry on business, carries on business, works or lives.

(2) The notice of appeal must be filed within 28 days after the person receives written notice of the decision appealed against.

(3) However, the person may make the application within 28 days after the person is given a statement of reasons if—

- (a)** the decision did not state the reasons for the decision; and
- (b)** the person asked for a statement of reasons within the period mentioned in subsection (2).

(4) Also, the court may extend the period for filing the notice of appeal.

(5) The notice of appeal must state fully the grounds of the appeal and the facts relied on.

Notice of appeal to be given to chief executive

35. The clerk of the Magistrates Court must promptly give a copy of the notice of appeal to the chief executive.

Stay of operation of decisions

36.(1) The Magistrates Court may grant a stay of the decision to secure the effectiveness of the appeal.

(2) The stay—

- (a)** may be given on conditions the court considers appropriate; and
- (b)** operates for the period fixed by the court; and
- (c)** may be revoked or amended by the court.

(3) The period of a stay must not extend past the time when the court decides the appeal.

(4) An appeal against a decision does not affect the decision, or the carrying out of the decision, unless the court grants a stay of the decision.

Hearing procedures for appeal

37.(1) The Magistrates Court—

- (a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
- (b) must observe natural justice; and
- (c) may hear the appeal in court or chambers.

(2) The appeal is by way of re-hearing, unaffected by the chief executive's decision.

Powers of court on appeal

38.(1) In deciding an appeal against a decision of the chief executive, the Magistrates Court may—

- (a) confirm the decision; or
- (b) vary the decision; or
- (c) set aside the decision and make a decision in substitution for the decision; or
- (d) set aside the decision and return the issue to the chief executive with directions the court considers appropriate.

(2) In varying the decision or substituting another decision, the court has the same powers as the chief executive.

Example—

The court may decide that an unsuccessful applicant for an endorsement be granted the endorsement and impose conditions on it.

(3) If, on appeal, the court acts under subsection (1)(b) or (c), the decision is taken, for this regulation (other than this part), to be that of the chief executive.

Appeal to District Court on questions of law only

39. A party dissatisfied by the Magistrates Court's decision may appeal to the District Court, but only on a question of law.

CHAPTER 2—CONTROLLED DRUGS

PART 1—LICENCES

Division 1—Preliminary

Application of pt 1

40. This part applies to the following types of licences—

- (a) controlled drug manufacturer licences;
- (b) controlled drug wholesaler licences.

Licence to state business premises and other particulars

41.(1) A licence under this chapter applies only to the place stated in the licence as the licensee's business premises.

(2) The chief executive must not state more than 1 place in the licence as the licensee's business premises.

(3) For a controlled drug manufacturer licence, the chief executive must also state in the licence—

- (a) the controlled drug or drugs the licensee may manufacture under the licence at the premises; and
- (b) the title of the position that has responsibility for supervising the manufacture of the controlled drug or drugs at the premises.

(4) For a controlled drug wholesaler licence, the chief executive may state in the licence the controlled drug or drugs the licensee is authorised to sell under the licence.

Division 2—Controlled drug manufacturer licence**Restrictions on grant of controlled drug manufacturer licence**

42. The chief executive may grant a controlled drug manufacturer licence to a person only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied—

- (a) the person—
 - (i) intends to carry on business as a controlled drug manufacturer; and
 - (ii) is a suitable person to manufacture and sell controlled drugs; and
- (b) an individual who holds the position responsible for supervising the manufacture of the controlled drug or drugs has the qualifications and experience necessary to effectively supervise the manufacture; and
- (c) the premises to be used for manufacturing the controlled drug or drugs are suitable for the purpose.

Controlled drug manufacturer licence

43. A controlled drug manufacturer—

- (a) may manufacture only the controlled drugs stated in the manufacturer's licence; and
- (b) is taken to hold a controlled drug wholesaler licence.

General conditions that apply to controlled drug manufacturer licence

44. A controlled drug manufacturer—

- (a) must not manufacture, have, keep or sell a controlled drug at a place other than the manufacturer's business premises; and
- (b) must ensure each controlled drug manufactured under the manufacturer's licence is manufactured under the personal supervision of the individual who holds the position named in the licence; and

- (c) must ensure a controlled drug at the manufacturer's business premises is not handled by a person other than the manufacturer or a competent adult employee of the manufacturer.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Offence to manufacture controlled drugs without licence

45. A person must not manufacture a controlled drug unless the person—

- (a) holds a controlled drug manufacturer licence for the drug; or
- (b) manufactures the controlled drug under a licence, permit or other authority under the *Narcotic Drugs Act 1967* (Cwlth); or
- (c) is a State analyst who manufactures the controlled drug for the analyst's official duties; or
- (d) holds an endorsement under section 18(1) to manufacture the controlled drug.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Division 3—Controlled drug wholesaler licence

Restrictions on grant of controlled drug wholesaler licence

46. The chief executive may grant a controlled drug wholesaler licence to a person only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied—

- (a) the person intends to carry on business as a controlled drug wholesaler; and
- (b) the person is a suitable person to sell controlled drugs; and
- (c) the premises to be used for wholesaling the controlled drugs are suitable for the purpose.

Controlled drug wholesaler licence

47.(1) A controlled drug wholesaler may sell a controlled drug (whether or not for resale) to—

- (a) an authorised person; or
- (b) someone in another State who may obtain the drug under the law of the other State.

(2) Also, a controlled drug wholesaler may sell a controlled drug by wholesale to a person in another country who may lawfully obtain the drug in the other country.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a controlled drug that is a prohibited export under the *Customs Act 1901* (Cwlth).

General conditions that apply to controlled drug wholesaler licence

48.(1) A controlled drug wholesaler—

- (a) must not have, keep or sell a controlled drug at a place other than the wholesaler's business premises; and
- (b) must ensure a controlled drug at the wholesaler's business premises is not handled by a person other than the wholesaler or a competent adult employee of the wholesaler; and
- (c) must not sell a controlled drug to anyone other than someone to whom the wholesaler may sell the drug under this regulation.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) A controlled drug wholesaler must, in carrying on business under the wholesaler's licence, comply with the Australian Code of Good Wholesaling Practice for Therapeutic Goods for Human Use.¹⁰

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Offence to wholesale controlled drugs without licence

49. A person must not sell a controlled drug by wholesale unless the person—

- (a) holds a controlled drug manufacturer licence or controlled drug

¹⁰ The code is issued by the Commonwealth department in which the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* (Cwlth) is administered and is available from the Commonwealth Government Bookshop, Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

wholesaler licence for the drug; or

- (b) manufactures the controlled drug under a licence, permit or other authority under the *Narcotic Drugs Act 1967* (Cwlth).

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Division 4—General

Licensee to give invoice when selling controlled drug

49A.(1) A licensee must, when selling a controlled drug to a person, give the person an invoice for the sale of the drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The licensee must ensure the invoice—

- (a) has a unique number; and
- (b) states—
 - (i) the date of the sale; and
 - (ii) the name and address of the person to whom the controlled drug is sold; and
- (c) describes the controlled drug and the quantity or volume of the drug sold.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Records of transactions to be kept by licensee

50.(1) A licensee must keep a record of controlled drugs (a “**controlled drugs register**”) in a book or in another certified way.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) If the controlled drugs register is a book, the licensee must ensure each page of the register—

- (a) has a general heading describing the class and measurement unit of the controlled drug recorded on the page; and
- (b) is ruled into columns with headings describing the nature of the

details to be recorded in each column.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The licensee must—

- (a) use a separate page, or a separate part of the drugs register, for each class of controlled drug; and
- (b) enter in the register the following details of each transaction for a controlled drug—
 - (i) the date of the transaction;
 - (ii) the name and address of the person who sold the controlled drug to the licensee;
 - (iii) the name and address of the person to whom the controlled drug was sold;
 - (iv) the invoice or other number of the transaction;
 - (v) the quantity or volume of the controlled drug obtained or sold;
 - (vi) the quantity or volume of the controlled drug in stock after the transaction; and
- (c) ensure each transaction is recorded in the order in which it happens.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) A licensee must not make entries about a restricted drug or a poison in the controlled drugs register.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(5) The licensee must keep the controlled drugs register at the licensee's business premises.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(6) If the licensee has more than 1 licence and the licensee's records are kept on a computer at the licensee's central or main office, the licensee must keep the records for each licence at the relevant business premises.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

PART 2—AUTHORITIES

Division 1—Preliminary

Endorsement needed for controlled drugs

51.(1) A person must not have in the person's possession a controlled drug unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to possess the drug.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) A person must not obtain a controlled drug for someone else unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to obtain the drug for the other person.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(3) A person must not dispense, issue, prescribe, purport to prescribe or sell a controlled drug unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to dispense, issue, prescribe or sell the drug.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(4) A person must not administer a controlled drug to someone else unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to administer the drug to the other person.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(5) A person who may, under an endorsement, administer, dispense, issue, obtain, possess, prescribe or sell a controlled drug, or write a written instruction or give an oral instruction for a controlled drug, must not destroy a controlled drug unless the person is endorsed to destroy the drug.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty points.

(6) A person must not write a written instruction or give an oral instruction for a controlled drug unless the person is endorsed to write the written instruction or give the oral instruction.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty points.

(7) Subsection (8) applies to a person who may only administer, destroy, dispense, issue, obtain, possess, prescribe or sell a controlled drug, or write

a written instruction or give an oral instruction for a controlled drug, at a stated place or under stated conditions.

(8) The person must not administer, destroy, dispense, issue, obtain, possess, prescribe or sell the drug or write a written instruction or give an oral instruction for the drug at another place or in contravention of the conditions.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Division 2—Particular authorities

Anaesthetic assistants and enrolled nurses

52.(1) This section applies to the following persons—

- (a) an anaesthetic assistant holding a qualification acceptable to the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists;
- (b) an enrolled nurse.

(2) The anaesthetic assistant or enrolled nurse is authorised to possess, under the written instruction of a doctor administering anaesthesia, a controlled drug at a hospital when preparing for, and during, anaesthetic procedures.

Approved dispenser

53. If the chief executive is reasonably satisfied a person who is employed as a pharmacist's assistant has had satisfactory training and experience in dispensing controlled drugs, the chief executive may give the person an approval to dispense a controlled drug at a dispensary under a pharmacist's direction and personal supervision.

Bases and outposts of Royal Flying Doctor Service

54.(1) The person in charge of a base of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug that a doctor employed by the service considers necessary; or

(b) possess a controlled drug obtained under paragraph (a).

(2) The person in charge of an outpost of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia is authorised to—

- (a) possess a controlled drug that a doctor employed by the service considers necessary; or
- (b) administer or supply a controlled drug at the outpost under a doctor's instruction.

Carriers

55. To the extent necessary to transport and deliver a controlled drug, the following persons are authorised to possess a controlled drug—

- (a) a person engaged to transport and deliver the controlled drug;
- (b) an adult acting for a person engaged to transport and deliver the controlled drug.

Dentists

56.(1) To the extent necessary to practise dentistry, a dentist is authorised to—

- (a) obtain codeine, morphine, oxycodone, papaveretum, pentazocine or pethidine; or
- (b) possess codeine, morphine, oxycodone, papaveretum, pentazocine or pethidine at the place where the dentist practises dentistry; or
- (c) administer codeine, morphine, oxycodone, papaveretum, pentazocine or pethidine to a person while treating the person; or
- (d) prescribe not more than 3 days supply of codeine or pentazocine for a person's dental treatment; or
- (e) give someone who may administer a controlled drug an oral or written instruction to administer codeine, morphine, oxycodone, papaveretum, pentazocine or pethidine at the place where the dentist practises dentistry.

(2) Also, to the extent necessary to practise dentistry, a dentist who has

successfully completed a certified course of training relating to the use of fentanyl is authorised to—

- (a) obtain fentanyl; or
- (b) possess fentanyl at the place where the dentist practises dentistry; or
- (c) administer fentanyl to a person while treating the person.

Detention centres

57.(1) The manager of a detention centre is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug for use at the detention centre on a purchase order complying with part 5;¹¹ or
- (b) possess a controlled drug at the detention centre; or
- (c) issue a controlled drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a child detained at the detention centre.

(2) A detention centre's director of nursing or medical superintendent, or the pharmacist in charge of a detention centre's dispensary, is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug for use at the detention centre on a purchase order complying with part 5; or
- (b) possess a controlled drug at the detention centre; or
- (c) issue a controlled drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a child detained at the detention centre.

Doctors

58. To the extent necessary to practise medicine, a doctor is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug; or

¹¹ Part 5 (Obtaining and selling controlled drugs on purchase order)

- (b) possess a controlled drug at a place occupied by the doctor; or
- (c) if the doctor is reasonably satisfied a person the doctor is treating needs a controlled drug for a therapeutic use as part of the person's medical treatment—
 - (i) administer the drug to the person; or
 - (ii) dispense or prescribe the drug to or for the person; or
 - (iii) supply the drug to or for the person; or
 - (iv) obtain the drug for the person; or
- (d) give someone who may administer or supply a controlled drug an oral or written instruction to administer or supply the drug.

Hospitals

59.(1) This section applies to the following persons—

- (a) the medical superintendent of a hospital;
- (b) the pharmacist in charge of a hospital's dispensary;
- (c) the director of nursing of a hospital.

(2) A person to whom this section applies is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug for use at the hospital; or
- (b) possess a controlled drug at the hospital; or
- (c) issue a controlled drug for treatment of the hospital's patients.

Indigenous health workers

59A. An indigenous health worker, while practising in an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community in an isolated practice area, is authorised—

- (a) to obtain and possess a controlled drug; or
- (b) to administer a controlled drug, under a drug therapy protocol, on a doctor's oral or written instruction.

Inspectors

60. To the extent necessary to perform an inspector's official duties, an inspector is authorised—

- (a) to obtain a controlled drug; or
- (b) to possess a controlled drug; or
- (c) in a disaster or emergency situation—to destroy a controlled drug.

Manufacturer or wholesaler of controlled drugs

61.(1) A controlled drug manufacturer is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug (an **“ingredient drug”**) for manufacturing a different controlled drug stated in the manufacturer's licence; or
- (b) possess an ingredient drug at the manufacturer's business premises.

(2) A controlled drug wholesaler is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug; or
- (b) possess a controlled drug at the wholesaler's business premises.

(3) An adult employee of a controlled drug manufacturer or wholesaler is authorised to possess a controlled drug at the manufacturer's or wholesaler's business premises if—

- (a) the drug is packed in the way required under chapter 1, part 4;¹² and
- (b) the employee is acting within the scope of the employment; and
- (c) the possession is reasonably necessary for the employee to deliver the drug to an authorised person under a lawful transaction between the employer and the authorised person.

¹² Chapter 1 (Introduction), part 4 (Packing and labelling)

Midwives

62. To the extent necessary to practise midwifery, a midwife is authorised to possess a controlled drug at the place where the person practises midwifery and administer the drug—

- (a) on a doctor's oral or written instruction; or
- (b) to the person for whom it has been dispensed under the instructions stated by the dispenser.

Nursing homes

63.(1) This section applies to the following persons—

- (a) a nursing home's director of nursing or medical superintendent;
- (b) the registered nurse in charge of a nursing home;
- (c) the pharmacist in charge of a nursing home's dispensary.

(2) A person to whom this section applies is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug for use at the nursing home on a purchase order complying with part 5;¹³ or
- (b) possess a controlled drug at the nursing home; or
- (c) issue a controlled drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a resident of the nursing home.

Pharmacists

64.(1) To the extent necessary to practise pharmacy, a pharmacist is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug; or
- (b) dispense a controlled drug; or
- (c) sell a controlled drug (other than by wholesale) on a purchase order; or

¹³ Part 5 (Obtaining and selling controlled drugs on purchase order)

- (d) possess a controlled drug at a dispensary or at an institution; or
- (e) for a pharmacist practising pharmacy at a public sector hospital—supply a controlled drug, on a doctor's oral or written instruction, to a person being discharged from the hospital or an outpatient of the hospital; or
- (f) supply methadone syrup, under a drug therapy protocol, on the oral or written instruction of a doctor who holds a treatment approval or an oral approval under section 122(6).

(2) A person who holds a degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy from an Australian university, or is enrolled in a course for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy at an Australian university, is authorised to dispense a controlled drug at or from a dispensary under a pharmacist's direction and personal supervision.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a person who holds a degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy but whose registration as a pharmacist has been cancelled or suspended under the *Pharmacy Act 1976*, section 25, or a corresponding law of another State, if the cancellation or suspension is in force.

Prisons

65.(1) The general manager of a prison is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug for use at the prison on a purchase order complying with part 5;¹⁴ or
- (b) possess a controlled drug at the prison; or
- (c) issue a controlled drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a prisoner at the prison.

(2) A prison's director of nursing or medical superintendent, or the pharmacist in charge of a prison's dispensary, is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug for use at the prison on a purchase order complying with part 5; or

¹⁴ Part 5 (Obtaining and selling controlled drugs on purchase order)

- (b) possess a controlled drug at the prison; or
- (c) issue a controlled drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a prisoner at the prison.

Queensland Ambulance Service

66.(1) To the extent necessary for performing ambulance duties for the Queensland Ambulance Service, an ambulance officer mentioned in appendix 2A, part 1, column 2 is authorised to obtain, possess or administer, under a clinical practice protocol approved by the Queensland Ambulance Service, a controlled drug set out opposite in appendix 2A, part 1, column 1.

(2) However, an ambulance officer who is a paramedic 3 (ECP) may administer a controlled drug to a person only if the officer—

- (a) is working in an ECP area; and
- (b) is acting on a doctor's oral or written instruction to administer the drug to a person.

(3) An ambulance officer who is undergoing a certified course of training, upon the successful completion of which the officer would be authorised to obtain, possess or administer a controlled drug mentioned in appendix 2A, part 1, column 1, is authorised to administer the controlled drug to a person under the supervision of someone who—

- (a) has completed the training; and
- (b) is—
 - (i) acting under a clinical practice protocol approved by the Queensland Ambulance Service; and
 - (ii) working in an ECP area and acting on a doctor's oral or written instruction if required by subsection (2).

Registered nurses

67.(1) To the extent necessary to practise nursing, a registered nurse is authorised to possess a controlled drug at a place where the person practises nursing and administer the drug—

- (a) on a dentist's or doctor's oral or written instruction; or
- (b) to the person for whom it has been dispensed under the instructions stated by the dispenser.

(2) To the extent necessary to practise nursing in an isolated practice area, an isolated practice endorsed registered nurse is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug; or
- (b) possess a controlled drug at a place in the isolated practice area where the person practises nursing; or
- (c) administer or supply a controlled drug, on a doctor's instruction or under a drug therapy protocol, to a person.

(3) To the extent necessary to practise nursing at a hospital within an isolated practice area, a registered nurse is authorised to supply a controlled drug, on a doctor's oral or written instruction, to a person being discharged from the hospital or to an outpatient of the hospital.

Registered nurses at rural hospitals

68.(1) To the extent necessary to practise nursing at a rural hospital, the following persons are authorised to supply a controlled drug, on a doctor's oral or written instruction, to a person being discharged from the hospital or an outpatient of the hospital—

- (a) the hospital's director of nursing;
- (b) a registered nurse nominated by the hospital's director of nursing.

(2) However, subsection (1) applies only if—

- (a) the hospital does not employ a pharmacist; or
- (b) if the hospital employs a pharmacist—the pharmacist is absent from the hospital at the time the controlled drug is supplied.

Ship's master

69. To the extent necessary to comply with the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) or the *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994*, the master of a ship in the State is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug for use on the ship; or
- (b) possess a controlled drug on the ship.

State analysts

70. To the extent necessary to perform a State analyst's official duties, a State analyst is authorised to—

- (a) obtain or manufacture a controlled drug; or
- (b) possess a controlled drug at the place where the analyst is performing official duties; or
- (c) use a controlled drug for official purposes or destroy it.

Veterinary surgeons

71. To the extent necessary to practise veterinary medicine, a veterinary surgeon is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug; or
- (b) possess a controlled drug at a place occupied by the veterinary surgeon; or
- (c) if the veterinary surgeon is reasonably satisfied that an animal the veterinary surgeon is treating needs a controlled drug for a therapeutic use as part of the animal's medical treatment—
 - (i) administer the drug to the animal; or
 - (ii) dispense or prescribe the drug for the animal; or
 - (iii) obtain the drug for the animal; or
 - (iv) sell a controlled drug to a person for the person's animal.

Watch-house keepers etc.

72. To the extent necessary for ensuring a person detained at a watch-house or police establishment receives a controlled drug lawfully prescribed or supplied for the person as a dispensed medicine, the watch-house keeper, or the person performing the duties of watch-house keeper at a police establishment, is authorised to—

- (a) possess the controlled drug at the watch-house or police establishment; or
- (b) supply the controlled drug to the person for whom it was prescribed or supplied under the directions stated on the label attached to the medicine's container.

Division 3—General

When endorsement is not needed

74.(1) A person does not need an endorsement under this regulation merely to deliver a controlled drug to a person for whom it has been dispensed, or the person's agent.

(2) Also, a carer does not need an endorsement under this regulation to help a person for whom a controlled drug was supplied as a dispensed medicine take the drug if—

- (a) the person requests the carer's help; and
- (b) the carer helps the person to take the drug under the directions on the label attached to the dispensed medicine's container.

PART 3—REGULATED CONTROLLED DRUGS

Approved drug—dronabinol (*delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol*)

77. A person must not dispense, prescribe, sell or use dronabinol unless the person—

- (a) is a doctor, or a member of a class of doctors, approved for the purpose and dispenses, prescribes, sells or uses the drug under the approval; or
- (b) is a pharmacist and dispenses dronabinol on the prescription of a doctor who has an approval to prescribe it.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Specified condition drugs—amphetamine, dexamphetamine, methylamphetamine, methylphenidate, phenmetrazine

78.(1) A person must not dispense, obtain, prescribe, sell or use a specified condition drug unless the person—

- (a) dispenses, obtains, prescribes, sells or uses the specified condition drug under an approval; or
- (b) is a doctor and dispenses, obtains or prescribes the specified condition drug for the treatment of—
 - (i) narcolepsy; or
 - (ii) brain damage in a child at least 4 years; or
 - (iii) attention deficit disorder in a child at least 4 years; or
- (ba) is a paediatrician or child psychiatrist and prescribes the specified condition drug for the treatment of brain damage or attention deficit disorder in a child; or
- (c) is a dispenser and dispenses the specified condition drug on a lawful prescription; or
- (d) is a controlled drug manufacturer or wholesaler and sells the specified condition drug; or
- (e) is a person who is lawfully supplied with the specified condition drug for medical treatment and uses it in the way directed.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) The chief executive may give an approval mentioned in subsection (1)(a) only to—

- (a) a doctor; or
- (b) a person who satisfies the chief executive that the specified condition drug is to be used for a genuine analytical or research purpose.

(3) In this section—

“specified condition drug” means the following controlled drugs—

- (a) amphetamine;
- (b) dexamphetamine;

- (c) methylamphetamine;
- (d) methylphenidate;
- (e) phenmetrazine.

PART 4—PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING CONTROLLED DRUGS

Division 1—Prescribing controlled drugs

Prescribing controlled drugs

79.(1) A prescriber must not prescribe a controlled drug unless the prescription is made in a way that complies with this section.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A prescription for a controlled drug must not prescribe more than 1 item.

(3) The following particulars must appear on the front of the prescription—

- (a) the prescriber's name, professional qualifications and address;
- (b) the date it is written;
- (c) if the controlled drug is for human use—the name, address and date of birth of the person for whose use it is prescribed;
- (d) if the controlled drug is for an animal—the name and address of the animal's owner;
- (e) the description of the controlled drug or the name of the preparation and the quantity or volume (in words and figures) of the drug or preparation;
- (f) adequate directions about the use of the controlled drug;
- (g) the dose to be taken or administered;

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996

- (h) if a doctor prescribes a dose that is more than the official dose¹⁵—a direction to dispense the higher dose that is underlined and initialled by the doctor;
 - (i) if a doctor or veterinary surgeon intends that the controlled drug be dispensed more than once—a direction stating—
 - (i) the number of times (after the first) the drug may be dispensed; and
 - (ii) the time that must elapse between each dispensing of the drug;
 - (j) if the controlled drug is dextromoramide, hydromorphone or dronabinol—‘approved’;
 - (k) if the controlled drug is amphetamine, dexamphetamine, methylamphetamine, methylphenidate or phenmetrazine—‘specified condition’;
 - (l) if the prescriber is a veterinary surgeon—‘for animal treatment only’;
 - (m) if the prescriber is a dentist—‘for dental treatment only’.
- (4) All particulars on the prescription (other than the prescriber’s name, professional qualifications and address) must be handwritten.
- (5) However, a prescription may be generated—
- (a) by a computer if the way the prescription is generated complies with appendix 4 of this regulation; or
 - (b) in another certified way.
- (6) The prescriber must sign the prescription.
- (7) If the prescriber amends the prescription, the prescriber must initial and date the amendment.

¹⁵ Under section 5 of the Act, “official dose” is defined as follows—
“official dose”, when used with reference to any drug or other article, means the maximum dose (if any) stated in the British pharmacopoeia.

Restrictions on writing prescriptions

80.(1) A prescriber must not write on a prescription in code unless the prescriber has a certification for the code.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) A veterinary surgeon must not write a repeat prescription for a controlled drug authorising a dispenser to dispense the drug under the prescription more than twice.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(3) A dentist must not—

- (a) write a repeat prescription for a controlled drug; or
- (b) write a prescription for more than the official dose.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Oral prescription

81.(1) If a doctor reasonably believes an emergency exists, the doctor may give a pharmacist an oral prescription for a controlled drug the doctor is endorsed to prescribe.

(2) The doctor must immediately write a prescription for the drug and send the prescription to the pharmacist within 24 hours of giving the oral prescription.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) If the pharmacist does not receive the relevant written prescription within 72 hours after being given the oral prescription, the pharmacist must immediately give a written report about the circumstances to the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 2—Dispensing controlled drugs**Conditions of dispensing**

82.(1) A dispenser must not dispense a controlled drug unless—

- (a) the drug is dispensed on a prescription that complies with division 1; and
- (b) the drug dispensed—
 - (i) conforms with the prescription; or
 - (ii) is dispensed under section 83.¹⁶

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) Also, a dispenser must not dispense a controlled drug on a prescription if—

- (a) it is written by someone the dispenser reasonably believes is not registered in the State as a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon; or
- (b) it is wholly or partly defaced, illegible or obliterated; or
- (c) it appears to the dispenser to have been changed by someone other than the prescriber; or
- (d) it has ‘cancelled’ stamped or written on it; or
- (e) it appears to the dispenser to be false in any particular; or
- (f) it appears to have been prescribed more than 1 year before the date it is presented to the dispenser; or
- (g) the prescription is for the controlled drug dronabinol—it does not have ‘approved’ written on it; or
- (h) the prescription is for the controlled drug amphetamine, dexamphetamine, methylamphetamine, methylphenidate or phenmetrazine—it does not have ‘specified condition’ written on it.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2A) Also, a dispenser must not dispense a controlled drug on a

¹⁶ Section 83 (Dispensing generic drugs)

computer-generated prescription that has been changed unless the dispenser first contacts the prescriber to check the change is correct.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(3) Further, a dispenser must not dispense a controlled drug—

- (a) more than the number of times stated by a valid repeat direction; or
- (b) before the time stated on the prescription that must elapse between each dispensing of the drug.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(4) If a dispenser reasonably believes a prescription is false in any particular, the dispenser must—

- (a) keep the prescription for the time reasonably necessary to enable the dispenser to find out if it is genuine; and
- (b) make reasonable inquiries to establish the name and address of the person who gave it to the dispenser.

(5) If a dispenser is reasonably satisfied a prescription does not comply with division 1, the dispenser must—

- (a) on the front of the prescription, sign the prescription and write ‘cancelled’, the date and the name and address of the dispensary; and
- (b) send it to the chief executive within 14 days after cancelling it.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Dispensing generic drugs

83.(1) This section applies if a controlled drug is specified in a prescription by a brand name (the “**specified drug**”) and the drug is also available under another brand name (the “**generic drug**”).

(2) A dispenser may dispense the generic drug in place of the specified drug if—

- (a) the drug is dispensed at a public sector hospital; or
- (b) for a drug dispensed at a place other than a public sector

hospital—

- (i) the specified drug and the generic drug are both drugs to which a pharmaceutical benefit applies under the National Health Act; and
- (ii) the prescriber did not indicate on the prescription that only the specified drug was to be dispensed; and
- (iii) the schedule of pharmaceutical benefits, issued by the Commonwealth department within which the National Health Act is administered, states the specified drug and the generic drug are equivalent; and
- (iv) a determination is in force for the generic drug under section 85(6) of the National Health Act;¹⁷ and
- (v) it is lawful to dispense the generic drug on prescription; and
- (vi) the person to whom it is dispensed asks for, or agrees to, the dispensing of the generic drug in place of the specified drug.

(3) If a generic drug is dispensed, the dispenser must write the brand name of the generic drug on the front of the prescription and sign the prescription.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Dealing with prescriptions and certain written instructions

84.(1) A dispenser must, when dispensing a controlled drug on prescription or, for methadone syrup, when supplying on a written instruction—

- (a) write the date on the front of the prescription or written instruction; and
- (ab) for a repeat prescription—write the repeat number on the front of the prescription; and
- (b) write on the prescription or written instruction—
 - (i) the name and address of the dispensary; and

¹⁷ Section 85 (Pharmaceutical benefits)

(ii) cancelled; and

(c) sign the prescription or written instruction.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The dispenser must handwrite the date and repeat number.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The dispenser must send the prescription or written instruction to the chief executive—

(a) for a repeat prescription—within 14 days of dispensing the controlled drug on the last repeat of the prescription; or

(b) for another prescription or a written instruction—within 14 days of dispensing or completing the supply of the controlled drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3A) If the dispenser dispenses the controlled drug on a repeat prescription, but not as the last repeat, the dispenser must forward the relevant information for the prescription to the chief executive within 14 days after dispensing the controlled drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) If a dispenser is asked to dispense more of a controlled drug for a person than appears to be reasonably necessary, or more frequently than appears to be reasonably necessary, the dispenser must immediately give the chief executive a written notice about—

(a) the circumstances in which the dispenser has been asked to dispense the controlled drug; and

(b) the quantity of the drug dispensed or when it has been dispensed for the person.

(5) Subsection (1)(b)(ii) applies to a repeat prescription only if the last repeat of the prescription is dispensed.

(6) Subsection (1)(b)(ii) does not apply to a duplicate of a prescription issued under the National Health Act or Veterans Entitlement Act.

(7) In this section—

“relevant information”, for a prescription or written instruction, means—

- (a) the information appearing on the front of the prescription; and
- (b) the information the dispenser is required to write—
 - (i) on the prescription when dispensing the controlled drug; or
 - (ii) on the written instruction when supplying the methadone syrup.

Labelling dispensed and supplied medicines

85.(1) A person who sells a controlled drug as a dispensed medicine, or for methadone syrup, supplies it on a written instruction, must securely attach to the medicine's or methadone's container a label as required by this section with the following warnings printed on it—

- (a) 'keep out of reach of children';
- (b) if the prescriber is a veterinary surgeon—'for animal treatment only'.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The warnings must be printed in red on a background of contrasting colour and in bold-faced sans serif capital letters with a face depth of at least 1.5 mm.

(3) The label must also have written on it—

- (a) for dispensed medicine for human use or methadone syrup—the name of the person for whose use it is intended; or
- (b) if the dispensed medicine is for an animal—the name of the animal's owner; and
- (c) the name and address of the person selling the dispensed medicine or methadone syrup; and
- (d) a description of the name of the dispensed medicine under subsection (4) or (5); and
- (e) a description of the strength of, and the quantity or volume of, the dispensed medicine or methadone syrup; and
- (f) directions about the use of the medicine or methadone syrup; and
- (g) the date the medicine or methadone syrup is dispensed; and

- (h) the dispenser's initials; and
- (i) if the medicine is for internal human therapeutic use and is a substance in appendix K¹⁸ of the standard—the warning statements given for the medicine in appendix F, part 1 of the standard; and
- (j) if the medicine's expiry date is not visible—the medicine's expiry date.

(4) The dispensed medicine must be described by—

- (a) its approved name;¹⁹ or
- (b) the name the prescriber wrote on the prescription or, if a different brand of the medicine is dispensed, the name of the brand dispensed; or
- (c) its trade name; or
- (d) the approved name of each controlled drug in the medicine; or
- (e) the name of each controlled drug in the medicine as written in the prescription.

(5) Despite subsection (1), a person who supplies methadone syrup on a written instruction is not required to attach a label to the methadone syrup's container if—

- (a) the person supplies the methadone syrup under section 64(1)(f);²⁰ and
- (b) the methadone syrup is ingested by the person to whom it is supplied in the presence of the person who supplies it.

(6) Despite subsection (4), a doctor may state in a prescription that the contents of a dispensed medicine must be described in another way that is not a false description.

¹⁸ Appendix K (Drugs required to be labelled with a sedation warning)

¹⁹ For the definition "approved name" see part 1 of the standard.

²⁰ Under section 64(1)(f), a pharmacist is authorised to supply methadone syrup, under a drug therapy protocol, on the oral or written instruction of a doctor who holds an approval under section 122(5) or (6).

Record of transactions involving controlled drugs to be kept by pharmacist

86.(1) The pharmacist in charge of a dispensary must keep a record of transactions about controlled drugs in a book (a “**controlled drugs book**”), as required by this section or in another certified way.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The controlled drugs book must be bound.

(3) Each page of the drugs book must—

- (a) be sequentially numbered; and
- (b) relate to 1 class of controlled drug; and
- (c) have a heading describing the class of controlled drug and the measurement unit in which quantities of the drug involved in a transaction are recorded.

(4) Despite subsection (3)(b) and (c), entries made in the controlled drugs book about controlled drugs returned to the pharmacist for destruction may be made on a single page in the book.

(5) If the pharmacist starts a new controlled drugs book, the pharmacist must check the dispensary stock of controlled drugs and record in the book—

- (a) the stock held when the book is started; and
- (b) a reference to the most recent entry about each class of controlled drug in the previous drugs book.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(6) If a person who dispenses or supplies a controlled drug at a dispensary makes an entry on a page of the drugs book on which there is no other entry, the person must record as the first entry on the page—

- (a) the quantity or volume of the class of controlled drug, described in the page heading, that is in stock when the page is started; and
- (b) a reference to the most recent entry about the class of controlled drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Entries to be made in controlled drugs book

87.(1) A pharmacist, or a person who is authorised to dispense or supply a controlled drug under the personal supervision of a pharmacist, must personally record in the controlled drugs book, the details of each transaction for a controlled drug that is performed by the pharmacist or person.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The pharmacist or person must make the entry on the day of the transaction and, if there is more than 1 transaction on a day, in the order in which the transaction happens.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The pharmacist or person must include the following details in the entry—

- (a) for a controlled drug that is obtained—the date it is obtained, the name and address of the person who sold it, and the seller's invoice number;
- (b) the date, name and address of the person to, or for whom, the controlled drug is dispensed or sold;
- (c) if no one else was involved in the transaction—a description of the nature of the transaction;
- (d) the quantity or volume of the controlled drug dispensed, obtained, sold or used by the person in a compounded preparation, or otherwise involved in the transaction;
- (e) if the controlled drug is sold on a purchase order or dispensed on a prescription—the distinguishing number given by the person to the order or prescription;
- (f) the name of the person who wrote the order or prescription;
- (g) the balance of the drug in stock at the dispensary after the transaction.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) The person who makes the entry must initial each line of the entry.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(5) A person must not cancel, change or obliterate an entry in a controlled drugs book.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(6) However, the person who made the entry may correct the entry by a signed and dated marginal note or footnote that gives the date of the correction and the correct details.

Stock to be checked

88.(1) If a pharmacist takes over the management of a dispensary for 7 days or more, whether as the owner or an employee, the pharmacist must immediately—

- (a) find out the quantity or volume of each class of controlled drug in stock at the dispensary; and
- (b) enter the quantity or volume of each class of controlled drug in stock in the appropriate page of the controlled drugs book and sign and date each entry.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) If the pharmacist finds a discrepancy between the quantity or volume of a class of controlled drug in stock and the balance shown in the controlled drugs book for the drug, the pharmacist must immediately give written notice of the discrepancy to the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

PART 5—OBTAINING AND SELLING CONTROLLED DRUGS ON PURCHASE ORDER

Authorised persons to obtain controlled drugs on purchase order

89.(1) An authorised person must not obtain a controlled drug other than on a purchase order complying with this section.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) The purchase order for a controlled drug must have on its front—

- (a) the date it is written; and
- (b) the name and address of the person placing the order; and
- (c) the description and quantity or volume of the controlled drug to be supplied; and
- (d) a number that allows the purchase order to be distinguished from other purchase orders used by the person ordering the controlled drug.

(3) A purchase order placed by a dentist, doctor, pharmacist or veterinary surgeon must be signed by the dentist, doctor, pharmacist or veterinary surgeon placing the order.

(4) A purchase order for controlled drugs placed by or for an entity, or to be used at a place, mentioned in appendix 3, part 1, column 1 of this regulation must be signed by—

- (a) the person appearing opposite the entity or place in column 2; or
- (b) any 1 of the persons appearing opposite the entity or place in column 2.

Sale of controlled drugs to authorised persons

90.(1) A person must not sell a controlled drug to an authorised person (other than a ship's master) unless the drug is sold—

- (a) on a purchase order complying with this part; and
- (b) if the person placing the order has an approval to obtain the drug—on production of the approval.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A person must not sell a controlled drug to a ship's master unless—

- (a) the person has an approval to sell the controlled drug to the ship's master; and
- (b) the person receives from the ship's master a purchase order, in duplicate, for the controlled drug; and

(c) the purchase order, and duplicate, are signed by the ship's master.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Delivery of controlled drugs

91.(1) A person who sells a controlled drug (the “**seller**”), or an adult employee of the seller, may personally deliver a controlled drug to an authorised person (the “**buyer**”), or an adult employee of the buyer, at the seller's or buyer's premises.

(2) The seller must obtain the buyer's purchase order before or on delivery of the controlled drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) When the seller delivers a controlled drug to the buyer at the buyer's premises, the seller must obtain from the person to whom the drug is delivered a dated and signed acknowledgment of receipt of the drug, written on or attached to the order.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) The seller must not deliver a controlled drug to the buyer unless—

- (a) the drug is in a securely closed package addressed to the buyer and the package does not contain goods other than controlled drugs; and
- (b) the package contains a packing slip or similar document with ‘controlled drugs—check carefully’ printed on it in bold-faced sans serif capital letters with a face depth of at least 12.5 mm; and
- (c) the packing slip is placed so it is visible as soon as the package is opened.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Sending controlled drugs by carrier etc.

92.(1) A person who sells a controlled drug (the “**seller**”) must not send the drug to an authorised person (the “**buyer**”) unless—

- (a) the drug is in a securely closed package that complies with this section and is addressed to the buyer; and

- (b) the seller sends the package to the buyer by security post or a carrier or transport service under this section.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The seller may send the package by security post or a carrier or transport service only if Australia Post or the carrier or transport service gives the seller a signed or officially receipted document acknowledging receipt of the package for delivery to the buyer.

(2A) Australia Post or the carrier or transport service may deliver the package to the buyer only if Australia Post or the carrier or transport service receives a signed or officially receipted document from the buyer acknowledging the buyer's receipt of the package.

(3) If the seller does not receive a purchase order for a controlled drug before the drug is delivered, the buyer must send the order for the drug to the seller within 24 hours after delivery.

(4) If the seller does not receive the purchase order for the controlled drug within 7 days after delivery, the seller must immediately give the chief executive a written report of the circumstances of the transaction.

(6) The package—

- (a) must not contain goods other than controlled drugs; and
- (b) must contain a packing slip or similar document with 'controlled drugs—check carefully' printed on it in bold-faced sans serif capital letters with a face depth of at least 12.5 mm.

(7) The packing slip must be placed so it is visible as soon as the package is opened.

Dealing with purchase orders

93.(1) If a pharmacist, or person who is authorised to dispense a controlled drug under a pharmacist's personal supervision, sells a controlled drug on a purchase order, the pharmacist or person must—

- (a) write on the front of the order—
- (i) the date the drug is sold; and
- (ii) the name and address of the dispensary at or from which the drug is sold; and

- (b) sign the order and send it to the chief executive—
 - (i) for an order placed by a ship's master—within 48 hours after selling the drug; or
 - (ii) in any other case—within 14 days after selling the drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) If a person (other than a person who sells a controlled drug under subsection (1)) sells a controlled drug on a purchase order, the person must—

- (a) write the date the drug is sold on the front of the order and sign the order; and
- (b) if the order is from a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon, send a copy of the order to the chief executive within 14 days of the sale; and
- (c) keep the order for 2 years after the day of the sale.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) If the order is for the sale of a controlled drug to a ship's master, the person selling the drug, whether under subsection (1) or (2), must also write on the duplicate of the order the information required under the relevant subsection.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) However, the person need only send 1 copy of the order to the chief executive within 48 hours.

(5) A duplicate of an order under the National Health Act is taken to be a purchase order for subsection (1) or (2).

PART 6—POSSESSION AND USE OF CONTROLLED DRUGS

Unlawful possession of controlled drugs

94.(1) A person must not possess a controlled drug that the person did not lawfully obtain.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) In this section—

“**controlled drug**” does not include a controlled drug that is also a dangerous drug under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, schedule 2A.²¹

Possession by user

95.(1) A person who lawfully obtains a controlled drug may possess the drug for the time reasonably necessary for the person to use the drug for the purpose and in the way the authorised person directs.

(2) The person must—

- (a) keep the controlled drug in the person’s possession until it is used; and
- (b) use the controlled drug, or allow it to be used, only for the purpose for which it was obtained.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Issue of controlled drugs within institutions

96. The person in charge of the central storage point for controlled drugs at an institution must ensure a controlled drug is not issued to a ward, operating theatre or department of the institution unless the person is reasonably satisfied—

- (a) the issue is necessary; and

²¹ The *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 9 provides that a person who has possession of a dangerous drug is guilty of a crime.

- (b) previous issues of controlled drugs to the ward, operating theatre or department have been accounted for.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Oral instruction given by dentist or doctor later to be put in writing

97.(1) If, under this chapter, a dentist or doctor gives an authorised person an oral instruction to administer or supply a controlled drug, the dentist or doctor must put the instruction into writing within 24 hours after giving the instruction.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) If a registered nurse or midwife acts on the oral instruction of a dentist or doctor and the dentist or doctor does not put the instruction in writing within 24 hours after giving the instruction, the nurse or midwife must report the instruction to—

- (a) for an instruction given at a hospital—the hospital’s director of nursing; or
- (b) for an instruction given at a detention centre, nursing home or prison—the director of nursing or person in charge of the detention centre, nursing home or prison; or
- (c) in any other case—the person in charge of the place.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) If a dentist or doctor contravenes subsection (1)—

- (a) for an instruction given at a hospital—the hospital’s director of nursing must, within 48 hours of becoming aware of the contravention, report the circumstances to the hospital’s medical superintendent or the chief executive; or
- (b) for an instruction given at a detention centre, nursing home or prison—the director of nursing or person in charge of the detention centre, nursing home or prison must, within 48 hours of becoming aware of the contravention, report the circumstances to the chief executive; or
- (c) for another case—the person given the instruction must, within 48 hours of becoming aware of the contravention, report the

circumstances to the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

PART 7—RECORDS OF CONTROLLED DRUGS

Division 1—Definitions

Definitions for pt 7

98. In this part—

“central storer” means the person in charge of controlled drugs at an institution if controlled drugs are kept at a central storage point until the person issues the drugs to a unit of the institution where the drugs are kept until they are administered to patients of the institution.

“main issue book” see section 99(1).²²

“single storage book” see section 106(1).²³

“single storer” means the person in charge of controlled drugs at an institution if controlled drugs at the institution are kept at a single storage point until the drugs are administered to patients of the institution.

“transfer voucher” see section 104(2).²⁴

“unit” means a ward, operating theatre or department of an institution.

“unit storer” means the person in charge of controlled drugs at a unit of an institution.

“ward drugs book” see section 101(1).²⁵

²² Section 99 (Central storer to keep main issue book for controlled drugs)

²³ Section 106 (Single storer to keep single storage book for controlled drugs)

²⁴ Section 104 (Transfer vouchers may be used for controlled drugs in certain cases)

²⁵ Section 101 (Unit storer to keep ward drugs book for controlled drugs)

Division 2—Records at institutions with central storage point for controlled drugs

Central storer to keep main issue book for controlled drugs

99.(1) The central storer at an institution must keep a record, in a book (the “**main issue book**”) or in another certified way, for recording transactions about obtaining controlled drugs into, and issuing controlled drugs from, the central storage point.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The central storer must ensure—

- (a) the main issue book is bound; and
- (b) each page of the main issue book—
 - (i) is sequentially numbered; and
 - (ii) relates only to 1 class of controlled drug; and
 - (iii) has a heading describing the class of controlled drug and the measurement unit in which quantities of the drug involved in a transaction are recorded.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) Despite subsection (2)(b)(ii), entries made in the main issue book about controlled drugs returned to the central storer for destruction may be made on a single page in the book.

Details to be recorded when controlled drugs obtained by central storer

100.(1) For each controlled drug that a central storer obtains, the storer must record on the relevant page of the main issue book—

- (a) the description and quantity or volume of the controlled drug; and
- (b) the date the controlled drug is obtained; and
- (c) the name and address of the person from whom the controlled drug is obtained; and
- (d) if the controlled drug was obtained for a particular person—the

- person's name and address; and
- (e) the quantity or volume of the controlled drug held at the central storage point; and
- (f) the quantity or volume of the controlled drug supplied to a unit storer.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The central storer must sign the entry.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Unit storer to keep ward drugs book for controlled drugs

101.(1) A unit storer must keep a record of transactions, in a book (the “**ward drugs book**”) or in another certified way, about—

- (a) obtaining controlled drugs into the unit from the central storage point; and
- (b) administering controlled drugs to persons in the unit.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The unit storer must ensure—

- (a) the ward drugs book is bound; and
- (b) each page of the ward drugs book is—
 - (i) sequentially numbered; and
 - (ii) relates only to 1 class of controlled drug; and
 - (iii) has a heading describing the class of controlled drug and the measurement unit in which quantities of the drug involved in a transaction are recorded.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Details to be recorded when controlled drugs obtained at unit

102.(1) For each controlled drug that a unit storer obtains from the central storer, the unit storer must record on the relevant page of the ward drugs book—

- (a) the description and quantity or volume of the controlled drug; and
- (b) the date the controlled drug is obtained.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The central storer must sign the entry if the central storer is reasonably satisfied the entry is correct.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Details to be recorded when controlled drugs administered in unit

103.(1) When a controlled drug is administered in a unit, the unit storer must record on the relevant page of the ward drugs book—

- (a) the description and quantity or volume of the controlled drug; and
- (b) the date and time the controlled drug is administered; and
- (c) the name of the person to whom the controlled drug is administered; and
- (d) the quantity or volume of the controlled drug remaining.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The person who obtains the controlled drug to administer it to someone else must sign the entry if the person is reasonably satisfied the entry is correct.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Transfer vouchers may be used for controlled drugs in certain cases

104.(1) This section applies if, because of the size of an institution or for another reason, it is not practicable for—

- (a) a unit storer to sign the main issue book; or
- (b) the central storer to sign the ward drugs book.

(2) The central storer may record issuing the controlled drug, and the unit storer may record obtaining the drug, on a document stating the things that must be recorded in a main issue book and ward drugs book (a “**transfer voucher**”).

(3) The person issuing, and the person receiving, the controlled drug must sign the transfer voucher.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) The central storer must keep the transfer voucher at the central storage point for 2 years after it is made.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Main issue book and ward drugs book as 1 book

105. Sections 101 to 103²⁶ do not apply to unit storers at an institution if—

- (a) the institution's central storer keeps 1 book that contains the information that must be recorded in the main issue book and each ward drugs book of the institution; and
- (b) entries in the book are signed by the person who must sign the entries in the main issue book or ward drugs book.

Division 3—Records at institutions with only 1 storage point

Single storer to keep single storage book for controlled drugs

106.(1) A single storer of controlled drugs must keep a record of transactions, in a book (the “**single storage book**”) or another certified way, about obtaining controlled drugs into, and administering controlled drugs from, the storage point.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The single storer must ensure—

- (a) the single storage book is bound; and
- (b) each page of the single storage book relates only to 1 class of controlled drug.

²⁶ Sections 101 (Unit storer to keep ward drugs book for controlled drugs), 102 (Details to be recorded when controlled drugs obtained at unit) and 103 (Details to be recorded when controlled drugs administered in unit)

(3) Despite subsection (2)(b), entries made in the single storage book about controlled drugs returned to the single storer for destruction may be made on a single page in the book.

Details to be recorded when controlled drugs obtained

107.(1) For each controlled drug that a single storer obtains, the storer must record on the relevant page of the single storage book—

- (a) the description and quantity or volume of the controlled drug; and
- (b) the date the controlled drug is obtained; and
- (c) the name and address of the person from whom the controlled drug is obtained; and
- (d) if the controlled drug was obtained for a particular person—the person's name and address.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The single storer must sign the entry.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Details to be recorded when controlled drugs administered

108.(1) When a controlled drug is administered from the single storage point of an institution, the single storer must record on the relevant page of the single storage book—

- (a) the description and quantity or volume of the controlled drug; and
- (b) the date the controlled drug is administered; and
- (c) the name of the person to whom the controlled drug is administered; and
- (d) the date and time the controlled drug was administered; and
- (e) the quantity or volume of the controlled drug remaining.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The person who obtains the controlled drug to administer it to someone else must sign the entry if the person is reasonably satisfied the

entry is correct.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 4—Other provisions about records at institutions

Records of controlled drugs supplied to be kept

109.(1) The director of nursing of a hospital, or the registered nurse in charge of the hospital, must keep a record, as required by this section, of all controlled drugs supplied by a nurse at the hospital under section 67(3) or 68.

(2) The records must be made by making written entries in a bound book with consecutively numbered pages, or in another certified way.

(3) The entries must be made in the order in which the transactions in the controlled drugs happen.

(4) An entry in the record book about a controlled drug must include—

- (a) the name and address of the person for whose use the controlled drug is supplied; and
- (b) the time and date the controlled drug is supplied; and
- (c) the description and quantity or volume of the controlled drug supplied; and
- (d) the directions for use of the controlled drug; and
- (e) the name and address of the doctor who gave the oral or written instruction to supply the controlled drug; and
- (f) the initials of the nurse supplying the controlled drug.

(5) A person must not change, obliterate or cancel an entry in a record book kept under this section.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(6) However, the person who made the entry may correct the entry by a signed and dated marginal note or footnote giving the date of the correction and the correct particulars.

Responsibility for checking accuracy of records at institutions

110.(1) The responsible person for an institution must ensure—

- (a) records are kept of all transactions in controlled drugs at the institution; and
- (b) at least once a week—
 - (i) the stock of controlled drugs is checked to ensure the records about the controlled drugs on hand are accurate; and
 - (ii) all records of transactions for controlled drugs are inspected.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The person who checks the stock of controlled drugs and inspects the records must—

- (a) write the date and results of the inspection on the record; and
- (b) immediately report any of the following to the institution's medical superintendent or, if there is no medical superintendent, the chief executive—
 - (i) a contravention of this regulation;
 - (ii) an apparently excessive use of a controlled drug;
 - (iii) any inconsistency between the controlled drug in stock and the drugs that the records indicate should be in stock.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) In this section—

“responsible person”, for an institution, means—

- (a) the pharmacist in charge of the dispensary at the institution; or
- (b) if there is no pharmacist in charge—the director of nursing for the institution; or
- (c) if paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply—
 - (i) for a nursing home—the registered nurse in charge at the nursing home; or
 - (ii) in any other case—the person in charge of the institution.

Division 5—Responsibility for keeping and checking records at places other than institutions

Records—dentists, doctors, veterinary surgeons

111.(1) A dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon (a “**practitioner**”) who obtains a controlled drug must keep a record book.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The practitioner must—

- (a) use a separate record book or a separate part of the record book for each class of controlled drug; and
- (b) enter in the book, full details of each transaction involving a controlled drug administered, dispensed, obtained, supplied or used by the practitioner; and
- (c) make the entry as soon as practicable after the controlled drug is administered, dispensed, obtained, supplied or used by the practitioner, but no later than the day after it is administered, dispensed, obtained, supplied or used.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The practitioner must ensure the entry includes the following—

- (a) the date of the transaction;
- (b) the name and address of the person—
 - (i) from whom the controlled drug is obtained; or
 - (ii) for whom the controlled drug is dispensed, obtained or supplied or on whom it is administered or used;
- (c) the quantity or volume of the controlled drug administered, dispensed, obtained, supplied or used in the transaction;
- (d) the balance of the controlled drug in the practitioner’s possession after the transaction;
- (e) the practitioner’s initials.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Records—ambulance officers and isolated practice endorsed registered nurses

112.(1) An ambulance officer or isolated practice endorsed registered nurse who obtains a controlled drug must keep a record book.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The ambulance officer or isolated practice endorsed registered nurse must—

- (a) use a separate record book or a separate part of the record book for each class of controlled drug; and
- (b) enter in the book—
 - (i) for an ambulance officer—full details of each transaction involving a controlled drug administered, obtained or used by the officer; or
 - (ii) for a nurse—full details of each transaction involving a controlled drug administered, obtained, supplied or used by the nurse; and
- (c) make the entry as soon as possible after the controlled drug is administered, obtained, supplied or used by the officer or nurse, but no later than the day after it is administered, obtained, supplied or used.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The ambulance officer or isolated practice endorsed registered nurse must ensure the entry includes the following—

- (a) the date and time of the transaction;
- (b) the name and address of the person—
 - (i) from whom the controlled drug is obtained; and
 - (ii) for whom the controlled drug is supplied or on whom it is administered or used;
- (c) the quantity or volume of the controlled drug administered, obtained, supplied or used in the transaction;
- (d) the balance of the controlled drug in the officer's or nurse's possession after the transaction;

- (e) if the controlled drug is administered to a person—the name of the doctor authorising the drug's administration;
- (f) the officer's or nurse's signature.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Record keeping for nursing practice in isolated practice area

113.(1) This section applies if 2 or more isolated practice endorsed registered nurses operate a practice in an isolated practice area.

(2) The person in charge of the practice must ensure records are kept of all transactions in controlled drugs involving the practice.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The person must, at least once a week—

- (a) check the stock of controlled drugs in hand to ensure records about the controlled drugs in hand are accurate; and
- (b) inspect all records of transactions in controlled drugs; and
- (c) write the date and the results of the inspection on the record.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) The person must immediately report to the chief executive—

- (a) a contravention of this regulation; or
- (b) an apparently excessive use of a controlled drug; or
- (c) any inconsistency between the controlled drugs in stock and the controlled drugs that the records indicate should be in stock.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Records—other approved persons

114.(1) A person approved under this regulation to administer, possess, obtain, sell or use a controlled drug must keep the records stated in the approval.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to records that must be kept under another provision of this chapter.

Exemption of user from keeping records

115.(1) This part does not apply to a person for a controlled drug if—

- (a) the controlled drug—
 - (i) was lawfully prescribed for the person or the person's animal; or
 - (ii) was lawfully supplied under a written instruction; and
- (b) the person uses the controlled drug for the dental, medical or veterinary purpose for which it is prescribed or for which the written instruction was written.

(2) This section does not apply to records that must be kept under another provision of this chapter.

Record to be made on day of transaction

116. If, under a provision in this part, a person must enter a transaction in a document, the person must make the entry on the day of the transaction, unless the provision otherwise provides.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Discrepancy to be immediately reported to chief executive

116A. If, under this division, a person is required to keep records about transactions in controlled drugs, and the person finds a discrepancy between the quantity or volume of a class of controlled drug kept by the person and the balance shown in the person's records for the drug, the person must immediately give written notice of the discrepancy to the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Records not to be changed but may be corrected

117.(1) A person must not cancel, change or obliterate an entry made in a

book or other record kept under this part.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) However, the person who made the entry may correct the entry by a signed and dated marginal note or footnote giving the correct details.

PART 8—STORAGE OF CONTROLLED DRUGS

Storage of controlled drugs at institutions

118.(1) The owner of an institution must ensure a controlled drug kept at the institution is kept—

- (a) in a receptacle that complies with appendix 6 of this regulation;²⁷ or
- (b) in another place (a “**secure place**”) an inspector who inspects the place is reasonably satisfied is at least as secure as a receptacle mentioned in paragraph (a).

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A person authorised to possess a controlled drug at an institution must—

- (a) ensure the drug is stored in the receptacle or secure place; and
- (b) always keep the receptacle or place locked (other than when a controlled drug is being put into or taken out of the receptacle or place); and
- (c) personally possess the key or combination to the receptacle or place.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(3) However, the person may keep morphine or opium, if the morphine or opium is in a compounded preparation containing 0.1% or less of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine—

²⁷ Appendix 6 (Minimum requirements for controlled drug receptacles)

- (a) in a part of the institution to which the public does not have access; or
- (b) in a cupboard or drawer that is not accessible to the public.

Storage of controlled drugs generally

119.(1) An authorised person in possession of a controlled drug in a place (other than an institution) must keep the drug—

- (a) in a receptacle that complies with appendix 6 of this regulation; or
- (b) in another place the chief executive is reasonably satisfied is a secure place.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) The authorised person must—

- (a) always keep the receptacle or place locked (other than when a controlled drug is being put into or taken out of the receptacle or place); and
- (b) personally possess the key or combination to the receptacle or place.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(3) However, the authorised person may keep morphine or opium, if the morphine or opium is in a compounded preparation containing 0.1% or less of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine—

- (a) in a part of the person's premises to which the public does not have access; or
- (b) in a cupboard or drawer that is not accessible to the public.

(4) Also, an ambulance officer, doctor, isolated practice endorsed registered nurse or veterinary surgeon may possess a controlled drug at a place other than the place where the person practises his or her profession.

(5) The ambulance officer, doctor, isolated practice endorsed registered nurse or veterinary surgeon must keep the drug in a secure place under his or her personal control.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(6) However, this section does not apply to a person who is in possession of a controlled drug under a prescription for the drug for the person's own use or as a carer for another person for whom the drug is prescribed.

PART 9—TREATMENT WITH AND DEPENDENCE ON CONTROLLED DRUGS

Notice required if lengthy treatment with controlled drug

120.(1) This section applies if a doctor—

- (a) administers, dispenses, prescribes or supplies, or intends to administer, dispense, prescribe or supply, a controlled drug in the treatment of a patient for more than 2 months; or
- (b) reasonably suspects a patient has been treated with a controlled drug by another doctor for more than 2 months and the doctor intends to administer, dispense, prescribe or supply a controlled drug in the treatment of the patient.

(2) The doctor must immediately give the chief executive a written report in the approved form about the circumstances of the patient's treatment.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The chief executive may ask the doctor to give the chief executive additional information about the treatment of the patient within a stated reasonable time.

(4) The doctor must comply with the request, unless the doctor has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Controlled drugs not to be obtained unless information disclosed to dentist or doctor

121.(1) This section applies to a person who—

- (a) consults a dentist or doctor (the “**earlier practitioner**”); and
- (b) obtains a controlled drug or restricted drug of dependency, or a prescription for a controlled drug or restricted drug of dependency, from the earlier practitioner; and
- (c) consults another dentist or doctor (the “**other practitioner**”) within 2 months after consulting the earlier practitioner.

(2) The person must not obtain a controlled drug, or a prescription for a controlled drug, from the other practitioner unless the person gives the other practitioner details (including quantities) of all controlled drugs or restricted drugs of dependency, and prescriptions for controlled drugs or restricted drugs of dependency, obtained from an earlier practitioner within 2 months before the person consults the other practitioner.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Approval needed for treating drug dependent person with controlled drugs

122.(1) If a doctor reasonably believes a person is a drug dependent person, the doctor must not, without an approval—

- (a) dispense or prescribe a controlled drug for the person; or
- (b) administer or supply a controlled drug to or for the person; or
- (c) give an oral or written instruction to supply a controlled drug to or for the person.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) If a doctor reasonably believes that it is necessary for the doctor to treat a drug dependent person, or the doctor proposes to treat a class of drug dependent persons, the doctor must give the chief executive a report in the approved form about—

- (a) if the doctor reasonably believes that it is necessary to treat a drug dependent person—the circumstances of the person’s treatment; or
- (b) if the doctor proposes to treat a class of drug dependent persons—the class of drug dependent persons the doctor proposes to treat and the proposed treatment of the persons.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The chief executive may ask the doctor to give the chief executive stated additional information about the treatment of the drug dependent person or class of persons within a stated reasonable time.

(4) The doctor must comply with the request, unless the doctor has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(5) If the chief executive is reasonably satisfied that, for the welfare of the drug dependent person or class of drug dependent person, it is necessary for the doctor to treat the person or persons with a controlled drug, the chief executive may give the doctor written approval to administer, dispense, prescribe, supply or use a stated quantity or volume of the controlled drug.

(6) Also, if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied that, for the welfare of the drug dependent person or class of drug dependent persons, it is necessary for the chief executive to give the doctor an oral approval to administer, dispense, prescribe, supply or use a stated quantity or volume of the controlled drug to or for the person or persons, the chief executive may give the oral approval.

(7) However, if the chief executive gives the doctor an oral approval, the chief executive must give the doctor written confirmation of the approval as soon as possible after giving the oral approval.

(8) A doctor to whom an approval has been given about a controlled drug for a drug dependent person or class of drug dependent persons must not administer, dispense, prescribe or supply a controlled drug to, or use a controlled drug on, the person or persons other than under the approval.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(9) An approval given under this section has effect for the period stated in the approval.

Self-administration of controlled drugs by authorised persons prohibited

123.(1) A person who may possess a controlled drug under part 2 or 3²⁸

²⁸ Part 2 (Authorities) and part 3 (Regulated controlled drugs)

must not use the drug by self-administering it.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a controlled drug the person possesses for use for a medical or dental purpose if—

- (a) a dentist or doctor (other than the person) prescribed the drug for, or supplied the drug to, the person; and
- (b) the dentist or doctor is reasonably satisfied the person has—
 - (i) a dental or medical condition for which the drug is an appropriate treatment; and
 - (ii) a genuine need to use the drug to treat the condition.

PART 10—GENERAL

Controlled drugs for animals not to be dispensed etc. for human therapeutic use

124. A person must not, without an approval, dispense, prescribe, sell or use, for human therapeutic use, a controlled drug labelled, manufactured, packed or prepared for use for animal treatment.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Controlled drugs for animals not to be administered to humans

125. A person must not, without an approval, administer to himself, herself or someone else, a controlled drug labelled, manufactured, packed or prepared for use for animal treatment.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

False, misleading or incomplete entries

126. A person must not make an entry in a book or record required to be kept under this chapter that the person knows is a false, misleading or

incomplete entry.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Improper use of prescriptions for controlled drugs

127.(1) A person must not use a prescription, or document purporting to be a prescription, for a controlled drug to obtain the drug if the prescription or other document is written by someone other than a person—

- (a) who may prescribe the drug; and
- (b) whose name, professional qualifications and address are legibly written on the prescription.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) A person must not obtain a controlled drug by using a prescription that the person knows falsely states the name or current residential address of the person for whom the drug is prescribed.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(3) A person must not obtain a controlled drug by using a prescription that has on it an alteration, obliteration or other writing made by someone other than the prescriber who wrote the prescription.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(4) A person must not change, obliterate or otherwise write on a prescription, unless the person is the prescriber who wrote the prescription.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) do not apply to something written on a prescription under this chapter by a dispenser.

False statements—controlled drugs

128.(1) A person must not make a statement the person knows is false to obtain a controlled drug from a person endorsed under this regulation to administer, dispense or sell the drug.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) A person must not make a statement the person knows is false to

obtain a prescription for a controlled drug from a prescriber.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(3) A person must not make a statement the person knows is false about a prescription or purchase order for a controlled drug.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(4) A person must not state a name or residential address the person knows is false to—

- (a) a person who may administer, dispense, prescribe or sell a controlled drug; or
- (b) an employee or agent of a person mentioned in paragraph (a) in the performance of the employment or agency.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Production of documents about controlled drugs previously in authorised person's possession

129.(1) An inspector may require an authorised person to produce, for inspection by the inspector, any documents in the authorised person's possession relating to controlled drugs, or a particular controlled drug, that has been in the person's possession—

- (a) at any time within the 2 years before the request; or
- (b) at a stated time of not more than 2 years before the request.

(2) The authorised person must comply with the requirement, unless the authorised person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The inspector may take extracts from, or make copies of, any documents produced by the authorised person.

(4) The inspector may require the authorised person to give the inspector reasonable help to exercise the inspector's power under subsection (3).

(5) The authorised person must comply with the requirement to give reasonable help, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not

complying with it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Unsafe disposal or use of controlled drugs

130. A person must not discharge, dispose of or use a controlled drug in a way that—

- (a) endangers the life or safety of a person or domestic animal; or
- (b) exposes food, drink or a condiment or another drug or a poison to the risk of contamination by the controlled drug; or
- (c) allows access to the controlled drug to someone not endorsed to possess it.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Advertising controlled drugs

131.(1) A person must not advertise, or cause someone else to advertise, a substance that is or contains a controlled drug, whether or not the controlled drug is named in the advertisement.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) an advertisement in a professional or trade journal; or
- (b) a price list, advertisement or promotional material intended for circulation only to the wholesale drug trade or the dental, medical, pharmaceutical or veterinary professions.

Safe keeping of controlled drugs

132. A person must not carry, handle or store a controlled drug in a way that may allow the drug to mix with, or contaminate, food, drink or a condiment or a drug or poison for human or animal use even if the container in which the controlled drug is carried, handled or stored breaks or leaks.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Keeping records

133. A person who, under this chapter, must keep a record or other document about controlled drugs must—

- (a) ensure it is kept in good condition, as far as practicable; and
- (b) keep it for 2 years after the last entry that is made in it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

CHAPTER 3—RESTRICTED DRUGS**PART 1—LICENCES***Division 1—Preliminary***Application of pt 1**

134. This part applies to the following types of licences—

- (a) restricted drug manufacturer licences;
- (b) restricted drug wholesaler licences.

Licence to state business premises and other particulars

135.(1) A licence under this chapter applies only to the place stated in the licence as the licensee's business premises.

(2) The chief executive must not state more than 1 place in the licence as the licensee's business premises.

(3) For a restricted drug manufacturer licence, the chief executive must also state in the licence—

- (a) the restricted drug or drugs the licensee may manufacture under the licence; and
- (b) the title of the position that is to have responsibility for

supervising the manufacture of the restricted drug or drugs.

(4) For a restricted drug wholesaler licence, the chief executive may state in the licence the restricted drug or drugs the licensee may sell under the licence.

Division 2—Restricted drug manufacturer licence

Restrictions on grant of restricted drug manufacturer licences

136. The chief executive may grant a restricted drug manufacturer licence to a person only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied—

- (a) the person—
 - (i) intends to carry on business as a restricted drug manufacturer; and
 - (ii) is a suitable person to manufacture and sell restricted drugs; and
- (b) an individual who holds the position responsible for supervising the manufacture of the restricted drug or drugs has the qualifications and experience necessary to effectively supervise the manufacture; and
- (c) the premises to be used for manufacturing the restricted drug or drugs are suitable for the purpose.

Restricted drug manufacturer licence

137. A restricted drug manufacturer—

- (a) may manufacture only the restricted drugs stated in the manufacturer's licence; and
- (b) is taken to hold a restricted drug wholesaler licence; and
- (c) is taken to hold a poison manufacturer licence.

General conditions that apply to restricted drug manufacturer licence

138. A restricted drug manufacturer—

- (a) must not manufacture, have, keep or sell a restricted drug at a place other than the manufacturer's business premises; and
- (b) must ensure each restricted drug manufactured under the manufacturer's licence is manufactured under the personal supervision of the individual who holds the position named in the licence; and
- (c) must ensure a restricted drug at the manufacturer's business premises is not handled by a person other than the manufacturer or a competent adult employee of the manufacturer.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Offence to manufacture restricted drug without licence

139. A person must not manufacture a restricted drug unless the person—

- (a) holds a restricted drug manufacturer licence for the drug; or
- (b) is a State analyst who manufactures a restricted drug for the analyst's official duties; or
- (c) holds an endorsement under section 18(1)²⁹ to manufacture the restricted drug.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Division 3—Restricted drug wholesaler licence**Restrictions on grant of restricted drug wholesaler licence**

140. The chief executive may grant a restricted drug wholesaler licence to a person only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied—

- (a) the person intends to carry on business as a restricted drug

²⁹ Section 18 (How chief executive may deal with applications)

wholesaler; and

- (b) the person is a suitable person to sell restricted drugs; and
- (c) the premises to be used for wholesaling the restricted drugs are suitable for the purpose.

Restricted drug wholesaler licence

141.(1) A restricted drug wholesaler may sell a restricted drug or an S2, S3 or S7 poison (whether or not for resale) to—

- (a) an authorised person; or
- (b) someone in another State who may obtain the drug under the law of the other State.

(2) Also, a restricted drug wholesaler may sell a restricted drug or an S2, S3 or S7 poison by wholesale to a person in another country who may lawfully obtain the drug in the country.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a restricted drug that is a prohibited export under the *Customs Act 1901* (Cwlth).

General conditions that apply to restricted drug wholesaler licence

142.(1) A restricted drug wholesaler—

- (a) must not have, keep or sell a restricted drug at a place other than the wholesaler's business premises; and
- (b) must ensure a restricted drug at the wholesaler's business premises is not handled by a person other than the wholesaler or a competent adult employee of the wholesaler; and
- (c) must not sell a restricted drug to anyone other than someone to whom the wholesaler may sell the drug under this regulation.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not prevent a restricted drug wholesaler supplying a restricted drug to the wholesaler's representative for display or supply, as samples, to a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon.

(3) A restricted drug wholesaler must, in carrying on business under the

restricted drug wholesaler's licence, comply with the Australian Code of Good Wholesaling Practice for Therapeutic Goods for Human Use.³⁰

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Offence to wholesale restricted drug without licence

143. A person must not sell a restricted drug by wholesale unless the person holds a restricted drug manufacturer licence or restricted drug wholesaler licence for the drug.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Division 4—General

Records of transactions to be kept by licensee

144.(1) A licensee must, when selling a restricted drug to a person, give the person an invoice for the sale of the drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The licensee must ensure the invoice—

- (a) has a unique number; and
- (b) states—
 - (i) the date of the sale; and
 - (ii) the name and address of the person to whom the restricted drug is sold; and
- (c) describes the restricted drug and the quantity or volume of the drug sold.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The licensee must keep an accurate record, in a certified form, of the particulars contained in the invoice and the invoice number for each

³⁰ The Code is issued by the Commonwealth department in which the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* is administered and is available from the Commonwealth Government Bookshop, Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

transaction.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) The licensee must also keep—

- (a) an accurate record, in a certified form, of each restricted drug supplied to the licensee's wholesale representative; and
- (b) a copy of each return supplied to the licensee by the representative.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(5) If the licensee has more than 1 licence and the licensee's records are kept on a computer at the licensee's central or main office, the licensee must keep records for each licence at the relevant business premises.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Supply of samples

145. A licensee must not supply a sample of a restricted drug to a person other than—

- (a) a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon; or
- (b) the licensee's wholesale representative.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

PART 2—ENDORSEMENTS

Division 1—Preliminary

Endorsement needed for restricted drugs

146.(1) A person must not have in the person's possession a restricted drug unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to possess the drug.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A person must not obtain a restricted drug for someone else unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to obtain the drug for the other person.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(3) A person must not dispense, issue, prescribe, purport to prescribe or sell a restricted drug unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to dispense, issue, prescribe or sell the drug.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(4) A person must not administer a restricted drug to someone else unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to administer the drug to the other person.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(5) A person must not write a written instruction or give an oral instruction for a restricted drug unless the person is endorsed to write the written instruction or give the oral instruction.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty points.

(6) Subsection (7) applies to a person who may only administer, destroy, dispense, issue, obtain, possess, prescribe or sell a restricted drug, or write a written instruction or give an oral instruction for a restricted drug, at a stated place or under stated conditions.

(7) The person must not administer, destroy, dispense, issue, obtain, possess, prescribe or sell the drug or write a written instruction or give an oral instruction for the drug at another place or in contravention of the conditions.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Division 2—Wholesale representatives

Wholesale representative licence

147. The chief executive may grant a wholesale representative licence to a person only if the chief executive is satisfied the person—

- (a) is employed by a licensee in a capacity requiring the person to

possess restricted drugs for display or supply, as samples, to dentists, doctors or veterinary surgeons; and

- (b) is a suitable person to be allowed to possess restricted drugs.

Wholesale representative may obtain restricted drugs

148. A wholesale representative is authorised to obtain a restricted drug from a restricted drug wholesaler and possess it for display or supply, as samples, to a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon.

Storage etc. of samples

149.(1) When a wholesale representative is not displaying or supplying restricted drugs to a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon, the representative must keep the restricted drugs the representative possesses for the representative's employer locked in a secure place out of public view.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) If the representative supplies a restricted drug to a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon, the representative must give the person an invoice that complies with subsection (4) for the drug and send a copy to the representative's employer within 7 days after the day of supply.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) If the representative returns a restricted drug to the representative's employer, the representative must complete an invoice that complies with subsection (4) for the drug and send a copy to the employer within 7 days after the day of supply.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) The invoice must—

- (a) have a unique number; and
- (b) state—
 - (i) the date of the supply or return of the sample; and
 - (ii) if the sample is supplied to a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon—the name and address of the person to whom the drug is supplied; and

(c) describe the drug and the amount of the drug supplied or returned.

(5) The representative must also keep a record of each restricted drug the representative—

- (a) supplies to a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon; or
- (b) returns to the representative's employer.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Returns of transactions

150.(1) A wholesale representative must give the representative's employer a return of transactions in restricted drugs, that complies with subsection (2), at least every 7 days.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The return must—

- (a) state—
 - (i) the period of the return; and
 - (ii) the quantity or volume of each class of restricted drug in the representative's possession at the start and at the end of the period; and
- (b) include the quantity of each class of restricted drugs received or supplied to, or returned by, the representative and the invoice number for the supply or return.

(3) The wholesale representative must keep a copy of the return.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Loss or theft of samples to be reported

151. A wholesale representative must immediately report the loss or theft of a restricted drug to the representative's employer and the nearest police establishment.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Production of documents about restricted drugs previously in wholesale representative's possession

152.(1) An inspector may require a wholesale representative to produce for inspection by the inspector any documents in the representative's possession relating to restricted drugs, or a particular restricted drug, that has been in the person's possession—

- (a) at any time within the year before the request; or
- (b) at a stated time of not more than 1 year before the request.

(2) The wholesale representative must comply with the requirement, unless the wholesale representative has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The inspector may take extracts from, or make copies of, any documents produced by the wholesale representative.

(4) The inspector may require the wholesale representative to give the inspector reasonable help to exercise the inspector's power under subsection (3).

(5) The wholesale representative must comply with the requirement to give reasonable help, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Supply of samples

153.(1) A wholesale representative is authorised, for the representative's employer, to supply a sample of a restricted drug to a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon at a place other than the employer's business premises.

(2) The representative must not supply a sample of a restricted drug to someone who is not a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 3—Particular endorsements**Anaesthetic assistants and enrolled nurses**

155.(1) This section applies to the following persons—

- (a) an anaesthetic assistant holding a qualification acceptable to the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists;
- (b) an enrolled nurse.

(2) The anaesthetic assistant or enrolled nurse is authorised to possess, under the written instruction of a doctor administering anaesthesia, a restricted drug at a hospital when preparing for, and during, anaesthetic procedures.

Approved dispensers

156. If the chief executive is reasonably satisfied a person who is employed as a pharmacist's assistant has had satisfactory training and experience in dispensing restricted drugs, the chief executive may give the person an approval to dispense a restricted drug at a dispensary under a pharmacist's direction and personal supervision.

Bases and outposts of Royal Flying Doctor Service

157.(1) The person in charge of a base of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug that a doctor employed by the service considers necessary; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug obtained under paragraph (a).

(2) The person in charge of an outpost of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia is authorised to—

- (a) possess a restricted drug that a doctor employed by the service considers necessary; or
- (b) administer or supply a restricted drug at the outpost under a doctor's instruction.

Carriers

158. To the extent necessary to transport and deliver a restricted drug, the following persons are authorised to possess a restricted drug—

- (a) a person engaged to transport and deliver the restricted drug;
- (b) an adult acting for a person engaged to transport and deliver the restricted drug.

Dentists

159. To the extent necessary to practise dentistry, a dentist is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the place where the dentist practises dentistry; or
- (c) administer a restricted drug to a person while treating the person; or
- (d) prescribe a restricted drug for a person's dental treatment; or
- (e) give someone who may administer or supply a restricted drug an instruction to administer or supply the drug.

Detention centres

160. The manager of a detention centre is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug for use at the detention centre on a purchase order complying with part 5;³¹ or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the detention centre; or
- (c) issue a restricted drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a child detained at the detention centre.

(2) A detention centre's director of nursing or medical superintendent, or the pharmacist in charge of a detention centre dispensary, is authorised to—

³¹ Part 5 (Obtaining and selling controlled drugs on purchase order)

- (a) obtain a restricted drug for use at the detention centre on a purchase order complying with part 5; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the detention centre; or
- (c) issue a restricted drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a child detained at the detention centre.

Doctors

161. To the extent necessary to practise medicine, a doctor is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at a place occupied by the doctor; or
- (c) if the doctor is reasonably satisfied a person the doctor is treating needs a restricted drug for a therapeutic use as part of the person's medical treatment—
 - (i) administer the drug to the person; or
 - (ii) dispense or prescribe the drug to or for the person; or
 - (iii) supply the drug to or for the person; or
 - (iv) obtain the drug for the person; or
- (d) give someone who may administer or supply a restricted drug an instruction to administer or supply the drug.

Enrolled nurses

162.(1) To the extent necessary to practise nursing, an enrolled nurse endorsed for the administration of restricted drugs is authorised to—

- (a) possess a restricted drug at the place where the person practises nursing; or
- (b) administer a restricted drug, other than an anaesthetic, on a doctor's instruction and under the supervision of a registered nurse or a doctor; or
- (c) administer a restricted drug to a person for whom it has been

dispensed and under the supervision of a registered nurse or a doctor.

(2) In this section—

“**endorsed**” means endorsed under the *Nursing Act 1992*.

Environmental health officers

163. To the extent necessary for conducting an immunisation program, an environmental health officer employed by a local government in the program is authorised to possess a restricted drug that is a vaccine for human use.

Hospitals

164.(1) This section applies to the following persons—

- (a) the medical superintendent of a hospital;
- (b) the pharmacist in charge of a hospital’s dispensary;
- (c) the director of nursing of a hospital.

(2) A person to whom this section applies is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug for use at the hospital; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the hospital; or
- (c) issue a restricted drug for treatment of the hospital’s patients.

Indigenous health workers

164A. An indigenous health worker, while practising in an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community in an isolated practice area, is authorised—

- (a) to obtain and possess a restricted drug; or
- (b) to administer or supply a restricted drug, under a drug therapy protocol, on a doctor’s instruction.

Inspectors

165. To the extent necessary to perform an inspector's official duties, an inspector is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug; or
- (c) in an emergency or disaster situation—destroy a restricted drug.

Manufacturer or wholesaler of restricted drugs

166.(1) A restricted drug manufacturer is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug (an **“ingredient drug”**) for manufacturing a different restricted drug stated in the manufacturer's licence; or
- (b) possess an ingredient drug at the manufacturer's business premises.

(2) A restricted drug wholesaler is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the wholesaler's business premises.

(3) An adult employee of a restricted drug manufacturer or wholesaler is authorised to possess a restricted drug at the manufacturer's or wholesaler's business premises if—

- (a) the drug is packed in the way required under chapter 1, part 4;³² and
- (b) the employee is acting within the scope of the employment; and
- (c) the possession is reasonably necessary for the employee to deliver the drug to an authorised person under a lawful transaction between the employer and the authorised person.

(4) A restricted drug manufacturer is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a controlled drug for manufacturing a restricted drug stated in the manufacturer's licence; or

³² Chapter 1 (Introduction), part 4 (Packing and labelling)

- (b) possess a restricted drug obtained under paragraph (a) at the manufacturer's business premises.

Midwives

167. To the extent necessary to practise midwifery, a midwife is authorised to possess a restricted drug at the place where the person practises midwifery and administer the drug—

- (a) on a doctor's instruction; or
- (b) to the person for whom it has been dispensed under the instructions stated by the dispenser.

Mine sites etc.

168.(1) This section applies to a person in charge on the site of any of the following—

- (a) a mine;
- (b) a petroleum well;
- (c) a petroleum field production facility;
- (d) a petroleum pipeline transport facility.

(2) A person to whom this section applies is authorised to—

- (a) obtain and possess a substance containing a mixture of equal volumes of nitrous oxide and oxygen (a "**mixture**"); or
- (b) supply a mixture to anyone who may possess and use it under subsection (3).

(3) A person is authorised to possess the mixture and use it to maintain analgesia in someone who needs treatment at a place mentioned in subsection (1) if the person—

- (a) has a current first aid certificate granted by an entity authorised under the *Ambulance Service Act 1991* to teach first aid; and
- (b) has received satisfactory training in the use of the mixture; and
- (c) has the role of performing necessary first aid duties at a place mentioned in subsection (1).

Nursing homes

169.(1) This section applies to the following persons—

- (a) a nursing home's director of nursing or medical superintendent;
- (b) the registered nurse in charge of a nursing home;
- (c) the pharmacist in charge of a nursing home's dispensary.

(2) A person to whom this section applies is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug for use at the nursing home on a purchase order complying with part 5;³³ or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the nursing home; or
- (c) issue a restricted drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a resident of the nursing home.

Optometrists

170. To the extent necessary to practise optometry, an optometrist who has successfully completed a certified course of training is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a substance containing—
 - (i) 1% or less of cyclopentolate; or
 - (ii) 0.4% or less of oxybuprocaine; or
 - (iii) 2% or less of pilocarpine; or
 - (iv) 0.5% or less of proxymetacaine; or
 - (v) 1% or less of tropicamide; or
- (b) administer a substance obtained under paragraph (a); or
- (c) possess a substance obtained under paragraph (a) at the place where the optometrist practises optometry.

³³ Part 5 (Obtaining and selling controlled drugs on purchase order)

Pharmacists

171.(1) To the extent necessary to practise pharmacy, a pharmacist is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug; or
- (b) dispense a restricted drug; or
- (c) sell a restricted drug (other than by wholesale) on a purchase order; or
- (d) possess a restricted drug at a dispensary or institution; or
- (e) for a pharmacist practising pharmacy at a public sector hospital—supply a restricted drug, on a doctor's instruction, to a person being discharged from the hospital or an outpatient of the hospital.

(2) A person who holds a degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy from an Australian university, or is enrolled in a course for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy at an Australian university, is authorised to dispense a restricted drug at or from a dispensary under a pharmacist's direction and personal supervision.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a person who holds a degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy but whose registration as a pharmacist has been cancelled or suspended under the *Pharmacy Act 1976*, section 25, or a corresponding law of another State, if the cancellation or suspension is in force.

Podiatrists

172. To the extent necessary to practise podiatry, a podiatrist is authorised to—

- (a) obtain lignocaine and prilocaine of a strength of 1% or less, other than when combined or used together with adrenalin or another vasoconstrictor drug; or
- (b) administer a restricted drug obtained under paragraph (a); or
- (c) possess a restricted drug obtained under paragraph (a) at the place where the podiatrist practices podiatry.

Prisons

173.(1) The general manager of a prison is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug for use at the prison on a purchase order complying with part 5; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the prison; or
- (c) issue a restricted drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a prisoner at the prison.

(2) A prison's director of nursing or medical superintendent, or the pharmacist in charge of a prison's dispensary, is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug for use at the prison on a purchase order complying with part 5; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the prison; or
- (c) issue a restricted drug to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a prisoner at the prison.

Queensland Ambulance Service

174.(1) To the extent necessary for performing ambulance duties for the Queensland Ambulance Service, an ambulance officer mentioned in appendix 2A, part 2, column 2 is authorised to obtain, possess or administer, under a clinical practice protocol approved by the Queensland Ambulance Service, a restricted drug set out opposite in appendix 2A, part 2, column 1.

(2) However, an ambulance officer who is a paramedic 3 (ECP) may administer a restricted drug mentioned in appendix 2A, part 3 only if the officer—

- (a) is working in an ECP area; and
- (b) is acting on a doctor's oral or written instruction to administer the drug to a person.

(3) An ambulance officer who is undergoing a certified course of training upon the successful completion of which the officer would be authorised to obtain, possess or administer a restricted drug mentioned in appendix 2A,

part 2, column 1, is authorised to administer the restricted drug to a person under the supervision of someone who—

- (a) has completed the training; and
- (b) is—
 - (i) acting under a clinical practice protocol approved by the Queensland Ambulance Service; and
 - (ii) working in an ECP area and acting on a doctor's oral or written instruction if required by subsection (2).

Registered nurses

175.(1) To the extent necessary to practise nursing, a registered nurse is authorised to possess a restricted drug at the place where the person practises nursing and administer the drug—

- (a) on a dentist's or a doctor's instruction; or
- (b) to the person for whom it has been dispensed under the instructions stated by the dispenser.

(2) To the extent necessary to practise nursing in an isolated practice area, an isolated practice endorsed registered nurse is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at a place in the isolated practice area where the person practices nursing; or
- (c) administer or supply a restricted drug, on a doctor's instruction or under a drug therapy protocol, to a person.

(2A) To the extent necessary to practise nursing at a hospital within an isolated practice area, a registered nurse is authorised to supply a restricted drug, on a doctor's instruction, to a person being discharged from the hospital or to an outpatient of the hospital.

(3) To the extent necessary to practise nursing under an immunisation program, a registered nurse endorsed to practise in an immunisation program is authorised to—

- (a) possess a vaccine or other restricted drug at a place where the nurse practises under the immunisation program; or

- (b) administer a vaccine or other restricted drug—
 - (i) under the supervision of a doctor, on the doctor’s oral instruction; or
 - (ii) under a drug therapy protocol.

(4) To the extent necessary to practise nursing under a sexual health program, a registered nurse endorsed to practise in a sexual health program is authorised to—

- (a) possess a restricted drug at a place where the program is conducted; or
- (b) administer or supply a restricted drug—
 - (i) under the supervision of a doctor, on the doctor’s oral instruction; or
 - (ii) under a drug therapy protocol.

(5) In this section—

“**endorsed**” means endorsed under the *Nursing Act 1992*.

Registered nurses at rural hospitals

176.(1) To the extent necessary to practise nursing at a rural hospital, the following persons are authorised to supply a restricted drug, on a doctor’s or dentist’s instruction, to a person being discharged from the hospital or an outpatient of the hospital—

- (a) the hospital’s director of nursing;
- (b) a registered nurse nominated by the hospital’s director of nursing.

(2) However, subsection (1) applies only if—

- (a) the hospital does not employ a pharmacist; or
- (b) if the hospital employs a pharmacist—the pharmacist is absent from the hospital at the time the restricted drug is supplied.

School dental therapists

177. A school dental therapist performing prescribed duties under the *Dental By-law 1988* is authorised to use the following restricted drugs—

- (a) demeclocycline and triamcinolone in combination for topical endodontic use;
- (b) lignocaine;
- (c) mercury (metallic) for human therapeutic use;
- (d) prilocaine.

Ship's master

178. To the extent necessary to comply with the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) or the *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994*, the master of a ship in the State is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug for use on the ship; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug on the ship.

State analysts

179. To the extent necessary to perform a State analyst's official duties, a State analyst is authorised to—

- (a) obtain or manufacture a restricted drug; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the place where the analyst is performing official duties; or
- (c) use a restricted drug for official purposes or destroy it.

Universities

179A.(1) To the extent necessary for use in research or teaching at a university, the vice-chancellor of the university is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at the university; or
- (c) supply a restricted drug to a member of the faculty or staff of the university.

(2) The vice-chancellor may delegate the authority to the bursar or another appropriately qualified officer of the university.

(3) In this section—

“**appropriately qualified**”, for an officer of a university, includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to the exercise of the power.

Veterinary nurses

179B. To the extent necessary to practise veterinary nursing, a veterinary nurse who has successfully completed a certified course of training relating to the use of restricted drugs with animals is authorised to—

- (a) possess a restricted drug at the place where the person practises veterinary nursing; or
- (b) administer a restricted drug to an animal—
 - (i) under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon; or
 - (ii) if the restricted drug is a dispensed medicine, under the directions on the label attached to the dispensed medicine’s container.

Veterinary surgeons

180. To the extent necessary to practise veterinary medicine, a veterinary surgeon is authorised to—

- (a) obtain a restricted drug; or
- (b) possess a restricted drug at a place occupied by the veterinary surgeon; or
- (c) if the veterinary surgeon is reasonably satisfied that an animal the veterinary surgeon is treating needs a restricted drug for a therapeutic use as part of the animal’s veterinary treatment—
 - (i) administer the drug to the animal; or
 - (ii) dispense or prescribe the drug for the animal; or
 - (iii) obtain the drug for the animal; or
 - (iv) sell a restricted drug to a person for the person’s animal.

Watch-house keepers etc.

181. To the extent necessary for ensuring a person held at a watch-house or police establishment receives a restricted drug lawfully prescribed or supplied for the person as a dispensed medicine, the watch-house keeper, or a person performing the duties of watch-house keeper at a police establishment, is authorised to—

- (a) possess the restricted drug at the watch-house or police establishment; or
- (b) supply the restricted drug to the person for whom it was dispensed or supplied under the directions stated on the label attached to the medicine's container.

Division 4—General**When endorsement is not needed**

183.(1) A person does not need an endorsement under this regulation merely to deliver a restricted drug to a person for whom it has been dispensed, or the person's agent.

(2) Also, a carer does not need an endorsement under this regulation to help a person for whom a restricted drug was supplied as a dispensed medicine take the drug if—

- (a) the person requests the carer's help; and
- (b) the carer helps the person to take the drug under the directions on the label attached to the dispensed medicine's container.

PART 3—REGULATED RESTRICTED DRUGS**Dinoprost and dinoprostone**

185. A person must not dispense, prescribe, sell or use dinoprost or dinoprostone for human therapeutic use unless the person—

- (a) dispenses, prescribes, sells or uses dinoprost or dinoprostone for human therapeutic use under an approval; or
- (b) is a specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology; or
- (c) is a registrar in obstetrics and gynaecology working directly under the supervision of a specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin and tretinoin

186.(1) A person must not dispense, obtain, prescribe, sell or use acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin or tretinoin for human therapeutic use unless the person—

- (a) dispenses, obtains, prescribes, sells or uses the acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin or tretinoin for human therapeutic use under an approval; or
- (b) is a specialist in dermatology or internal medicine.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) The chief executive may grant a person an approval to dispense, obtain, prescribe, sell or use acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin or tretinoin only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied the person is a suitable person to hold the approval and the person—

- (a) will obtain or use acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin or tretinoin for genuine research purposes or clinical trials approved by an ethics committee; or
- (b) is a doctor who will dispense, prescribe, sell or use acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin or tretinoin under the supervision of a specialist in dermatology or internal medicine to or for a patient who—
 - (i) has recently been assessed by a specialist in dermatology or internal medicine as having a therapeutic need for acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin or tretinoin; and
 - (ii) lives at a remote place where the patient can not access the services of the specialist in person.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person (the “**first person**”) who

obtains or uses acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin or tretinoin that is dispensed, prescribed or sold to the first person by another person who may, under this section, lawfully dispense, prescribe or sell the acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin or tretinoin to the first person.

(4) In this section—

“ethics committee” means—

- (a) a human research ethics committee registered by the Australian Health Ethics Committee established under the *National Health and Medical Research Council Act 1992* (Cwlth); or
- (b) if there is no committee mentioned in paragraph (a)—
 - (i) an ethics committee established by a public sector hospital under the *Health Services Act 1991*, section 2;³⁴ or
 - (ii) an ethics committee established by a university and concerned, wholly or partly, with medical research; or
 - (iii) an ethics committee established by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Thalidomide

186A. A person must not dispense, prescribe, sell or use thalidomide for human therapeutic use unless the person—

- (a) dispenses, prescribes, sells or uses the thalidomide for human therapeutic use under an approval; or
- (b) is a specialist in dermatology or internal medicine.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Clomiphene, cyclofenil, luteinising hormone and urofollitrophin

187.(1) A person must not dispense, prescribe, sell or use a regulated restricted drug for human therapeutic use unless the person—

- (a) dispenses, prescribes, sells or uses the regulated restricted drug

³⁴ “Public sector hospital” means a hospital operated by the State—see *Health Services Act 1991*, section 2.

under an approval; or

- (b) is a specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology or internal medicine.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) In this section—

“regulated restricted drug” means any of the following restricted drugs—

- (a) clomiphene, cyclofenil or another substance specifically prepared to stimulate ovulation;
- (b) luteinising hormone;
- (c) urofollitrophin (human follicle stimulating hormone).

Clozapine

188. A person must not dispense, prescribe, sell or use clozapine for human therapeutic use unless the person—

- (a) dispenses, prescribes, sells or uses the clozapine for human therapeutic use under an approval; or
- (b) is a specialist in psychiatry; or
- (c) is a registrar in psychiatry working directly under the supervision of a specialist in psychiatry.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Exemptions for some acts involving certain regulated restricted drugs

189.(1) This part does not prevent—

- (a) a person dispensing a regulated restricted drug on a lawful prescription written by someone who may prescribe the drug; or
- (b) a restricted drug manufacturer or wholesaler selling a regulated restricted drug; or
- (c) a person under medical treatment who is lawfully supplied with a regulated restricted drug using the drug in the way directed.

(2) In this section—

“regulated restricted drug” means any of the following restricted drugs—

- (a) acitretin;
- (b) etretinate;
- (c) isotretinoin;
- (d) thalidomide;
- (e) dinoprost;
- (f) dinoprostone;
- (g) urofollitrophin (human follicle stimulating hormone);
- (h) luteinising hormone;
- (i) clomiphene, cyclofenil or another substance specifically prepared to stimulate ovulation;
- (j) clozapine;
- (k) tretinoin.

PART 4—PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING RESTRICTED DRUGS

Division 1—Prescribing restricted drugs

Prescribing restricted drugs

190.(1) A prescriber must not prescribe a restricted drug unless the prescription is made in a way that complies with this section.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) The following particulars must appear on the front of the prescription—

- (a) the prescriber's name, professional qualifications and address;
- (b) the date it is written;
- (c) if the restricted drug is for human use—the name and address of the person for whose use it is prescribed;

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996

- (d) if the restricted drug is for an animal—the name and address of the animal’s owner;
 - (e) the description of the restricted drug or the name of the preparation and the quantity or volume (in figures) of the drug or preparation;
 - (f) adequate directions about the use of the restricted drug;
 - (g) the dose to be taken or administered;
 - (h) if a doctor prescribes a dose that is more than the official dose³⁵—a direction to dispense the higher dose that is underlined and initialled by the doctor;
 - (i) if a doctor or veterinary surgeon intends that the restricted drug be dispensed more than once—a direction stating the number of times (after the first) the drug may be dispensed;
 - (j) if the restricted drug is a regulated restricted drug—‘approved’;
 - (k) if the prescriber is a veterinary surgeon—‘for animal treatment only’;
 - (l) if the prescriber is a dentist—‘for dental treatment only’.
- (3)** All particulars on the prescription (other than the prescriber’s name, professional qualifications and address) must be handwritten.
- (4)** However, a prescription may be generated—
- (a) by a computer if the way the prescription is generated complies with appendix 4 of this regulation; or
 - (b) in another certified way.
- (5)** The prescriber must sign the prescription.
- (6)** If the prescriber amends the prescription, the prescriber must initial and date the amendment.

³⁵ Under section 5 of the Act, “official dose” is defined as follows—
“**official dose**”, when used with reference to any drug or other article, means the maximum dose (if any) stated in the British pharmacopoeia.

Restrictions on writing prescriptions

191.(1) A prescriber must not write on a prescription in code unless the prescriber has a certification for the code.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A veterinary surgeon must not write a repeat prescription for a restricted drug authorising a dispenser to sell the drug under the prescription more than twice.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) A dentist must not write a prescription for more than the official dose.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Oral prescription

192.(1) If a doctor reasonably believes an emergency exists, the doctor may give a pharmacist an oral prescription for a restricted drug the doctor is endorsed to prescribe.

(2) The doctor must immediately write a prescription for the drug and send the prescription to the pharmacist within 24 hours of giving the oral prescription.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) If the pharmacist does not receive the relevant written prescription within 72 hours after being given the oral prescription, the pharmacist must immediately give a written report about the circumstances to the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 2—Dispensing restricted drugs**Conditions of dispensing**

193.(1) A dispenser must not dispense a restricted drug unless—

- (a) the drug is dispensed on a prescription that complies with

division 1;³⁶ and

- (b) the drug dispensed—
 - (i) conforms with the prescription; or
 - (ii) is dispensed under section 195.³⁷

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) Also, a dispenser must not dispense a restricted drug on a prescription if—

- (a) it is written by someone the dispenser reasonably believes is not registered in the State as a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon;³⁸ or
- (b) it is wholly or partly defaced, illegible or obliterated; or
- (c) it appears to the dispenser to have been changed by someone other than the prescriber; or
- (d) it has ‘cancelled’ stamped or written on it; or
- (e) it appears to the dispenser to be false in any particular; or
- (f) it appears to have been prescribed more than 1 year before the date it is presented to the dispenser; or
- (g) if ‘approved’ must be written on it under section 190³⁹ because it is a regulated restricted drug—it does not have ‘approved’ written on it.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2A) Also, a dispenser must not dispense a restricted drug on a computer-generated prescription that has been changed unless the dispenser first contacts the prescriber to check the change is correct.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(3) Further, a dispenser must not dispense a restricted drug—

³⁶ Division 1 (Prescribing restricted drugs)

³⁷ Section 195 (Dispensing generic drugs)

³⁸ However, see section 196 (Interstate prescriptions).

³⁹ Section 190 (Prescribing restricted drugs)

- (a) more than the number of times stated by a valid repeat direction; or
- (b) before the time stated on the prescription that must elapse between each dispensing of the drug.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(4) If a dispenser reasonably believes a prescription is false in any particular, the dispenser must—

- (a) keep the prescription for the time reasonably necessary to enable the dispenser to find out if it is genuine; and
- (b) make reasonable inquiries to establish the name and address of the person who gave it to the dispenser.

(5) If a dispenser is satisfied a prescription does not comply with division 1, the dispenser must—

- (a) on the front of the prescription, sign the prescription and write ‘cancelled’, the date and the name and address of the dispensary; and
- (b) send it to the chief executive within 14 days after cancelling it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Emergency sale of restricted drugs by pharmacist

194.(1) Despite section 193(1)(a),⁴⁰ a pharmacist may sell a restricted drug to a person without prescription if the pharmacist reasonably believes—

- (a) an emergency exists; and
- (b) the person seeking the drug is under medical treatment requiring the use of the drug; and
- (c) it is essential to continue the treatment for the person’s wellbeing.

(2) The pharmacist—

- (a) must not sell more than—

⁴⁰ Section 193 (Conditions of dispensing)

- (i) for a restricted drug that is a prepacked liquid, cream, ointment or aerosol—the minimum standard pack; or
 - (ii) for another restricted drug—3 days supply of the drug; and
- (b) must sell the drug in a container that has on it a securely attached label with the following written on it—
- (i) ‘keep out of reach of children’ in red on a background of contrasting colour and in bold-faced sans serif capital letters with a face depth of at least 1.5 mm;
 - (ii) ‘emergency supply’ in a colour contrasting with the background colour and in bold-faced sans serif capital letters with a face depth of at least 1.5 mm;
 - (iii) the name of the person for whose treatment it is intended;
 - (iv) the name and address of the pharmacy;
 - (v) the date of sale;
 - (vi) a description of the contents in the form of the approved name of the preparation, the trade name of the preparation, or the approved name of each drug or poison present in the preparation.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The pharmacist in charge of a dispensary at which restricted drugs are sold under this section must keep a record book (the “**emergency supply book**”) about the sale of the drugs at the dispensary.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) The pharmacist must, when selling a restricted drug under this section, record in the emergency supply book—

- (a) the name and address of the person to whom the drug was sold; and
- (b) the date the drug is sold; and
- (c) the description and quantity or volume of the drug sold; and
- (d) the directions given for the use of the drug; and

- (e) the name of the doctor who last prescribed the drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Dispensing generic drugs

195.(1) This section applies if a restricted drug is specified in a prescription by a brand name (the “**specified drug**”) and the drug is also available under another brand name (the “**generic drug**”).

(2) A dispenser may dispense the generic drug in place of the specified drug if—

- (a) the drug is dispensed at a public sector hospital; or
- (b) for a drug dispensed at a place other than a public sector hospital—
 - (i) the specified drug and the generic drug are both drugs to which a pharmaceutical benefit applies under the National Health Act; and
 - (ii) the prescriber did not indicate on the prescription that only the specified drug was to be dispensed; and
 - (iii) the schedule of pharmaceutical benefits, issued by the Commonwealth department within which the National Health Act is administered, states the specified drug and the generic drug are equivalent; and
 - (iv) a determination is in force for the generic drug under section 85(6) of the National Health Act;⁴¹ and
 - (v) it is lawful to dispense the generic drug on prescription; and
 - (vi) the person to whom it is dispensed asks for, or agrees to, the dispensing of the generic drug in place of the specified drug.

(3) If a generic drug is dispensed, the dispenser must write the brand name of the generic drug on the front of the prescription and sign the prescription.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

⁴¹ Section 85 (Pharmaceutical benefits)

Interstate prescriptions

196.(1) A dispenser may dispense a restricted drug on a prescription that—

- (a) reasonably appears to be written by a person who, under the law of another State, is a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon; and
- (b) otherwise complies with this regulation.

(2) However, this section does not apply to the following restricted drugs—

- (a) a regulated restricted drug;
- (b) anabolic steroids;
- (c) diethylpropion;
- (d) ephedrine;
- (f) phentermine.

(3) Also, this section applies despite sections 193 to 195.⁴²

Dealing with prescriptions

197.(1) A dispenser must, when dispensing a restricted drug on prescription—

- (a) write the date and, for a repeat prescription, the repeat number, on the front of the prescription; and
- (b) write on the prescription—
 - (i) the name and address of the dispensary; and
 - (ii) cancelled; and
- (c) sign the prescription.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The dispenser must handwrite the date and repeat number.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

⁴² Sections 193 (Conditions of dispensing), 194 (Emergency sale of restricted drugs by pharmacist) and 195 (Dispensing generic drugs)

(3) If the prescription is for a regulated restricted drug to which sections 185 to 188⁴³ apply, the dispenser must send the prescription to the chief executive within 14 days after dispensing the drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) If a dispenser is asked to dispense more of a restricted drug of dependency for a person than appears to be reasonably necessary, or more frequently than appears to be reasonably necessary, the dispenser must immediately give the chief executive a written notice about—

- (a) the circumstances in which the dispenser has been asked to dispense the restricted drug of dependency; and
- (b) the quantity or volume of the restricted drug dispensed or when it has been dispensed for the person.

(5) Subsections (1)(b)(ii) and (3) apply to a repeat prescription only if the last repeat of the prescription is dispensed.

(6) Subsection (1)(b)(ii) does not apply to a duplicate of a prescription issued under the National Health Act or the Veterans Entitlements Act.

Labelling dispensed medicines

198.(1) A person who sells a restricted drug as a dispensed medicine must securely attach to the medicine's container a label, as required by this section, with the following warnings printed on it—

- (a) 'Keep out of reach of children';
- (b) if the prescriber is a veterinary surgeon—'For animal treatment only'.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The warnings must be printed in red on a background of contrasting colour and in bold-faced sans serif capital letters with a face depth of at least 1.5 mm.

(3) The label must also have written on it—

⁴³ Sections 185 (Dinoprost and dinoprostone), 186 (Acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin, thalidomide and tretinoin), 187 (Clomiphene, cyclofenil, luteinising hormone and urofollitrophin) and 188 (Clozapine)

- (a) if the dispensed medicine is for human use—the name of the person for whose use it is intended; and
 - (b) if the dispensed medicine is for an animal—the name of the animal’s owner; and
 - (c) the name and address of the person selling the dispensed medicine; and
 - (d) a description of the name of the dispensed medicine under subsection (4) or (5); and
 - (e) a description of the strength of, and the quantity or volume of, the dispensed medicine; and
 - (f) directions about the use of the medicine; and
 - (g) the date the medicine is dispensed; and
 - (h) the dispenser’s initials; and
 - (i) if the medicine is for internal human therapeutic use and is a substance in appendix K⁴⁴ of the standard—
 - (i) ‘This medication may cause drowsiness. If affected do not drive a vehicle or operate machinery. Avoid alcohol.’; or
 - (ii) ‘This medication may cause drowsiness and may increase the effects of alcohol. If affected do not drive a motor vehicle or operate machinery.’; and
 - (j) if the medicine’s expiry date is not visible—the medicine’s expiry date; and
 - (k) if the medicine is acetretin, adapalene, etretinate, isotretinoin, thalidomide, tretinoin for oral use, levocabastine or misoprostol—the warning statements given for the drugs in appendix F, part 1 of the standard.
- (4)** The dispensed medicine must be described by—
- (a) its approved name;⁴⁵ or
 - (b) the name the prescriber wrote on the prescription or, if a different

⁴⁴ Appendix K (Drugs required to be labelled with a sedation warning)

⁴⁵ For the definition “approved name” see part 1 of the standard.

brand of the medicine is dispensed, the name of the brand dispensed; or

- (c) its trade name; or
- (d) the approved name of each restricted drug in the medicine; or
- (e) the name of each restricted drug in the medicine as written in the prescription.

(5) Despite subsection (4), a doctor may state in a prescription that the contents of a dispensed medicine must be described in another way that is not a false description.

Records of restricted drugs dispensed to be kept

199.(1) The pharmacist in charge of a dispensary must keep records, as required by this section, of all restricted drugs dispensed at the dispensary.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The records must be kept in 1 of the following ways—

- (a) written entries in a bound book with consecutively numbered pages, made in the order in which the transactions happen;
- (b) entries stored in a computer system that has enough capacity and backup capability for the purpose;
- (c) another certified way.

(3) Each entry must include—

- (a) the name and address of the person for whose use a restricted drug is dispensed; and
- (b) the date the drug is dispensed; and
- (c) the description and quantity or volume of the drug dispensed; and
- (d) the directions for use as written in the prescription; and
- (e) the name and address of the prescriber; and
- (f) a distinguishing number given to the prescription by the pharmacist; and
- (g) the initials of the dispenser.

(4) If the drug is dispensed on a repeat prescription and the dispenser has previously recorded the particulars mentioned in subsection (3) for the prescription, the dispenser need only record—

- (a) that the prescription is a repeat prescription; and
- (b) the date the drug is dispensed and the initials of the dispenser.

(5) A person must not change, obliterate or cancel an entry in a record kept under this section.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(6) However, the person who made the entry may correct the entry—

- (a) if it is in a book—by a signed and dated marginal note or footnote giving the date of the correction and the correct particulars; or
- (b) if it is a computer record—only if a note is made on the record of the change, the date of the change, and the name of the person who made the change.

PART 5—OBTAINING AND SELLING RESTRICTED DRUGS ON PURCHASE ORDER

Authorised persons to obtain restricted drugs on purchase order

200.(1) An authorised person must not obtain a restricted drug other than on a purchase order complying with this section.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) The purchase order must have on its front—

- (a) the date it is written; and
- (b) the name and address of the person placing the order; and
- (c) the description and quantity or volume of the drug to be supplied; and
- (d) a number that allows the purchase order to be distinguished from other purchase orders used by the person ordering the restricted

drug.

(3) A purchase order placed by a dentist, doctor, optometrist, pharmacist, podiatrist or veterinary surgeon—

- (a) must be signed by the dentist, doctor, optometrist, pharmacist, podiatrist or veterinary surgeon placing the order; and
- (b) if it is placed—
 - (i) by an optometrist—have ‘section 170’ written on it; or
 - (ii) by a podiatrist—have ‘section 172’ written on it.

(4) A purchase order for restricted drugs placed by or for an entity, or to be used at a place, mentioned in appendix 3, part 2, column 1 of this regulation must be signed by—

- (a) the person appearing opposite the entity or place in column 2; or
- (b) any 1 of the persons appearing opposite the entity or place in column 2.

Sale of restricted drugs to authorised persons

201.(1) A person must not sell a restricted drug to an authorised person (other than a ship’s master) unless the drug is sold—

- (a) on a purchase order complying with this part; or
- (b) if the person placing the order has an approval to obtain the drug—on production of the approval.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A person must not sell a restricted drug to a ship’s master unless—

- (a) the person has an approval to sell the restricted drug to the ship’s master; and
- (b) the person receives from the ship’s master a purchase order, in duplicate, for the restricted drug; and
- (c) the purchase order, and duplicate, are signed by the ship’s master.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(3) Despite subsection (1), a purchase order or an approval is not needed

for the sale of a restricted drug (other than a regulated restricted drug) to a dentist, doctor, pharmacist or veterinary surgeon.

Delivery of restricted drugs

202.(1) A person who sells a restricted drug (the “**seller**”), or an adult employee of the seller, may—

- (a) personally deliver a restricted drug to an authorised person or an adult employee of the authorised person (the “**buyer**”) at the seller’s or buyer’s premises; or
- (b) send a restricted drug to the buyer by post or a carrier or transport service.

(2) The seller must not deliver or send a restricted drug to the buyer unless the drug is in a securely closed package addressed to the buyer.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Dealing with purchase orders

203.(1) If a pharmacist, or a person who is authorised to dispense a regulated restricted drug under a pharmacist’s personal supervision, sells a regulated restricted drug on a purchase order, the pharmacist or person must—

- (a) write on the front of the order—
 - (i) the date the drug is sold; and
 - (ii) the name and address of the dispensary at or from which the drug is sold; and
- (b) sign the order and send it to the chief executive within 14 days after selling the drug.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) If a pharmacist, or a person authorised to dispense a restricted drug under the personal supervision of the pharmacist, sells a restricted drug (other than a regulated restricted drug) on a purchase order, the pharmacist or person must—

- (a) write on the front of the order—

- (i) the date the drug is sold; and
 - (ii) the name and address of the dispensary at or from which the drug is sold; and
- (b) sign the order and keep it for 2 years after the date the drug was sold.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) If a person (other than a person mentioned in subsection (2)) sells a restricted drug on a purchase order, the person must—

- (a) write the date of the sale on the front of the order and sign the order; and
- (b) keep the order for 2 years after the date of the sale.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) If the order is for the sale of a restricted drug to a ship's master, the person selling the drug, whether under subsection (1), (2) or (3), must also write on the duplicate of the order the information required under the relevant subsection.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(5) However, the person need only send 1 copy of the order to the chief executive within 48 hours.

(6) A duplicate of an order written under the National Health Act is taken to be a purchase order for subsection (1), (2) or (3).

PART 6—POSSESSION AND USE OF RESTRICTED DRUGS

Unlawful possession of restricted drugs

204.(1) A person must not possess a restricted drug that the person did not lawfully obtain.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) In this section—

“**restricted drug**” does not include a restricted drug that is also a dangerous drug under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, schedule 2A.⁴⁶

Possession by user

205.(1) A person who lawfully obtains a restricted drug may possess the drug for the time reasonably necessary for the person to use the drug for the purpose and in the way the authorised person directs.

(2) The person must—

- (a) keep the restricted drug in the person’s possession until it is used; and
- (b) use the restricted drug, or allow it to be used, only for the purpose for which it was obtained.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

PART 7—RECORDS OF RESTRICTED DRUGS

Records of restricted drugs supplied to be kept

207.(1) The director of nursing of a hospital, or the registered nurse in charge of a hospital, must keep records, as required by this section, of all restricted drugs supplied by a nurse at the hospital under section 175(2A) or 176.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(1A) Each of the following nurses must keep records, as required by this section, of all restricted drugs supplied by the nurse under section 175—

- (a) an isolated practice endorsed registered nurse;
- (b) a registered nurse practising nursing under a sexual health

⁴⁶ The *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 9 provides that a person who has possession of a dangerous drug is guilty of a crime.

program.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) The records must be kept in 1 of the following ways—
- (a) written entries in a bound book with consecutively numbered pages, made in the order in which the transactions happen;
 - (b) entries stored in the computer system that has enough capacity and backup capability for the purpose;
 - (c) another certified way.
- (3) An entry in the record book about a restricted drug must include—
- (a) the name and address of the person for whose use the restricted drug is supplied; and
 - (b) the date the restricted drug is supplied; and
 - (c) the description and quantity or volume of the restricted drug supplied; and
 - (d) the directions for use as written in the prescription; and
 - (e) the name and address of the prescriber; and
 - (f) the initials of the nurse supplying the restricted drug.
- (4) A person must not cancel, change or obliterate an entry in a record book kept under this section.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (5) However, the person who made the entry may correct the entry—
- (a) if it is in a book—by a signed and dated marginal note or footnote giving the date of the correction and the correct particulars; or
 - (b) if it is a computer record—only if a note is made on the record of the change, the date of the change and the name of the person who made the change.

Records—other approved persons

208.(1) A person approved under this regulation to administer, obtain, possess, sell or use a restricted drug must keep the records stated in the

approval.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to records that must be kept under another provision of this chapter.

Exemption of user from keeping records

209.(1) This part does not apply to a person for a restricted drug if—

- (a) the restricted drug was lawfully prescribed for the person or the person's animal; and
- (b) the person uses the restricted drug for the dental, medical or veterinary purpose for which it is prescribed.

(2) This section does not apply to records that must be kept under another provision of this chapter.

Records not to be changed but may be corrected

210.(1) A person must not cancel, change or obliterate an entry in a record kept under section 208.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) However, the person who made the entry may correct the entry by a signed and dated marginal note or footnote giving the correct details.

PART 8—STORAGE OF RESTRICTED DRUGS

Storage of restricted drugs generally

211.(1) An authorised person in possession of a restricted drug at a place must keep the drug in a cupboard, dispensary, drawer, storeroom or other part of the place to which the public does not have access.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) Also, an ambulance officer, doctor, isolated practice endorsed

registered nurse, midwife or veterinary surgeon may possess a restricted drug at a place other than the place where the person practises his or her profession.

(3) The ambulance officer, doctor, isolated practice endorsed registered nurse or veterinary surgeon must keep the drug in a secure place under his or her personal control.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) This section does not apply to a wholesale representative.

PART 9—TREATMENT WITH AND DEPENDENCE ON RESTRICTED DRUGS OF DEPENDENCY

Restricted drugs of dependency not to be obtained unless information disclosed to dentist or doctor

212.(1) This section applies to a person who—

- (a) consults a dentist or doctor (the “**earlier practitioner**”); and
- (b) obtains a restricted drug of dependency or controlled drug, or a prescription for a restricted drug of dependency or controlled drug, from the earlier practitioner; and
- (c) consults another dentist or doctor (the “**other practitioner**”) within 2 months after consulting the earlier practitioner.

(2) A person must not obtain a restricted drug of dependency, or a prescription for a restricted drug of dependency, from the other practitioner unless the person gives the other practitioner details (including quantities) of all restricted drugs of dependency or controlled drugs, and prescriptions for restricted drugs of dependency or controlled drugs, the person has obtained from the earlier practitioner within 2 months before the day the person consults the other practitioner.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Approval needed for treatment by doctor of drug dependent person with restricted drugs of dependency

213.(1) A doctor must not, without an approval—

- (a) dispense or prescribe a restricted drug of dependency for a person the doctor reasonably believes is a drug dependent person; or
- (b) administer or supply a restricted drug of dependency to or for a drug dependent person.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) If a doctor reasonably believes it is necessary for the doctor to treat a drug dependent person, or the doctor proposes to treat a class of drug dependent persons, with a restricted drug of dependency, the doctor must give the chief executive a report in the approved form about—

- (a) if the doctor reasonably believes it is necessary to treat a drug dependent person—the circumstances of the person's treatment; or
- (b) if the doctor proposes to treat a class of drug dependent persons—the class of drug dependent persons the doctor proposes to treat and the proposed treatment of the persons.

(3) The chief executive may ask the doctor to give the chief executive stated additional information about the treatment of the drug dependent person, or class of drug dependent persons, within a stated reasonable time.

(4) The doctor must comply with the request, unless the doctor has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(5) If the chief executive is reasonably satisfied that, for the welfare of the drug dependent person, or class of drug dependent persons, it is necessary for the doctor to treat the person, or class of persons, with a restricted drug of dependency, the chief executive may give the doctor a written approval to administer, dispense, prescribe, supply or use a stated quantity or volume of the restricted drug.

(6) Also, if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied that, for the welfare of the drug dependent person, or class of drug dependent persons, it is necessary for the chief executive to give the doctor an oral approval to administer, dispense, prescribe, supply or use a stated quantity or volume of

the restricted drug of dependency to or for the person or persons, the chief executive may give the oral approval.

(7) However, if the chief executive gives the doctor an oral approval, the chief executive must give the doctor written confirmation of the approval as soon as possible after giving the oral approval.

(8) A doctor to whom an approval has been given about a restricted drug of dependency for a drug dependent person, or class of drug dependent persons, must not administer, dispense, prescribe or supply a restricted drug of dependency to, or use a restricted drug of dependency on, the person or persons other than under the approval.

Maximum penalty for subsection (8)—60 penalty units.

Approval needed for treatment by dentist of drug dependent person with restricted drugs of dependency

213A.(1) A dentist must not, without an approval—

- (a) dispense or prescribe a restricted drug of dependency for a person the dentist reasonably believes is a drug dependent person; or
- (b) administer or supply a restricted drug of dependency to or for a drug dependent person.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) If a dentist reasonably believes it is necessary for the dentist to treat a drug dependent person with a restricted drug of dependency the dentist must give the chief executive a report in the approved form about the circumstances of the person's treatment.

(3) The chief executive may ask the dentist to give the chief executive stated additional information about the treatment of the drug dependent person within a stated reasonable time.

(4) The dentist must comply with the request, unless the dentist has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(5) If the chief executive is reasonably satisfied that, for the welfare of the drug dependent person, it is necessary for the dentist to treat the person with a restricted drug of dependency, the chief executive may give the dentist a

written approval to administer, dispense, prescribe, supply or use a stated quantity or volume of the restricted drug.

(6) Also, if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied that, for the welfare of the drug dependent person, it is necessary for the chief executive to give the dentist an oral approval to administer, dispense, prescribe, supply or use a stated quantity or volume of the restricted drug of dependency to or for the person the chief executive may give the oral approval.

(7) However, if the chief executive gives the dentist an oral approval, the chief executive must give the dentist written confirmation of the approval as soon as possible after giving the oral approval.

(8) A dentist to whom an approval has been given about a restricted drug of dependency for a drug dependent person must not administer, dispense, prescribe or supply a restricted drug of dependency to, or use a restricted drug of dependency on, the person other than under the approval.

Maximum penalty for subsection (8)—60 penalty units.

PART 10—GENERAL

Restricted drugs for animals not to be dispensed etc. for human therapeutic use

214. A person must not, without an approval, dispense, prescribe, sell or use, for human therapeutic use, a restricted drug labelled, manufactured, packed or prepared for use for animal treatment.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Restricted drugs for animals not to be administered to humans

215. A person must not, without an approval, administer to himself, herself or someone else a restricted drug manufactured, prepared, packed or labelled for use for animal treatment.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

False, misleading or incomplete entries

216. A person must not make an entry in a book or record required to be kept under this chapter that the person knows is a false, misleading or incomplete entry.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Improper use of prescriptions for restricted drugs

217.(1) A person must not use a prescription, or a document purporting to be a prescription, for a restricted drug to obtain the drug if the prescription or other document is written by someone other than a person—

- (a) who may prescribe the drug; and
- (b) whose name, professional qualifications and address are legibly written on the prescription.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A person must not obtain a restricted drug by using a prescription that the person knows falsely states the name or current residential address of the person for whom the drug is prescribed.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(3) A person must not obtain a restricted drug by using a prescription that has on it an alteration, obliteration or other writing made by someone other than the prescriber who wrote the prescription.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(4) A person must not change, obliterate or otherwise write on a prescription, unless the person is the prescriber who wrote the prescription.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) do not apply to something written on a prescription under this chapter by a dispenser.

False statements—restricted drugs

218.(1) A person must not make a statement the person knows is false to obtain a restricted drug from a person endorsed under this regulation to

administer, dispense or sell the drug.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A person must not make a statement the person knows is false to obtain a prescription for a restricted drug from a prescriber.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(3) A person must not make a statement the person knows is false about a prescription or purchase order for a restricted drug.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(4) A person must not state a name or residential address the person knows is false to—

- (a) a person who may administer, dispense, prescribe or sell a restricted drug; or
- (b) an employee or agent of a person mentioned in paragraph (a) in the performance of the employment or agency.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Unsafe disposal or use of restricted drugs

219. A person must not discharge, dispose of or use a restricted drug in a way that—

- (a) endangers the life or safety of a person or domestic animal; or
- (b) exposes food, drink or a condiment or another drug or a poison to the risk of contamination by the drug; or
- (c) gives access to the restricted drug to someone not endorsed to possess it.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Advertising of restricted drugs

220.(1) A person must not advertise, or cause someone else to advertise, a substance that is or contains a restricted drug, whether or not the restricted drug is named in the advertisement.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) an advertisement in a professional or trade journal; or
- (b) a price list, advertisement or promotional material intended for circulation only to the wholesale drug trade or the dental, medical, pharmaceutical or veterinary professions.

Safe keeping of restricted drugs

221. A person must not carry, handle or store a restricted drug in a way that may allow the drug to mix with, or contaminate, food, drink or a condiment or a drug or poison for human or animal use even if the container in which the drug is carried, handled or stored breaks or leaks.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Keeping records

222. A person who must, under this chapter, keep a record or other document about restricted drugs must—

- (a) ensure it is kept in good condition, as far as practicable; and
- (b) keep it for 2 years after the last entry that is made in it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

CHAPTER 4—POISONS

PART 1—LICENCES

Division 1—General

Application of pt 1

223. This part applies to the following types of licences—

- (a) poison manufacturer licences;
- (b) poison wholesaler licences;
- (c) general poison licences;
- (d) licences to sell S7 poisons for other than human therapeutic use.

Licence to state business premises and other particulars

224.(1) A licence under this chapter applies only to the place stated in the licence as the licensee's business premises.

(2) The chief executive must not state more than 1 place in the licence as the licensee's business premises.

(3) For a poison manufacturer licence, the chief executive must also state in the licence the title of the position that is to have responsibility for supervising the manufacture of the poison or poisons at the premises.

Division 2—Poison manufacturer licence

Restrictions on grant of poison manufacturer licence

225. The chief executive may grant a poison manufacturer licence to a person only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied—

- (a) the person—
 - (i) intends to carry on business as a poison manufacturer; and
 - (ii) is a suitable person to manufacture and sell poisons; and
- (b) an individual who holds the position responsible for supervising the manufacture of the poison or poisons has the qualifications and experience necessary to effectively supervise the manufacture; and
- (c) the premises to be used for manufacturing the poison or poisons are suitable for the purpose.

Poison manufacturer licence

226. A poison manufacturer—

- (a) may manufacture an S2, S3 or S7 poison; and
- (b) is taken to hold a poison wholesaler licence for the poison.

Offence to manufacture S2, S3 or S7 poisons without licence

227. A person must not manufacture an S2, S3 or S7 poison unless the person—

- (a) holds a poison manufacturer licence for the poison; or
- (b) is a State analyst who manufactures the poison for the analyst's official duties; or
- (c) holds an endorsement under section 18(1)⁴⁷ to manufacture the poison.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Division 3—Poison wholesaler licence**Restrictions on grant of poison wholesaler licence**

228. The chief executive may grant a poison wholesaler licence to a person only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied—

- (a) the person intends to carry on business as a poison wholesaler; and
- (b) the person is a suitable person to sell poisons; and
- (c) the premises to be used for wholesaling the poisons are suitable for the purpose.

Poison wholesaler licence

229.(1) Subject to section 235, a poison wholesaler may sell an S2, S3 or

⁴⁷ Section 18 (How chief executive may deal with applications)

S7 poison by wholesale to—

- (a) an authorised person; or
- (b) someone in another State who may obtain the poison under the law of the other State.

(2) Also, a poison wholesaler may sell an S2, S3 or S7 poison by wholesale to a person in another country who may lawfully obtain the poison in the other country.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a poison that is a prohibited export under the *Customs Act 1901* (Cwlth).

Offence to wholesale poisons without licence

230.(1) A person must not sell an S2, S3 or S7 poison by wholesale unless the person holds a poison manufacturer or poison wholesaler licence for the poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if the person sells the S2, S3 or S7 poison under—

- (a) a restricted drug manufacturer licence; or
- (b) a restricted drug wholesaler licence.

Division 4—General poison licence

Restrictions on grant of general poison licence

231. The chief executive may grant a general poison licence to a person only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied the person—

- (a) is a suitable person to sell S2 and S7 poisons; and
- (b) intends to sell the poisons at a place more than 25 km by road from a pharmacy.

General licence

232. The holder of a general poison licence may sell S2 and S7 poisons.

Division 5—Licence to sell S7 poisons for other than human therapeutic use**Restriction on grant of licence to sell S7 poisons other than for human therapeutic use**

233. The chief executive may grant a licence to sell S7 poisons other than for human therapeutic use to a person only if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied the person is a suitable person to sell the poisons.

Licence to sell S7 poisons other than for human therapeutic use

234. The holder of a licence to sell S7 poisons other than for human therapeutic use may sell an S7 poison.

Division 6—General restrictions on sale of poisons**Other restrictions on sale of poisons**

236.(1) A licensee must not—

- (a) possess or sell a poison the person is licensed to sell at a place other than the person's business premises; or
- (b) allow someone other than a competent adult employee of the person to sell a poison under the licence.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) However, a licensee may sell a poison in a street or from place to place if the licensee has an approval to sell in a street or from place to place.

Records of certain transactions by poison manufacturers and wholesalers

237.(1) When a poison manufacturer or wholesaler sells an S2, S3 or S7

poison to a person, the manufacturer or wholesaler must give the person an invoice for the poison sold.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The manufacturer or wholesaler must ensure the invoice has a unique number and states—

- (a) the date of the sale; and
- (b) the name and address of the person to whom the poison is sold; and
- (c) the name of the poison and the quantity or volume of it sold.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The manufacturer or wholesaler must keep a record of the details contained in an invoice for 2 years after the date of the invoice.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4) If the manufacturer or wholesaler has more than 1 licence and the manufacturer's or wholesaler's records are kept on a computer at the manufacturer's or wholesaler's central or main office, records for each licence must be kept at the relevant business premises.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

PART 2—PERMITS

Division 1—Preliminary

Application of pt 2

238. This part applies to the following types of permits—

- (a) cyanide permits;
- (b) strychnine permits.

Division 2—Cyanide**Permits for cyanide purchased outside the State**

239. If a person obtains cyanide from someone outside the State, the person—

- (a) must apply for a permit immediately after the cyanide comes into the person's possession in the State; and
- (b) may possess the cyanide for the time reasonably necessary to obtain a cyanide permit under this part.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Permit conditions

240.(1) The holder of a cyanide permit must keep the permit with the person while the person possesses cyanide.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) Also, the holder of a cyanide permit—

- (a) must keep the cyanide locked in a secure place; and
- (b) must ensure the key to the place is always in the holder's possession or the possession of a responsible adult authorised by the holder; and
- (c) must not—
 - (i) leave cyanide in a place to which other people have access; or
 - (ii) use cyanide for a purpose not stated in the permit; or
 - (iii) store cyanide at a place not stated in the permit; or
 - (iv) possess a quantity of cyanide that is more than the quantity stated in the permit; or
 - (v) possess cyanide after the permit expires.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 3—Strychnine**Permits for strychnine purchased outside the State**

241. If a person obtains strychnine from someone outside the State, the person—

- (a) must apply for a permit immediately after the strychnine comes into the person's possession in the State; and
- (b) may possess the strychnine for the time reasonably necessary to obtain a strychnine permit under this part.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Permit conditions

242.(1) The holder of a strychnine permit must keep the permit with the person while the person possesses strychnine.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) Also, the holder of a strychnine permit—

- (a) must keep the strychnine locked in a secure place; and
- (b) must ensure the key to the place is always in the holder's possession or the possession of a responsible adult authorised by the holder; and
- (c) must not—
 - (i) leave strychnine in a place to which other people have access; or
 - (ii) use strychnine for a purpose not stated in the permit; or
 - (iii) store strychnine at a place not stated in the permit; or
 - (iv) possess a quantity of strychnine that is more than the quantity stated in the permit; or
 - (v) possess strychnine after the permit expires.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

PART 3—ENDORSEMENTS

Division 1—Preliminary

Endorsement needed for S2, S3 or S7 poison

243.(1) A person must not dispense, prescribe, purport to prescribe or sell an S2, S3 or S7 poison unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to dispense, prescribe or sell the poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) A person must not administer an S2 or S3 poison to someone else unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to administer the poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) A person must not write a written instruction for an S2, S3 or S7 poison unless the person is, under this regulation, endorsed to write the written instruction.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty points.

(4) Subsection (5) applies to a person who may only administer, dispense, issue, prescribe or sell a poison, or write a written instruction or give an oral instruction for a poison, at a stated place or under stated conditions.

(5) The person must not administer, dispense, issue, prescribe or sell the poison or write a written instruction or give an oral instruction for the poison at another place or in contravention of the conditions.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 2—Particular endorsements

Approved dispensers

245. If the chief executive is reasonably satisfied a person who is employed as a pharmacist's assistant has had satisfactory training and experience in dispensing poisons, the chief executive may give the person

an approval to do the following at a dispensary—

- (a) dispense an S2, S3 or S7 poison under a pharmacist's direction and personal supervision;
- (b) sell an S3 poison under a pharmacist's direction and personal supervision;
- (c) sell an S2 or S7 poison.

Bases and outposts of Royal Flying Doctor Service

246. The person in charge of an outpost of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia outpost may administer or supply an S2 or S3 poison at the outpost under a doctor's instruction.

Cane protection and productivity board

247. A cane protection and productivity board under the *Sugar Industry Act 1999* is authorised to sell an S7 poison for—

- (a) the control of plant diseases in sugar cane; or
- (b) the destruction of insect pests, vermin or weeds.

Dental hygienists

248. A dental hygienist performing prescribed duties under the *Dental By-law 1988* is authorised to administer fluorides that are S3 poisons and the following S2 poisons—

- (a) fluorides in preparations for topical human therapeutic use;
- (b) lignocaine when in preparations for topical human therapeutic use (other than eye drops) that contain not more than 10% lignocaine;
- (c) silver salts.

Dentists

249. To the extent necessary to practise dentistry, a dentist is authorised to administer, prescribe or supply an S2 or S3 poison.

Detention centres

250.(1) A detention centre manager is authorised to issue an S2 or S3 poison to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a child detained at the detention centre.

(2) A detention centre's director of nursing or medical superintendent, or the pharmacist in charge of a detention centre dispensary, is authorised to issue an S2 or S3 poison to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a child detained at the detention centre.

Doctors

251. To the extent necessary to practise medicine, a doctor is authorised to—

- (a) administer, dispense, prescribe or supply an S2, S3 or S7 poison;
or
- (b) give someone who may administer or supply an S2 or S3 poison an instruction to administer or supply the poison.

Enrolled nurses

252. To the extent necessary to practise nursing, an enrolled nurse is authorised to administer an S2 or S3 poison under the supervision of a registered nurse or a doctor.

Indigenous health workers

252A. An indigenous health worker, while practising in an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community in an isolated practice area, is authorised to administer or supply an S2 or S3 poison under a drug therapy protocol.

Inspectors

253. To the extent necessary to perform an inspector's official duties, an inspector is authorised to destroy a poison in an emergency or disaster situation.

Local governments

254. A local government is authorised to—

- (a) under the Act or the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*—sell an S7 poison for use for disinfection or weed or vermin destruction; or
- (b) sell sodium fluoride tablets of a concentration not more than 2.2 mg of sodium fluoride per tablet.

Midwives

255.(1) To the extent necessary to practise midwifery, a midwife is authorised to administer an S2 or S3 poison.

(2) To the extent necessary to practise midwifery at a hospital within an isolated practice area, a midwife is authorised to supply an S2 or S3 poison, on a doctor's instruction, to a person being discharged from the hospital or to an outpatient of the hospital.

Optometrists

256. To the extent necessary to practise optometry, an optometrist is authorised to administer an S2 poison.

Pharmacists

257.(1) To the extent necessary to practise pharmacy, a pharmacist is authorised to dispense or sell (other than by wholesale) an S2, S3 or S7 poison at a dispensary.

(2) A person who holds the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy of an Australian university, or is a student enrolled in the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy of an Australian university, is authorised to, at a dispensary—

- (a) dispense an S2, S3 or S7 poison under a pharmacist's direction and personal supervision; or
- (b) sell an S3 poison under a pharmacist's direction and personal supervision; or

(c) sell an S2 or S7 poison.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a person whose registration as a pharmacist has been cancelled or suspended under the *Pharmacy Act 1976*, section 25, or a corresponding law of another State, if the cancellation or suspension is still in force.

Pharmacy assistants

258. A competent adult employee of a pharmacist is authorised to sell an S2 or S7 poison at a dispensary.

Physiotherapists

259. To the extent necessary to practise physiotherapy, a physiotherapist is authorised to administer an S2 poison.

Podiatrists

260. To the extent necessary to practise podiatry, a podiatrist is authorised to administer an S2 poison.

Prisons

261.(1) The general manager of a prison is authorised to issue an S2 or S3 poison to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a prisoner at the prison.

(2) The director of nursing or medical superintendent of a prison, or the pharmacist in charge of a prison dispensary, is authorised to issue an S2 or S3 poison to an authorised person who may administer or supply it for the treatment of a prisoner at the prison.

Queensland Ambulance Service

262. To the extent necessary to perform ambulance duties for the Queensland Ambulance Service, an ambulance officer is authorised to administer an S2 or S3 poison under a clinical practice protocol approved by the Queensland Ambulance Service.

Registered nurses

263.(1) To the extent necessary to practise nursing, a registered nurse is authorised to administer an S2 or S3 poison.

(2) To the extent necessary to practise nursing in an isolated practice area, an isolated practice endorsed nurse is authorised to supply an S2 or S3 poison to or for a person requiring treatment in the isolated practice area.

(3) To the extent necessary to practise nursing at a hospital within an isolated practice area, a registered nurse is authorised to supply an S2 or S3 poison, on a doctor's instruction, to a person being discharged from the hospital or to an outpatient of the hospital.

Registered nurses at rural hospitals

263A.(1) To the extent necessary to practise nursing at a rural hospital, the following persons are authorised to supply an S2 or S3 poison, on a doctor's instruction, to a person being discharged from the hospital or an outpatient of the hospital—

- (a) the hospital's director of nursing;
- (b) a registered nurse nominated by the hospital's director of nursing.

(2) However, subsection (1) applies only if—

- (a) the hospital does not employ a pharmacist; or
- (b) if the hospital employs a pharmacist—the pharmacist is absent from the hospital at the time the poison is supplied.

School dental therapists

264. A school dental therapist performing prescribed duties under the *Dental By-law 1988* is authorised to use fluorides that are S3 poisons and the following S2 poisons—

- (a) ether;
- (b) fluorides;
- (c) lignocaine when in preparations for topical human therapeutic use

- (other than eye drops) that contain not more than 10% lignocaine;
- (d) phenol.

State analysts

265. To the extent necessary to perform an analyst's official duties, a State analyst is authorised to—

- (a) manufacture an S2, S3 or S7 poison; or
- (b) use an S2, S3 or S7 poison or destroy it.

Universities

265A.(1) To the extent necessary for use in research or teaching at a university, the vice-chancellor of the university is authorised to supply an S2 or S3 poison to a member of the faculty or staff of the university.

(2) The vice-chancellor may delegate the authority to the bursar or another appropriately qualified officer of the university.

(3) In this section—

“appropriately qualified”, for an officer of a university, includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to the exercise of the power.

Veterinary nurses

265B. To the extent necessary to practise veterinary nursing, a veterinary nurse who has successfully completed a certified course of training relating to the use of S2 or S3 poisons with animals is authorised to administer an S2 or S3 poison to an animal—

- (a) under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon; or
- (b) if the S2 or S3 poison is a dispensed medicine, under the directions on the label attached to the poison's container.

Veterinary surgeons

266. To the extent necessary to practise veterinary medicine, a veterinary

surgeon is authorised to administer, dispense, prescribe or sell an S2, S3 or S7 poison.

Watch-house keepers etc.

267. To the extent necessary for ensuring a person held at a watch-house or police establishment receives an S2 or S3 poison lawfully prescribed or supplied for the person, the watch-house keeper, or the person performing the duties of watch-house keeper at a police establishment, is authorised to issue the poison to the person for whom it was prescribed or supplied under the directions stated on the label attached to the poison's container.

Wholesale representatives

267A. A wholesale representative is authorised to display or supply an S2 or S3 poison, as a sample, to a dentist, doctor or veterinary surgeon.

Division 3—General

Employees and other persons authorised

268. A competent adult acting for a person who is licensed under part 1 is authorised to sell an S2, S3 or S7 poison on the same conditions as apply to the licensed person.

When endorsement is not needed

270.(1) A carer does not need an endorsement under this regulation to help a person for whom an S2 or S3 poison was supplied take the poison if—

- (a) the person requests the carer's help; and
- (b) the carer helps the person to take the poison under the directions on the label attached to the poison's container.

(2) Also, a person does not need an endorsement under this regulation to administer an S2 or S3 poison if the S2 or S3 poison is administered to a

person on the ship on which the poison is kept under the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) or *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994*.

PART 4—REGULATED POISONS

Prohibition on dispensing etc. regulated poisons

271.(1) A person must not dispense, manufacture, obtain, possess, prescribe, sell or use a regulated poison unless the person—

- (a) dispenses, manufactures, obtains, possesses, prescribes, sells or uses the regulated poison under an approval; or
- (aa) is a poison manufacturer who manufactures the regulated poison under a poison manufacturer licence; or
- (b) is a poisons manufacturer or wholesaler who obtains or possesses for sale, or sells, a regulated poison in appendix 7, items 1 to 7 of this regulation to a person who has an approval under subsection (1)(a) to obtain the poison; or
- (c) is a pharmacist and obtains or possesses cyanide for sale to a person who has a permit for cyanide; or
- (d) is a pharmacist and obtains or possesses strychnine for sale to a person who has a permit for strychnine; or
- (e) obtains or uses cyanide or strychnine under a permit; or
- (f) is an inspector who possesses the regulated poison in the course of the inspector's official duties; or
- (g) is a State analyst who possesses, uses or destroys the regulated poison while performing the analyst's official duties.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who uses a regulated poison mentioned in appendix 7, items 1 to 7 of this regulation, other than fluoroacetic acid or strychnine, that is registered by the National Registration Authority under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Cwlth) for use as a pesticide, for its registered purpose.

Fluoroacetic acid in baits

272.(1) The following persons may supply prepared baits to another person (the “user”) to control declared animals under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*—

- (a) an inspector under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*;
- (b) an authorised person under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*.

(2) The baits must not contain more than 0.03% fluoroacetic acid.

(3) The user may possess and use the baits only under the written conditions given to the user by the inspector or authorised person.

(4) An adult employee of the user, or other adult authorised by the user as agent of the user, may also possess and use the baits under the written conditions.

(5) The user must—

- (a) comply with the written conditions; and
- (b) ensure the user’s employees or authorised agents comply with the written conditions.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—80 penalty units.

Prohibition on possession etc. of certain poisons

273. A person must not dispense, obtain, possess, prescribe, sell or use the following poisons in preparations for external application for human therapeutic use—

- (a) tetrachlorosalicylanilide;
- (b) 5-bromo-4-chlorosalicylanilide;
- (c) fenticlor.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Wholesale and retail sales by manufacturers and wholesalers

273A.(1) A poison manufacturer or wholesaler must not sell an S2, S3 or S7 poison by wholesale to someone who may not sell the poison by retail.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a poison wholesaler—

- (a) selling an S2 poison to an optometrist, physiotherapist or podiatrist; or
- (b) selling an S2 or S3 poison to—
 - (i) a dentist, doctor, pharmacist or veterinary surgeon; or
 - (ii) the director of nursing of an institution; or
 - (iii) an isolated practice endorsed registered nurse; or
 - (iv) a person whom the wholesaler is reasonably satisfied has an obligation to comply with the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) or the *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994* in the supply of first aid requisites for life rafts; or
- (c) selling an S7 poison by retail—
 - (i) to a person mentioned in paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) if a primary producer reasonably satisfies the wholesaler the poison is to be used on the person's property, to a primary producer; or
 - (iii) if it is cyanide sold in quantities of 50 kg or more, to a corporation holding a mining lease under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*; or
 - (iv) a person who uses the poison in a technical process connected with the person's business, industry or trade.

(3) A poison manufacturer or wholesaler must not sell an S2, S3 or S7 poison to a person under subsection (2) unless the person gives the manufacturer or wholesaler a signed purchase order for the poison before the sale.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—40 penalty units.

PART 5—DISPENSING OR SELLING POISONS

Dispensing or selling S2, S3 or S7 poisons

274.(1) A pharmacist must not dispense a poison on a prescription unless the poison dispensed—

- (a) conforms with the prescription; or
- (b) is dispensed under section 275.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) Also, a pharmacist must not sell an S2 or S3 poison to a ship's master unless—

- (a) the pharmacist—
 - (i) is satisfied it is necessary to comply with the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) or the *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994*; and
 - (ii) receives a purchase order for the poison signed by the ship's master; or
- (b) the ship's master holds a written approval to administer or supply an S2 or S3 poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) Subsection (1) does not prevent a person delivering or handing a poison dispensed by a dispenser to a person for whose use the poison is prescribed or the person's agent.

Dispensing generic poisons

275.(1) This section applies if a poison is specified in a prescription by a brand name (the "**specified poison**") and the poison is also available under another brand name (the "**generic poison**").

(2) A dispenser may dispense the generic poison in place of the specified poison if—

- (a) the poison is dispensed at a public sector hospital; or
- (b) for a poison dispensed at a place other than a public sector

hospital—

- (i) the specified poison and the generic poison are both poisons to which a pharmaceutical benefit applies under the National Health Act; and
- (ii) the prescriber did not indicate on the prescription that only the specified poison was to be dispensed; and
- (iii) the schedule of pharmaceutical benefits, issued by the Commonwealth department within which the National Health Act is administered, states the specified poison and the generic poison are equivalent; and
- (iv) a determination is in force for the generic poison under section 85(6) of the National Health Act;⁴⁸ and
- (v) it is lawful to dispense the generic poison on prescription; and
- (vi) the person to whom it is dispensed asks for, or agrees to, the dispensing of the generic poison in place of the specified poison.

(3) If the poison dispensed is the generic poison, the dispenser must write the brand name of the generic poison on the front of the prescription and sign the prescription.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Labelling dispensed medicines

276.(1) A person who sells a poison as a dispensed medicine must securely attach to the medicine's container a label, as required by this section, with the following warnings printed on it—

- (a) 'Keep out of reach of children';
- (b) if the prescriber is a veterinary surgeon—'For animal treatment only'.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

⁴⁸ Section 85 (Pharmaceutical benefits)

(2) The warnings must be printed in red on a background of contrasting colour and in bold-faced sans serif capital letters with a face depth of at least 1.5 mm.

(3) The label must also have written on it—

- (a) if the dispensed medicine is for human use—the name of the person for whose use it is intended; and
- (b) if the dispensed medicine is for an animal—the name of the animal’s owner; and
- (c) the name and address of the person selling the dispensed medicine; and
- (d) a description of the name of the dispensed medicine under subsection (4) or (5); and
- (e) a description of the strength of, and the quantity or volume of, the dispensed medicine; and
- (f) directions about the use of the medicine; and
- (g) the date the medicine is dispensed; and
- (h) the dispenser’s initials; and
- (i) if the medicine is for internal human therapeutic use and is a substance specified in appendix K⁴⁹ of the standard—
 - (i) ‘This medication may cause drowsiness. If affected do not drive a vehicle or operate machinery. Avoid alcohol.’; or
 - (ii) ‘This medication may cause drowsiness and may increase the effects of alcohol. If affected do not drive a motor vehicle or operate machinery.’; and
- (j) if the medicine’s expiry date is not visible—the medicine’s expiry date.

(4) The dispensed medicine must be described by—

- (a) its approved name;⁵⁰ or

⁴⁹ Appendix K (Drugs required to be labelled with a sedation warning)

⁵⁰ For the definition “approved name” see part 1 of the standard.

- (b) the name the prescriber wrote on the prescription or, if a different brand of the medicine is dispensed, the name of the brand dispensed; or
- (c) its trade name; or
- (d) the approved name of each poison in the medicine; or
- (e) the name of each poison in the medicine as written on the prescription.

(5) Despite subsection (4), a doctor may state in a prescription that the contents of a dispensed medicine must be described in a particular way that is not a false description.

Sale of S3 poisons

277.(1) A pharmacist, or a person who is approved to dispense a poison under a pharmacist's direction and personal supervision, (the "seller") must not sell an S3 poison unless the seller is reasonably satisfied—

- (a) of the purchaser's identity; and
- (b) the purchaser has a therapeutic need for the poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) The seller must give the purchaser advice on the dosage, frequency of administration, general toxicity, adverse effects, contraindications and precautions to be observed in using the poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) The seller must securely attach to the container in which the poison is sold a label, as required by this section, with the following warnings printed on it—

- (a) 'Keep out of the reach of children';
- (b) if the poison is for use for an animal—'For animal treatment only'.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) The warnings must be printed in red bold-faced sans serif capital letters with a face depth of at least 1.5 mm on a background of contrasting colour.

(5) The label must also have written on it—

- (a) if the poison is for human use—the name of the person for whose treatment it is intended; and
- (b) if the poison is for animal treatment—the name of the animal's owner; and
- (c) the name and address of the dispensary; and
- (d) directions about the use of the poison; and
- (e) the date the poison was sold.

(6) The poison must be described by—

- (a) its approved name; or
- (b) its trade name; or
- (c) the approved name of each poison in the preparation.

(7) Subsections (1)(b) and (2) to (6) do not apply to the sale of an S3 poison to a ship's master for use for first aid on the ship.

Restrictions on packs of organo-phosphorus compounds

278.(1) A person must not sell a liquid or emulsive preparation in a container containing less than 500 mL of an S7 organo-phosphorus compound.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) A person must not sell, in dry or powder form, a container of a preparation containing less than 750 gm of an S7 organo-phosphorus compound.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Restriction on paraquat preparations

279.(1) A person must not sell a preparation containing paraquat in a container of less than 5 L of the preparation.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) A person must not sell a liquid preparation that contains paraquat

unless the preparation—

- (a) is coloured green or blue; and
- (b) contains sufficient stenching agent to produce an offensive odour.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Obtaining, possession or use of cyanide

280.(1) A person must not obtain, possess or use cyanide unless the person—

- (a) is endorsed, under this regulation, to obtain, possess or use cyanide; or
- (b) holds a cyanide permit.⁵¹

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) A person who possesses cyanide under a cyanide permit must not possess more cyanide than the maximum quantity stated in the permit.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Restriction on sale of cyanide

281.(1) A person must not—

- (a) sell cyanide to a person unless the person gives the seller a cyanide permit that is in force; or
- (b) sell to a purchaser more cyanide, in total, than is stated in the permit.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) However, subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a poison manufacturer or wholesaler who sells cyanide to another licensed seller of poisons or a pharmacist.

(3) The seller must—

- (a) write on the front of the permit—

⁵¹ See part 2 (Permits).

- (i) the date the cyanide is sold; and
 - (ii) the quantity of cyanide sold; and
 - (iii) the seller's name and address; and
 - (iv) if the full amount of the cyanide stated in the permit has been sold—the word 'cancelled'; and
- (b) sign the permit; and
 - (c) return the permit to the permit holder.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) Despite subsection (3)(a)(iv), the cancellation of the permit only relates to the permit holder's endorsement to obtain cyanide.

Obtaining, possession or use of strychnine

282.(1) A person must not obtain, possess or use strychnine unless the person—

- (a) is endorsed, under this regulation, to obtain, possess or use strychnine; or
- (b) holds a strychnine permit.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(2) A person who possesses strychnine under a strychnine permit must not possess more strychnine than the maximum quantity stated in the permit.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Restriction on sale of strychnine

283.(1) A person must not—

- (a) sell strychnine to a person unless the person gives the seller a strychnine permit that is in force; or
- (b) sell to a purchaser more strychnine, in total, than is stated in the permit.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) However, subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a poison manufacturer or wholesaler who sells strychnine to another licensed seller of poisons or a pharmacist.

(3) The seller must—

- (a) write on the front of the permit—
 - (i) the date the strychnine is sold; and
 - (ii) the quantity of strychnine sold; and
 - (iii) the seller's name and address; and
 - (iv) if the full amount of the strychnine stated in the permit has been sold—the word 'cancelled'; and
- (b) sign the permit; and
- (c) return the permit to the permit holder.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) Despite subsection (3)(a)(iv), the cancellation of the permit only relates to the permit holder's endorsement to obtain strychnine.

PART 6—STORAGE OF POISONS

Storage of poisons

284.(1) A person must not store a poison for sale within reach of children.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) A person who sells an S2 or S3 poison by retail must store the poison in a place that is not accessible to the public.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) A person who sells an S7 poison by retail must—

- (a) store the poison—
 - (i) in a receptacle or storeroom that is kept locked; or

- (ii) in another place the chief executive is reasonably satisfied is a secure place; and
- (b) keep personal possession of the key to the place or ensure the key is in the possession of another responsible adult authorised by the person.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) A person who sells by retail a poison that contains an organic solvent distilling under 150°C at 101–103 kPa and is labelled as, or for use as, an adhesive must store the poison in a way that ensures it is not accessible to the public.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(5) A poison wholesaler must store an S2, S3 or S7 poison in a way that ensures the poison is not accessible to the public.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

PART 7—RECORDS OF SALES OF POISONS

Records of sales of poisons

285.(1) A person must not sell an S7 poison by retail unless, at the time of the sale, the person makes an accurate record of the sale—

- (a) by making an entry in a book (a “**poisons sale book**”); or
- (b) by giving the person buying the poison (the “**purchaser**”) an invoice that has a unique number.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The person selling the S7 poison must—

- (a) include the following in the poisons sale book or invoice—
 - (i) the date of the sale;
 - (ii) the name and quantity or volume of the poison sold;
 - (iii) the purpose for which the poison is required;

- (iv) the purchaser's name and address;
 - (v) if the purchaser buys the poison in person—the purchaser's signature;
 - (vi) if the order for the poison was a telephone or written order—a note about the way the order was placed where the purchaser would sign the book or invoice if it was a personal sale; and
- (b) for a record of the sale made by giving the purchaser an invoice—keep a copy of the invoice.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2A) If the order for the S7 poison was a written order, the person selling the poison must keep the written order for 2 years from the day the person received it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The person must not use the poisons sales book for another purpose.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

PART 8—GENERAL

Prohibition on dispensing or supplying poisons to child under 16

286.(1) A person (the “**supplier**”) must not dispense or supply an S2, S3, S6 or S7 poison to a child under 16 years unless the supplier—

- (a) is a doctor; or
- (b) a pharmacist acting on a prescription or a doctor's written instruction at a hospital.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) A person (the “**supplier**”) must not supply an S2 or S3 poison to a child under 16 years unless the supplier is a doctor, registered nurse or veterinary surgeon who, under this chapter, may supply an S2 or S3 poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) A registered nurse, other than a registered nurse endorsed to practise in an isolated practice area, must not supply an S2 or S3 poison to a child under 16 years unless the nurse has a doctor's instruction to supply the poison to the child.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) In this section—

“**endorsed**” means endorsed under the *Nursing Act 1992*.

False, misleading or incorrect entries

287. A person must not make an entry in a book or other record required to be kept under this chapter that the person knows is a false, misleading or incomplete entry.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Poisons for animals not to be dispensed etc. for human therapeutic use

288. A person must not, without an approval, dispense, prescribe, sell or use for human therapeutic use, a poison labelled, manufactured, packed or prepared for use for animal treatment.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Poisons for animals not to be administered to humans

289. A person must not, without an approval, administer to himself, herself or someone else a poison labelled, manufactured, packed or prepared for use for animal treatment.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Unsafe disposal of poisons

290.(1) A person must not discharge, place or otherwise dispose of a poison—

- (a) in or on an alley, street, public land or public place; or

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996

- (b) in or on other land or premises or another place, without the permission of the owner or occupier of the land, premises or place; or
- (c) into or on a channel, creek, dam, drain, river, road, street, watercourse or another body of water.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) a person laying baits for pest destruction; or
- (b) a person applying herbicides for the destruction of noxious weeds or unwanted vegetation; or
- (c) a local government applying insecticides for horticultural purposes; or
- (d) a person applying insecticides to a creek, dam, river, watercourse or other body of water for the control or destruction of mosquitoes; or
- (e) a person applying insecticides to an alley, lane, place, public place or public land, road or thoroughfare for the control or destruction of midges or mosquitoes.

(3) However, subsection (2) applies only if a person doing an act mentioned in the subsection is doing it—

- (a) under a permit or approval granted by the chief executive or a local government; or
- (b) under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*; or
- (c) for a cane protection and productivity board—under the *Sugar Industry Act 1999*.

(4) Despite subsection (2), a person must not discharge, place or otherwise dispose of a poison in a way that—

- (a) endangers the life or safety of a person or a domestic animal; or
- (b) exposes food, drink or a condiment or another poison or a drug to the risk of contamination by the poison; or
- (c) gives access to the poison to someone not endorsed to possess it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Labels and containers

291.(1) A person must not change, cover, deface or remove a brand, declaration, label, mark or statement that is required under this chapter to be fixed to, or shown on, the container of a poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) A person must not possess or sell a cracked or damaged package containing a poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) If a person becomes aware that a package containing a poison is cracked or damaged, the person must immediately—

- (a) empty the contents of the package into a poison container labelled under this regulation; or
- (b) if the contents are to be disposed of—dispose of them under any requirements of the local government for the area in which the person is located.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) A person must not soak, wash or otherwise treat a bottle or container used, or of a type commonly used, to hold a poison, or that has a brand, mark or label on it stating that the bottle or container has been used to hold a poison, in a tank or receptacle used to soak, wash or treat bottles or other containers of a type commonly used to hold human or animal food or drink or a condiment.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Advertising of poisons

292.(1) A person must not advertise, or cause someone else to advertise, a substance that is or contains an S3 poison whether or not the poison is named in the advertisement.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) an advertisement in a professional or trade journal; or
- (b) a price list, advertisement or promotional material intended for

circulation only in the dental, medical, pharmaceutical or veterinary professions or the wholesale poison trade; or

(c) an S3 poison that, under the standard, may be advertised.

(3) A person must not advertise, or cause someone else to advertise, an offer to obtain or sell an S2, S3 or S7 poison unless the person is endorsed under this regulation to sell the poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) A person must not refer to an S9 poison in an advertisement.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Safe keeping of poisons

293.(1) A person must not store a poison within reach of children.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) A person must not carry, handle or store a poison in a way that may allow the poison to mix with, or contaminate, food, drink or a condiment or a drug or poison for human or animal use even if the container in which the poison is carried, stored or handled breaks or leaks.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Embalming

294. A person must not place arsenic or strychnine, or a substance or chemical compound containing arsenic or strychnine, on or in the body, or a part of the body, of a deceased person for embalming the body or part of the body.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Hawking of poisons

295. A person must not sell an S2, S3 or S7 poison in a street or from place to place unless the person has an approval to sell the poison in a street or from place to place.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Samples of poisons

296. A person must not distribute a sample of a poison in a street or from place to place.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Colouring of grain baits

297. A person must not sell or use, for pest destruction, a cereal, grain or meal containing a poison unless the cereal, grain or meal is coloured in a way certified by the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Vaporisers and other devices

298.(1) A person must not sell or use a device (other than an electrical or other heating device) that contains a poison for the destruction of insects, unless—

- (a) the poison in the device is inaccessible to children and domestic animals; and
- (b) the device is not a hazard to people in its vicinity; and
- (c) the device has been certified for use for insect destruction.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) A person must not sell or use an electrical or other heating device for vaporising a poison unless the device—

- (a) has a vapourisation rate of more than 1 gm per day when fully charged with the poison; and
- (b) is certified for the purpose by the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Prohibition of sale of chalk etc. containing poison

299. A person must not—

- (a) sell chalk, crayons, finger colours, pencils, poster paints, school

pastels or show-card colours containing a poison; or

- (b) sell an artist's brush or pencil containing a poison in the outside lacquer of the brush or pencil.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Use of food or drink containers for poisons prohibited

300. A person must not use, or allow to be used, a food or drink container to hold a poison.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Fireworks

301. A person must not manufacture or sell fireworks containing arsenic.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Keeping records

302. A person who, under this chapter, must keep a document or record of transactions in poisons must—

- (a) ensure it is kept in good condition, as far as practicable; and
- (b) keep it for 2 years after the last entry that is made in it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

CHAPTER 5—MISCELLANEOUS

PART 1—INSPECTORS

Inspector not required to deliver portion of drug or poison seized

303.(1) This section applies if, under section 132(1)(g)⁵² of the Act, an inspector seizes a controlled drug, restricted drug or poison.

(2) The inspector must—

- (a) immediately seal the drug or poison and label it for identification; and
- (b) for—
 - (i) a controlled drug—deliver or send it to a State analyst as soon as practicable; or
 - (ii) a restricted drug or poison—deliver or send it to a State analyst as soon as practicable or keep it in a secure place.

(3) Section 132 of the Act, so far as it relates to the dividing, marking, sealing, fastening up or delivery, does not apply to the drug or poison.

(4) This section expires on 31 December 2001.

General powers after entering places

303A.(1) This section applies if an inspector, under section 132(1)(a) of the Act, enters a place on a reasonable ground mentioned in the section in relation to a controlled drug, restricted drug or poison.

(2) The inspector may—

- (a) inspect, copy or take an extract from a document at the place if the document relates to a controlled drug, restricted drug or poison; or
- (b) take to the place any persons, equipment or materials the inspector reasonably needs to exercise a power under paragraph (a); or

⁵² Section 132 (Powers of officers)

- (c) require the occupier of the place, or another person at the place, to give the inspector reasonable help to exercise a power under paragraph (a).

(3) A person required to help an inspector under subsection (2)(c) must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(4) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (2) unless the inspector has first warned the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement without a reasonable excuse.

(5) If the requirement is to be complied with by the person giving information, or producing a document (other than a document required to be kept by the person under this regulation), it is a reasonable excuse for the person to fail to comply with the requirement, if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

(6) This section expires on 31 December 2001.

Inspector may serve notice to comply

304.(1) If an inspector believes, on reasonable grounds, that a person has contravened this regulation, the inspector may give the person a written notice (a “**notice to comply**”) under this section.

(2) A notice to comply must state—

- (a) the act or omission comprising the contravention; and
- (b) the action the person must take to rectify the alleged contravention; and
- (c) the day or time by which the person must take the action (the “**due date**”).

(3) The time between when the notice to comply is given to the person and the due date must be reasonable, having regard to the action the person must take.

(4) The person must comply with the notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(5) A person who receives a notice to comply may not be prosecuted for the alleged contravention unless the person does not comply with the notice by the due date.

(6) A person may be prosecuted for a contravention of this regulation even though the person has not received a notice to comply in relation to the contravention.

PART 2—GENERAL

Language of documents

305.(1) A person who is required under this regulation to give, issue or keep a document must write the document in English.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(2) However, the person may also write the document in another language if it is reasonably necessary to ensure a person named in the document understands any instructions given in the document.

Example—

The instructions on a medicine dispensed for someone who does not speak English may be both in English and the language the person speaks.

False or misleading information

306.(1) A person must not—

- (a) state anything to an inspector that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omit from a statement made to an inspector anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) It is enough for a complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the information was to the person's knowledge false or misleading, without stating which.

False, misleading or incomplete documents

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

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who, when giving the document—

- (a) informs the inspector of the extent to which the document or record is false, misleading or incomplete; and
- (b) gives the correct information to the inspector if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

(3) A complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) is sufficient if it states that the document was false, misleading or incomplete to the person's knowledge, without stating which.

Attempts to commit offences

308.(1) A person who attempts to commit an offence against this regulation commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—half the maximum penalty for committing the offence.

(2) The Criminal Code, section 453, applies to subsection (1).

PART 3—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**Definition for pt 3**

309. In this part—

“commencement” means the commencement of this part.

⁵³ The Criminal Code, section 4 (Attempts to commit offences)

Certain authorities continue

310.(1) This section applies to a written authority in force immediately before the commencement.

(2) The written authority is taken to be an approval granted by the chief executive under section 18 after the commencement.

(3) In this section—

“**written authority**” means a written authority given to a person by the chief executive under section 73, 182, 269 or 273A before the commencement.

How certain applications are to be considered

311.(1) This section applies to an application for an approval mentioned in section 186(a) made before the commencement.

(2) If the chief executive decided the application before the commencement, this regulation, as in force immediately before the commencement, continues to apply in relation to the application, including any appeal from the decision about the application, as if the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000* had not commenced.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), if there is an appeal against the chief executive’s decision and a court decides to set aside the decision and return the issue to the chief executive with a direction to reconsider the application, the chief executive must reconsider, and decide, the application under this regulation as in force before the commencement of the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000*.

(4) If the chief executive had not decided the application before the commencement, this regulation, as in force after the commencement, applies to the application.

APPENDIX 1**PROVISIONS NOT APPLYING TO MORPHINE OR
OPIUM IN COMPOUNDED PREPARATIONS**

section 9

section 50 (Records of transactions to be kept by licensee)

section 84(3) (Dealing with prescription and certain written instructions)

section 86 (Record of transactions involving controlled drugs to be kept by pharmacist)

section 87 (Entries to be made in controlled drugs book)

section 89 (Authorised persons to obtain controlled drugs on purchase order)

section 90 (Sale of controlled drug to authorised persons)

chapter 2, part 7 (Records of controlled drugs)

section 120 (Notice required if lengthy treatment with controlled drug)

section 123 (Self-administration of controlled drugs by authorised persons prohibited)

APPENDIX 2**APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FEES FOR LICENCES**

	section 17
	\$
1. Application for, or renewal of, controlled drug manufacturer licence	235.00
2. Application for, or renewal of, restricted drug manufacturer licence	235.00
3. Application for, or renewal of, controlled drug wholesaler licence	235.00
4. Application for, or renewal of, restricted drug wholesaler licence	235.00
5. Application for, or renewal of, poison manufacturer licence	116.00
6. Application for, or renewal of, poison wholesaler licence	116.00
7. Application for, or renewal of, general licence	65.00
8. Application for, or renewal of, licence to sell poisons for purposes other than human therapeutic use	45.00
9. Application for, or renewal of, wholesale representative licence	50.00

APPENDIX 2A**DRUGS AN AMBULANCE OFFICER MAY OBTAIN,
POSSESS AND ADMINISTER**

sections 66 and 174

PART 1—CONTROLLED DRUGS

	column 1	column 2
1.	morphine	paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4

PART 2—RESTRICTED DRUGS

	column 1	column 2
1.	benztropine	paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
2.	box jellyfish antivenom	paramedics 1, 2 and 3, paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
3.	frusemide	paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
4.	haloperidol	paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
5.	hydrocortisone	paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
6.	lignocaine	paramedic 4
7.	methoxyflurane	paramedics 1, 2 and 3, paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
8.	metoclopramide	paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4

APPENDIX 2A (continued)

9.	midazolam	paramedic 3, paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
10.	naloxone	paramedic 3, paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
11.	nitrous oxide	paramedics 1, 2 and 3, paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
12.	promethazine	paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4
13.	salbutamol	paramedics 1, 2 and 3, paramedic 3 (ECP), paramedic 4

**PART 3—PARTICULAR RESTRICTED DRUGS
ADMINISTERED BY PARAMEDICS 3 (ECP)**

benztropine

frusemide

haloperidol

hydrocortisone

metoclopramide

promethazine

APPENDIX 3**WHO MUST SIGN CERTAIN PURCHASE ORDERS
FOR CONTROLLED OR RESTRICTED DRUGS**

sections 89(4) and 200(4)

PART 1—CONTROLLED DRUGS

column 1	column 2
1. ambulance officer	the commissioner of the Queensland Ambulance Service
2. controlled drug manufacturer or wholesaler	the licensee or an adult employee authorised by the licensee to sign purchase orders for controlled drugs
3. Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia base or outpost in Queensland	the person in charge of the base or outpost
4. a ship in Queensland	the ship's master
5. person who has an endorsement under section 18(1)	the endorsed person or a competent adult authorised by the person to sign the order
6. a person who has an approval under chapter 2, part 3 (Regulated controlled drugs)	the person
7. detention centre	the detention centre's manager the detention centre's director of nursing, medical superintendent or registered nurse in charge

APPENDIX 3 (continued)

	the pharmacist in charge of the detention centre's dispensary
8. hospital	the hospital's medical superintendent
	the hospital's director of nursing
	the pharmacist in charge of the hospital's dispensary
	the hospital's registered nurse in charge
9. nursing home	the nursing home's director of nursing or medical superintendent
	the pharmacist in charge of the nursing home's dispensary
	the registered nurse in charge of the nursing home
10. prison	the prison's general manager
	the prison's director of nursing, medical superintendent or registered nurse in charge
	the pharmacist in charge of the prison's dispensary

PART 2—RESTRICTED DRUGS

column 1	column 2
1. ambulance officer	the commissioner of the Queensland Ambulance Service

APPENDIX 3 (continued)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. restricted drug manufacturer or wholesaler | the licensee or an adult employee authorised by the licensee to sign purchase orders for restricted drugs |
| 3. Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia base or outpost in Queensland | the person in charge of the base or outpost |
| 4. a ship in Queensland | the ship's master |
| 5. mine
petroleum well
petroleum field production facility
petroleum pipeline transport facility | the person in charge on the site |
| 6. person who has an endorsement under section 18(1) | the endorsed person or a competent adult authorised by the person to sign the order |
| 7. person who has an approval under chapter 3, part 3 (Regulated restricted drugs) | the person |
| 8. detention centre | the detention centre's manager
the detention centre's director of nursing, medical superintendent or registered nurse in charge
the pharmacist in charge of the detention centre's dispensary |
| 9. hospital | the hospital's medical superintendent
the hospital's director of nursing
the pharmacist in charge of the hospital's dispensary |

APPENDIX 3 (continued)

	the hospital's registered nurse in charge
10. nursing home	the nursing home's director of nursing or medical superintendent
	the pharmacist in charge of the nursing home's dispensary
	the registered nurse in charge of the nursing home
11. prison	the prison's general manager
	the prison's director of nursing, medical superintendent or registered nurse in charge
	the pharmacist in charge of the prison's dispensary
12. optometrist	the person
13. podiatrist	the person

APPENDIX 4

COMPUTER GENERATED PRESCRIPTIONS

sections 79(5) and 190(4)

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Prescription form must be preprinted

1.(1) A computer generated prescription for a controlled or restricted drug must be generated on a preprinted form with the prescriber's name, address and contact telephone number printed on it.

(2) However, if the prescriber practises his or her profession in association with another prescriber, the name, address and contact telephone number of the practice may be preprinted on the form.

Only prescriber may generate prescription

2. The computer program must allow only the prescriber to generate a computer generated prescription.

Requirements on generation of prescription

4.(1) When a prescription is generated, the computer system used to generate it must cause the following to appear on the prescription form—

- (a) a mark or line between each item on the form;
- (b) the total number of items included on the form;
- (c) a unique number that allows the prescription and the prescription record for the person, or the person's animal, for whom it is written to be matched;
- (d) the particulars mentioned in section 79(3)(a) printed at the bottom of the form.

APPENDIX 4 (continued)

(2) The area below the space for the prescriber's signature must be scored, hatched or marked in another way to prevent another item being written on the form.

PART 2—CONTROLLED DRUGS**System messages**

5.(1) The computer program must generate a message that tells the prescriber that the prescriber must write the particulars mentioned in section 79(3)(e) to (m) on the prescription form in ink.

(2) The computer system must also tell the prescriber that only 1 item may appear on the prescription form.

Particulars in a prescription that a computer may generate

6. The particulars mentioned in section 79(3)(b), (c) and (d) may, for a computer generated prescription for a controlled drug, be generated by the computer.

PART 3—RESTRICTED DRUGS**Particulars in a prescription that a computer may generate**

7. The particulars mentioned in section 190(2)(b) to (l) may, for a computer generated prescription for a restricted drug, be generated by the computer.

APPENDIX 5**AREAS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FORMING
ISOLATED PRACTICE AREAS**

appendix 9, definition “isolated practice area”

Aramac, Aurukun, Balonne, Bamaga, Barcaldine, Barcoo, Bauhinia, Belyando, Bendemere, Blackall, Booringa, Boulia, Bulloo, Bungil, Burke, Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Cook, Croydon, Dalrymple, Diamantina, Doomadgee, Duinga, Eidsvold, Etheridge, Flinders, Herberton, Hopevale, Ilfracombe, Injinoo, Isisford, Jericho, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Longreach, Mareeba, McKinlay, Mornington Island, Mount Isa, Murweh, Napranum, New Mapoon, Palm Island, Paroo, Peak Downs, Pormpuraaw, Quilpie, Richmond, Seisia, Tambo, Tara, Taroom, Torres, Umagico, Warroo, Winton, Woorabinda, Wujalwujal, Yarrabah.

APPENDIX 6

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTROLLED DRUG RECEPTACLES

sections 118(1)(a) and 119(1)(a)

PART 1—CABINETS

Body requirements

1.(1) The body of a cabinet must be constructed of a single layer of mild steel plate at least 10 mm thick and with continuous welding of all joints.

(2) The cabinet body must—

(a) incorporate—

- (i) a full length steel lock keeper bar welded to the inside of the cabinet on the lock side; and
- (ii) a full length steel bar welded to the inside of the cabinet on the hinge side that acts as a tamper-proof recess for a dog bar; and

(b) have, for installation—

- (i) 4 suitably sized holes in the back plate; or
- (ii) 2 suitably sized holes in the back plate and 2 suitably sized holes in the base of the cabinet.

Door requirements

2.(1) The door of a cabinet must be constructed of mild steel plate at least 10 mm thick.

(2) When the cabinet door is closed, the door must—

(a) fit flush with the body of the cabinet; and

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

- (b) have a clearance around the door of not more than 1.5 mm.
- (3) The cabinet door must incorporate—
 - (a) hardened steel plate, at the site of attachment of the lock, of an area that protects all parts of the lock from drilling; and
 - (b) a solid, full length dog bar, down the inside of the door on the hinge side, that recesses behind the bar mentioned in section 1(2)(a)(ii).

Lock requirements

- 3.(1) A cabinet lock must be—
 - (a) a 6-lever pick-proof lock; or
 - (b) a lock mechanism of a level of security equal to, or greater than a 6-lever pick-proof lock; or
 - (c) a tamper-proof combination lock of, or at least equivalent to, the ‘Sergeant & Greenleaf’ type.
- (2) The cabinet lock must—
 - (a) be continuous welded to the inside face of the door; and
 - (b) incorporate a steel saddle around the lock, welded to the inside face of the door; and
 - (c) be fitted with a steel guard around the bolt of the lock, welded to the inside face of the door.

Hinge requirements

- 4. The hinges on the door of a cabinet must be—
 - (a) constructed of heavy duty steel; and
 - (b) continuous welded to the door and the body of the receptacle; and
 - (c) tamper-proof; and
 - (d) concealed on the inside of the cabinet if possible.

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

Mounting requirements

5.(1) The cabinet must be mounted by 1 of the methods mentioned in sections 6, 7, 8 and 9.

(2) The methods are called, in order, type 1, 2, 3 and 4 mountings.

(3) The chief executive may certify another way of mounting that is of equal or greater security.

Type 1 mounting

6.(1) For type 1 mounting, a cabinet must be mounted to a concrete, brick or timber wall by 4 bolts made from heavy duty galvanised steel or equivalent quality bolts, of at least 12.5 mm diameter, that are passed through the wall and fastened inside the rear of the cabinet by steel ‘cyclone’ type washers and suitable nuts.

(2) However, for a timber wall, the bolts must pass through studs or noggings in the wall.

Type 2 mounting

7.(1) If type 1 mounting is not appropriate, a cabinet must be fixed to a concrete or brick wall by 4 dynabolts or other similar expanding type bolts.

(2) The bolts must—

- (a)** be heavy duty galvanised steel bolts, or an equivalent quality bolt, of at least 12.5 mm diameter; and
- (b)** be fixed as far into the concrete or brickwork as is practicable.

Type 3 mounting

8.(1) If the wall is of timber construction but the floor is of brick or concrete, the cabinet must, if possible, be mounted—

- (a)** to the floor—by 2 dynabolts or other similar expanding type bolts; and
- (b)** to the wall—by 4 coach screws into the studs or noggings in the

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

wall.

- (2) The bolts and screws must be of at least 12.5 mm diameter.

Type 4 mounting

9.(1) If there is no brick or concrete floor or wall to which a cabinet may be mounted—

- (a) but there is a wall and a floor to which the cabinet may be mounted—the cabinet must be mounted by 4 coach screws into the studs or noggings of 1 wall and 2 coach screws through the base of the cabinet into the framework of the floor; or
- (b) but there are 2 walls to which the cabinet may be mounted—the cabinet must be mounted by 4 coach screws into the studs or noggings of the rear wall and 2 coach screws through the side of the cabinet into the studs or noggings of the second wall.

- (2) The screws must be of at least 12.5 mm diameter.

PART 2—IN-FLOOR SAFES**Application of part**

10.(1) If an in-floor safe has a door system similar to that described in part 1, the door, lock and hinge must comply with sections 2, 3 and 4.

(2) If subsection (1) does not apply, the safe must comply with section 11.

In-floor safe

11. An in-floor safe must—

- (a) have a body constructed—
- (i) of mild steel plate that is continuously welded to prevent

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

- moisture penetration; and
- (ii) in a way that incorporates protective recesses on the locking and non-locking sides that accommodate lock bolts and dog bars when the safe is closed; and
- (b) have—
- (i) a 6-lever pick-proof lock; or
 - (ii) a lock mechanism that gives a level of security equal to, or greater than a 6-lever pick-proof lock; or
 - (iii) a tamper-proof combination lock; and
- (c) be embedded in reinforced concrete at least 100 mm thick.

PART 3—ABOVE-GROUND SAFES**Certain safes taken to be a secure place**

12.(1) An above-ground safe with the space between the inner and outer shell filled with concrete or another material that gives equal or better security than concrete, and weighing at least 305 kg, is taken to be a secure place if—

- (a) the safe door complies with section 14; and
- (b) the safe lock complies with section 15.

(2) An above-ground safe weighing less than 305 kg is taken to be a secure place only if it complies with this part.

Body of safe

13.(1) The body of an above-ground safe must—

- (a) have at least 2 anchoring holes in its base, of a diameter large enough to firmly accommodate 12.5 mm bolts; and

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

- (b) incorporate recesses provided by welded steel bars down both sides inside the safe to give protection to lock bolts and dog bars when the safe is closed.

(2) The space between the inner and outer shell of the safe must be filled with concrete or another material that gives equal or better security than concrete.

Safe door

14. The door of an above-ground safe must—

- (a) be constructed of steel plate at least 10 mm thick; and
- (b) be fitted with dog bars or lock bars on the inside of the door, and tamper-proof steel hinges continuously welded to the door and the body of the safe.

Safe lock

15. The lock of an above-ground safe—

- (a) must be—
 - (i) a 6-lever pick-proof lock; or
 - (ii) a lock mechanism that gives a level of security equal to, or greater than a 6-lever pick-proof lock; or
 - (iii) a tamper-proof combination lock of, or equivalent to, the ‘Sergeant and Greenleaf’ type; and
- (b) must be fitted with a steel saddle, continuously welded to the door, covering the lock mechanism.

Anchoring

16.(1) An above-ground safe must have a facility for anchoring it flush to the floor of a building.

(2) If the safe has legs, the legs must be removed before the safe is installed.

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

(3) The safe must be installed with its back and at least 1 side flush with, or as close as possible to, the walls of the building.

(4) If the floor is a concrete or brick floor, the safe must be anchored by at least 2 dynabolts or other similar expanding type bolts of at least 12.5 mm diameter.

(5) If the floor is a timber floor, the safe must be anchored by cup-head bolts of at least 12.5 mm diameter, penetrating through the timber framework of the floor, steel cyclone type washers measuring 50 mm x 50 mm, and appropriate nuts located inside the safe.

(6) If it is not possible to comply with subsection (4) or (5), the safe must be anchored to a timber floor by at least 2 coach screws of at least 12.5 mm diameter secured into the timber framework of the floor.

APPENDIX 7**REGULATED POISONS**

appendix 9, definition “regulated poison”

1. The following S7 poisons—
 - azocyclotin
 - cyhexatin
 - demeton
 - 4,4 diaminodiphenylmethane (methyl dianiline)
 - dimetilan
 - ethylene dibromide
 - 4,4'-methylenebis [2-chloroaniline]
 - mirex
 - phosphides, metallic
 - S,S,S-tributylphosphorotrithioate.
2. The following S7 poisons (other than for use for analytical or research purposes)—
 - abamectin
 - alachlor
 - chlordecone
 - 1,3-dichloropropene.
3. The following S7 poisons (other than for use for industrial or manufacturing purposes or for analytical or certified research purposes)—
 - acrolein
 - allyl alcohol

APPENDIX 7 (continued)

- ethylene oxide
 - HCB
 - methyl bromide
 - nicotine
 - ortho-tolidine
 - propylene oxide
 - tetrachloroethane
 - vinyl chloride.
4. The following S7 poisons (other than for use for industrial or manufacturing purposes or for analytical or research purposes)—
- acrylonitrile
 - 4-aminopyridine
 - arsenic
 - benzene
 - bromine (other than for use for water treatment and treatment of water in swimming pools and spas)
 - brucine
 - captafol
 - carbon tetrachloride
 - chlorine (other than for use for water treatment and treatment of water in swimming pools and spas)
 - chloropicrin
 - N, N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-benzenamine
 - dinitrocresol
 - dinitrophenol
 - dinoseb
 - folpet

APPENDIX 7 (continued)

- hydrocyanic acid and cyanide
 - maduramicin
 - mercury
 - methacrifos
 - phosphorus
 - strychnine
 - 2, 2', 6, 6'-tetraisopropyl-diphenyl-carbodiimide (stabaxol)
 - trichloroisocyanuric acid.
5. The following S7 poisons (other than for use for analytical or certified research purposes)—
- arprinocid
 - carbadox
 - chlordimeform
 - chloromethiuron
 - 4-chloro-o-toluidine
 - 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane
 - etaconazole
 - halogenated dibenzodioxins (other than as a contaminant in proportions not greater than a proportion fixed by the chief executive)
 - halogenated dibenzofurans (other than as a contaminant in proportions not greater than a proportion fixed by the chief executive)
 - nitrofen
 - pyrinuron.
6. The following S7 poisons (other than for use for industrial or manufacturing purposes)—
- brodifacoum

APPENDIX 7 (continued)

- bromadioline
 - calciferol
 - cholecalciferol
 - coumatetralyl
 - difenacoum
 - epichlorohydrin
 - halofuginone
 - hydrofluoric acid
 - hydrosilicofluoric acid
 - methoxyethylmercuric acetate
 - methoxyethylmercuric chloride
 - phenylmercuric acetate
 - sulcofuron.
7. The following S7 poisons (other than for use by an authorised person under the Rural Lands Protection Act 1985)—
- fluoroacetamide
 - fluoroacetic acid (other than for use in prepared baits containing 0.03% or less of fluoroacetic acid)
 - thallium or a preparation or admixture of thallium (other than in prepared baits containing 0.25% or less of thallium).
8. S9 poisons.
9. A poison included in appendix C of the standard.

APPENDIX 8**RESTRICTED DRUGS OF DEPENDENCY**

appendix 9, definition “restricted drug of dependency”

acetyldihydrocodeine

adiphenine

alprazolam

amyl nitrite

amylobarbitone

barbiturates, other than barbiturates individually listed in this appendix

benzhexol

benzodiazepines, other than barbiturates individually listed in this appendix

bromazepam

chloral hydrate

chlordiazepoxide

clobazam

clonazepam

clorazepate

codeine

dexfenfluramine

dextromethorphan

dextropropoxyphene

dextrophan

diazepam

diethylpropion

APPENDIX 8 (continued)

dihydrocodeine

ephedrine

ethylmorphine

fenfluramine

ketamine

lorazepam

mazindol

medazepam

meprobamate

midazolam

nitrazepam

oxazepam

pentobarbitone

phentermine

propylhexedrine

temazepam

triazolam

zolazepam

APPENDIX 8A**RURAL HOSPITALS**

appendix 9, definition “rural hospital”

Atherton, Ayr, Babinda, Baralaba, Barcaldine, Beaudesert, Biggenden, Biloela, Blackall, Blackwater, Boonah, Bowen, Capella, Charleville, Charters Towers, Cherbourg, Childers, Chinchilla, Clermont, Collinsville, Cooktown, Cracow, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Dingo, Dunwich, Dysart, Eidsvold, Emerald, Emu Park, Esk, Gatton, Gayndah, Gin Gin, Goondiwindi, Gordonvale, Gympie, Home Hill, Hughenden, Ingham, Inglewood, Injune, Innisfail, Jandowae, Kilcoy, Kingaroy, Laidley, Longreach, Magnetic Island, Malanda, Many Peaks, Mareeba, Miles, Millaa Millaa, Millmerran, Mitchell, Monto, Moranbah, Mossman, Mount Perry, Moura, Mt Morgan, Mundubbera, Murgon, Nanango, Oakey, Proserpine, Proston, Quilpie, Ravenshoe, Richmond, Roma, Sapphire, Sarina, Springsure, St George, Stanthorpe, Tara, Taroom, Texas, Theodore, Thursday Island, Tully, Wandoan, Weipa, Winton, Wondai, Yeppoon.

APPENDIX 9**DICTIONARY**

section 3

“administer”, for a controlled or restricted drug or a poison, means give a person a single treatment dose of the drug or poison.

“ambulance officer” see *Ambulance Service Act 1991*.

“approval” means an approval granted by the chief executive under section 18.

“authorised person” means the following—

- (a) for chapter 2, a person who may, under chapter 2, perform a stated act involving a controlled drug or a regulated controlled drug;
- (b) for chapter 3, a person who may, under chapter 3, perform a stated act involving a restricted drug or a regulated restricted drug;
- (c) for chapter 4, a person who may, under chapter 4, perform a stated act involving a poison or a regulated poison.

“authority” means an authority a person has under this regulation—

- (a) because of the person’s occupation; or
- (b) because the person holds an office.

Examples of occupations—

Doctor, dentist, midwife

Examples of offices—

Person in charge of a base of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, general manager of a prison

“business premises”, of a licensee or holder of an endorsement, means the premises stated in the relevant licence or endorsement under chapter 2, 3 or 4 as the business premises of the licensee or endorsement holder.

“carer” means a person who is under a lawful duty to provide someone

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

else with the necessaries of life and includes someone working for a person under a lawful duty to provide someone else with the necessaries of life.

“certification” means a certification granted by the chief executive under section 18(1).

“class”, of a controlled or restricted drug or poison, means controlled or restricted drugs or poisons of the same nominal description.

“compounded”, for a substance combined with a therapeutically active substance, means the way the substances are combined prevents their separation by simple dissolution or in another simple physical way.

“controlled drug” means an S8 substance.

“controlled drug manufacturer” means a person who holds a controlled drug manufacturer licence.⁵⁴

“controlled drug wholesaler” means a person who holds a controlled drug wholesaler licence.⁵⁵

“controlled drugs book” see section 86.

“controlled drugs register” see section 50.

“conviction” includes a plea of guilty or finding of guilt by a court even though a conviction is not recorded.

“criminal history” of a person means the person’s criminal record within the meaning of the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986*.

“cyanide”, for chapter 4, part 2, means cyanide of potassium or sodium, and any other inorganic salt of hydrocyanic acid that is a poison, but does not include ferricyanide salts and ferrocyanide salts.

“detention centre” means a detention centre under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*.

⁵⁴ Controlled drug manufacturer licences are granted under chapter 2 (Controlled drugs).

⁵⁵ Controlled drug wholesaler licences are granted under chapter 2 (Controlled drugs).

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

“dispensary” see *Health Regulation 1996*.

“dispense” means sell on prescription.

“dispensed medicine” means a medicine that is or contains a controlled or restricted drug or a poison and is—

- (a) supplied for human therapeutic use by a registered nurse or midwife who may supply the medicine while practising nursing or midwifery; or
- (b) supplied for human therapeutic use by a doctor who may supply the medicine while practising medicine; or
- (c) supplied for animal use by a veterinary surgeon who may supply the medicine while practising veterinary medicine; or
- (d) dispensed for human therapeutic use or animal use; or
- (e) prepared for dispensing, for human or animal use, by a pharmacist.

“dispenser” means a person who may dispense a controlled or restricted drug or a poison.

“drug licence” means—

- (a) a controlled drug manufacturer licence; or
- (b) a controlled drug wholesaler licence; or
- (c) a restricted drug manufacturer licence; or
- (d) a restricted drug wholesaler licence.

“drug therapy protocol” means a document certified by the chief executive and published by the department stating circumstances in which, and conditions under which, a person who may act under the protocol may use a stated controlled or restricted drug or poison for stated purposes.

“ECP area” means an area of the State classified as an ECP area by the Queensland Ambulance Service.

“endorsement” means any of the following—

- (a) an authority; or

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

- (b) an approval;
- (c) a certification;
- (d) a drug licence;
- (e) a wholesale representative licence;
- (f) a poison licence;
- (g) a cyanide permit;
- (h) a strychnine permit.

“expiry day” see section 19.

“immunisation program” means—

- (a) an immunisation program carried out by a district health service;
or
- (b) an immunisation program carried out by a local government; or
- (c) a certified immunisation program.

“indigenous health worker” means a person who—

- (a) holds a Diploma of Health Science ATSI Primary Health Care (Generalist) ASF 5 from a college of technical and further education or a certified equivalent qualification; and
- (b) has successfully completed the North Queensland Rural Health Training Unit Isolated Practice *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996* Course or a certified equivalent course of training for the accreditation of registered nurses for practice in an isolated practice area; and
- (c) practises in an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community within an isolated practice area where there is no resident doctor or registered nurse.

“inspector” means an inspector appointed under section 27⁵⁶ of the Act.

“institution” means a detention centre, hospital, nursing home or prison.

⁵⁶ Section 27 (Appointment of officers)

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

“isolated practice area” means—

- (aa) a place that is at Cow Bay, Marpuna or Weipa; or
- (a) a place that is—
 - (i) within the area of a local government mentioned in appendix 5; and
 - (ii) remote from pharmaceutical services; or
- (b) a clinic conducted by the Royal Flying Doctor Service (Qld section) in an area isolated from medical, pharmaceutical and hospital services; or
- (c) a plane operated by the Royal Flying Doctor Service (Qld section).

“isolated practice endorsed”, for a registered nurse or midwife, means a nurse or midwife who is authorised under the *Nursing Act 1992* to practise nursing or midwifery in an isolated practice area under a drug therapy protocol.

“issue”, a controlled drug, restricted drug or poison, means give the drug or poison to a person who is endorsed under this regulation to administer the drug or poison to another person.

“licensee” means—

- (a) for chapter 2—
 - (i) a controlled drug manufacturer; or
 - (ii) a restricted drug wholesaler; or
- (b) for chapter 3—
 - (i) a restricted drug manufacturer; or
 - (ii) a restricted drug wholesaler; or
- (c) for chapter 4—
 - (i) a poison manufacturer; or
 - (ii) a poison wholesaler; or
 - (iii) a person who holds a poison wholesaler licence; or

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

- (iv) a person who holds a general poison licence; or
- (v) a person who holds a licence to sell S7 poisons for other than human therapeutic use.

“manufacture” see section 4.

“master”, of a ship, see *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994*.

“midwife” see *Nursing Act 1992*.

“National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee” means the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee under the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* (Cwlth).

“National Health Act” means the *National Health Act 1953* (Cwlth).

“nominal description”, of a controlled or restricted drug, means the details necessary to describe the drug, including details of its composition, form, quality and strength, and distinguish it from a controlled or restricted drug of a different description.

“nursing home” means a nursing home licensed under the Act.⁵⁷

“obtain”, for a controlled or restricted drug or a poison, means acquire, buy, receive or otherwise obtain the drug or poison, and for a doctor, pharmacist or veterinary surgeon, includes offer to acquire, buy, receive or otherwise obtain.

“opium” means any form of opium, other than the alkaloids noscapine and papaverine.

“optometrist” see *Optometrists Act 1974*.

“outpost”, of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, means a medicine chest kept at a place approved by a doctor authorised in writing by the service to approve the keeping of the medicine chest.

“owner”, of a ship, see *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994*.

“paramedic 1” means an ambulance officer who is classified by the Queensland Ambulance Service as a paramedic 1.

⁵⁷ Nursing homes are licensed under part 3, division 5 of the Act.

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

“paramedic 2” means an ambulance officer who is classified by the Queensland Ambulance Service as a paramedic 2.

“paramedic 3” means an ambulance officer who—

- (a) has successfully completed a training course certified by the chief executive as the course for a paramedic 3; and
- (b) is classified by the Queensland Ambulance Service as a paramedic 3.

“paramedic 3 (ECP)” means an ambulance officer who—

- (a) has successfully completed a training course certified by the chief executive as the course for a paramedic 3 (ECP); and
- (b) is classified by the Queensland Ambulance Service as a paramedic 3 (ECP)..

“paramedic 4” means an ambulance officer who—

- (a) has successfully completed a training course certified by the chief executive as the course for a paramedic 4; and
- (b) is classified by the Queensland Ambulance Service as a paramedic 4.

“pharmacist” see *Pharmacy Act 1976*.

“pharmacy” see *Pharmacy Act 1976*.

“podiatrist” see *Podiatrists Act 1969*.

“poison” means—

- (a) an S2, S3, S5, S6 or S7 substance; and
- (b) an S9 substance other than—
 - (i) cannabis sativa when used for plant breeding or research purposes if—
 - (A) the leaves and flowering heads do not contain more than 1% of tetrahydrocannabinol; and
 - (B) the seeds do not contain more than 0.35% of tetrahydrocannabinol; or

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

(ii) cannabis sativa when used in field trials if the leaves, flowering heads and seeds do not contain more than 0.35% of tetrahydrocannabinol; and

(c) a substance mentioned in appendix C of the standard.

“poison licence” means—

- (a) a poison manufacturer licence; or
- (b) a poison wholesaler licence; or
- (c) a general poison licence; or
- (d) a licence to sell S7 poisons for other than human therapeutic use.

“poison manufacturer” means a person who holds a poison manufacturer licence.⁵⁸

“poison wholesaler” means a person who holds a poison wholesaler licence.⁵⁹

“possess”, a controlled drug, restricted drug, poison or other substance, includes—

- (a) have custody or control of the drug, poison or other substance; and
- (b) have an ability or right to obtain custody or control of the drug, poison or other substance.

“prescribe” means make a written direction (other than a purchase order or written instruction) authorising a dispenser to dispense a stated controlled or restricted drug or a stated poison.

“prescriber” means a person who, under this regulation, is endorsed to prescribe a controlled or restricted drug or a poison.

“prescription” means a prescriber’s direction (other than a purchase order or written instruction) to dispense a stated controlled or restricted drug or a stated poison, and includes, for sections 79, 80, 81, 190, 191 and 192 a duplicate of a prescription attached to a repeat authorisation,

⁵⁸ Poison manufacturer licences are issued under chapter 4 (Poisons).

⁵⁹ Poison wholesaler licences are issued under chapter 4 (Poisons).

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

under the National Health Act, issued by a dispenser.

“produce”, a controlled or restricted drug or a poison, means—

- (a) cultivate, package, prepare or produce a substance; or
- (b) offer to cultivate, package, prepare or produce a substance; or
- (c) do or offer to do anything for or in connection with an act mentioned in paragraph (a).

“prison” see *Corrective Services Act 1988*.

“public sector hospital” has the meaning given in the *Health Services Act 1991*.

“purchase order” means an order for the supply of a controlled or restricted drug or a poison, placed by an endorsed person under chapter 2, 3 or 4.

“reasonably believe” means believe on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.

“reasonably satisfied” means satisfied on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.

“registered nurse” see *Nursing Act 1992*.

“regulated drug” means—

- (a) a controlled drug to which chapter 2, part 3 applies; or
- (b) a restricted drug to which chapter 3, part 3 applies.

“regulated poison” means a poison in appendix 7 of this regulation.

“repeat prescription” means a prescription on which there is a direction to repeat the sale or supply of a stated controlled or restricted drug or a stated poison a stated number of times.

“resident”, of a nursing home, means a person receiving care or supervision at the nursing home.

“restricted drug” means—

- (a) an S4 substance other than solasodine; and
- (b) alkaloids and alkaloidal glycosides of plants of the genus solanum

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

for human therapeutic use.

“restricted drug manufacturer” means a person who holds a restricted drug manufacturer licence.⁶⁰

“restricted drug of dependency” means a restricted drug in appendix 8 of this regulation.

“restricted drug wholesaler” means a person who holds a restricted drug wholesaler licence.⁶¹

“rural hospital” means—

- (a) a public sector hospital at a place stated in appendix 8A; or
- (b) the Capricorn Sector Outpatients’ Clinic; or
- (c) Maleny Soldiers Memorial Hospital; or
- (d) Noosa District Community Hospital.

“S2” to “S9” see section 5.

“sexual health program” means—

- (a) sexual or reproductive health program carried out by a district health service; or
- (b) a certified sexual or reproductive health program.

“specialist” see *Medical Act 1939*.

“standard” means the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons published by the Commonwealth.⁶²

“State analyst” means an analyst appointed under section 27⁶³ of the Act.

“strychnine”, for chapter 4, part 2, means strychnine as an S7 poison.

⁶⁰ Restricted drug manufacturer licences are issued under chapter 3 (Restricted drugs).

⁶¹ Restricted drug wholesaler licences are issued under chapter 3 (Restricted drugs).

⁶² A copy of the standard may be purchased at the Australian Government Bookshop, Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

⁶³ Section 27 (Appointment of officers)

APPENDIX 9 (continued)

“supply”, for a controlled or restricted drug or a poison, does not include administering, dispensing or prescribing the drug or poison but does include offer to supply.

“transaction” see section 6.

“treatment approval” means any of the following—

- (a) a written approval given to a doctor by the chief executive under section 122;
- (b) a written approval given to a doctor by the chief executive under section 213;
- (c) a written approval given to a dentist by the chief executive under section 213A.

“Veterans Entitlements Act” means the *Veterans Entitlements Act 1990* (Cwlth).

“wholesale” means sell for resale.

“wholesale representative” means a person who holds a wholesale representative licence.⁶⁴

“written instruction” includes any of the following documents signed and dated by a doctor, but does not include a purchase order—

- (a) a written direction or instruction (other than a prescription);
- (b) a written entry on a patient’s medical records;
- (c) a standing order.

⁶⁴ Wholesale representative licences are issued under chapter 3 (Restricted drugs).

ENDNOTES**1 Index to endnotes**

	Page
2 Date to which amendments incorporated	223
3 Key	224
4 Table of earlier reprints	224
5 Tables in earlier reprints	225
6 List of legislation	225
7 List of annotations	226

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 22 December 2000. Future amendments of the Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996 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**

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	s	=	section
notfd	=	notified	sch	=	schedule
o in c	=	order in council	sdiv	=	subdivision
om	=	omitted	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
orig	=	original	SIR	=	Statutory Instruments Regulation 1992
p	=	page	SL	=	subordinate legislation
para	=	paragraph	sub	=	substituted
prec	=	preceding	unnum	=	unnumbered
pres	=	present			
prev	=	previous			

4 Table of earlier reprints**TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS**

[If a reprint number includes a roman letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	none	10 January 1997
2	to SL No. 64 of 1997	25 March 1997
2A	to SL No. 323 of 1997	7 November 1997
2B	to SL No. 383 of 1997	26 November 1997
2C	to SL No. 149 of 1998	22 June 1998
2D	to SL No. 203 of 1998	22 July 1998
2E	to SL No. 259 of 1998	19 October 1998
3	to SL No. 8 of 1999	2 March 1999
3A	to SL No. 174 of 1999	27 October 1999
3B	to Act No. 51 of 1999	23 November 1999
3C	to SL No. 326 of 1999	1 January 2000
3D	to Act No. 28 of 2000	4 August 2000

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	1

6 List of legislation

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996 SL No. 414

made by the Governor in Council on 19 December 1996
 notfd gaz 20 December 1996 pp 1588–98
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 January 1997 (see s 2)
exp 1 September 2007 (see SIA s 54)

as amended by—

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1997 SL No. 64

notfd gaz 21 March 1997 pp 1234–5
 pt 3 never commenced and rep by 1997 SL No. 323 s 13
 remaining provisions commenced on date of notification

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1997 SL No. 323 pts 1–2

notfd gaz 3 October 1997 pp 481–2
 commenced on date of notification

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 1997 SL No. 383

notfd gaz 14 November 1997 pp 1164–5
 commenced on date of notification

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1998 SL No. 149

notfd gaz 22 May 1998 pp 509–14
 s 68 commenced 19 June 1998 (see s 2)
 remaining provisions commenced on date of notification

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1998 SL No. 203

notfd gaz 17 July 1998 pp 1404–6
 commenced on date of notification

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 1998 SL No. 259

notfd gaz 25 September 1998 pp 327–9
 commenced on date of notification

Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1998 SL No. 343 pts 1, 5

notfd gaz 18 December 1998 pp 1551–7
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 21 December 1998 (see s 2)

- Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1999 SL No. 8**
notfd gaz 19 February 1999 pp 667–8
commenced on date of notification
- Health Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1999 SL No. 174 pts 1, 4**
notfd gaz 30 July 1999 pp 1905–6
commenced on date of notification
- Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1999 SL No. 258**
notfd gaz 5 November 1999 pp 918–21
commenced on date of notification
- Sugar Industry Act 1999 No. 51 ss 1, 2(2), 228 sch 1**
date of assent 18 November 1999
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2000 (see s 2(2))
- Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 1999 SL No. 326**
notfd gaz 17 December 1999 pp 1586–9
commenced on date of notification
- Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 2000 No. 28 pt 1 s 26 sch**
date of assent 27 July 2000
commenced on date of assent
- Health (Drugs and Poisons) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000 SL No. 333**
notfd gaz 15 December 2000 pp 1478–83
commenced on date of notification

7 List of annotations

Commencement

s 2 om R2 (see RA s 37)

Meaning of “S2” to “S9”

s 5 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 3

Application of interpretation provisions in standard to regulation

s 7 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 4

Classification of new drugs and poisons

s 9A ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 5

Reclassifications of poisons

s 9B ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 5

Packaging of controlled or restricted drugs or poisons

s 10 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 6

Certain containers not to be used

s 12 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 7

PART 5—ENDORSEMENTS

pt hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 8

Meaning of “authority” for pt 5

s 14 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
om 2000 SL No. 333 s 9

Suitability of person to hold endorsement

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

s 15 amd 1998 SL No. 343 ss 12–13; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Inquiries about person’s criminal history

s 16 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Division 2—Applications for endorsements

div hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 11

Applications—form and fee

s 17 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 4; 2000 SL No. 333 s 12

How chief executive may deal with applications

prov hdg amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

s 18 amd 1997 SL No. 323 s 3; 1998 SL No. 149 s 5; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12;
1999 SL No. 258 s 3
sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 13

Renewal of drug licence, poison licence, treatment approval or wholesale representative licence before expiry

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 14(1)

s 19 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 6; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333
s 14(2)–(3)

Renewal of drug licence, poison licence, treatment approval or wholesale representative licence after expiry

prov hdg sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 7(1)

amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 15(1)

s 20 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 7(2)–(3); 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333
s 15(2)–(3)

Division 3—Other provisions about endorsements

div hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 16

Holder of endorsement must comply with conditions

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

s 21 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Term of drug licence, poison licence or wholesale representative licence

s 22 sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 17

Division 4—Suspension or cancellation of endorsement

div hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Grounds for suspension or cancellation of endorsement

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 18(1)

s 23 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 8; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12;
2000 SL No. 333 s 18(2)

Procedure for suspension or cancellation of endorsement

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 19(1)
s 24 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 19

Urgent suspension or cancellation of endorsement

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10
s 25 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Return of endorsement

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10
s 26 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Application for amendment or repeal of decision to suspend or cancel endorsement

s 26A ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 20

Division 5—Replacement, amendment, return and surrender of endorsements

div hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 21

Replacement of endorsement

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10
s 27 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Amendment of endorsement on application

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10
s 28 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Amendment of endorsement without application

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 22(1)
s 29 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 22

Minor amendment of endorsement

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10
s 30 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 9; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Date amendment of endorsement takes effect

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10
s 31 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Surrender of endorsement

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 10
s 32 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Decisions open to appeal

s 33 amd 1998 SL No. 343 ss 12–13; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Notice of appeal to be given to chief executive

prov hdg amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
s 35 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Hearing procedures for appeal

s 37 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 13

Powers of court on appeal

s 38 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 10

Appeal to District Court on questions of law only

s 39 amd 1999 SL No. 174 s 9

Application of pt 1

s 40 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
 sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 23

Licence to state business premises and other particulars

s 41 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 24

Restrictions on grant of controlled drug manufacturer licence

s 42 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Offence to manufacture controlled drugs without licence

s 45 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 4; 2000 SL No. 333 s 25

Restrictions on grant of controlled drug wholesaler licence

s 46 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Licensee to give invoice when selling controlled drug

s 49A ins 1997 SL No. 64 s 5

Records of transactions to be kept by licensee

s 50 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 26

Endorsement needed for controlled drugs

s 51 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 10
 sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 27

Anaesthetic assistants and enrolled nurses

s 52 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 6; 1999 SL No. 258 s 4

Approved dispenser

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 28(1)

s 53 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 28(2)

Dentists

s 56 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 7; 2000 SL No. 333 s 29

Indigenous health workers

s 59A ins 1999 SL No. 8 s 3
 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 30

Manufacturer or wholesaler of controlled drugs

s 61 prov hdg sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 11

Midwives

s 62 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 8

Nursing homes

s 63 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 9

Pharmacists

s 64 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 10; 1998 SL No. 149 s 12; 1999 SL No. 258 s 5;
 2000 SL No. 333 s 31

Queensland Ambulance Service

s 66 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 11
sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 32

Registered nurses

s 67 amd 1997 SL No. 64 ss 12, 62 (s 62 never commenced and om 1997 SL No. 323 s 13); 1997 SL No. 323 s 4; 1998 SL No. 259 s 3; 1999 SL No. 8 s 4; 2000 SL No. 333 s 33

Registered nurses at rural hospitals

s 68 sub 1997 SL No. 64 s 13

Other authorities may be given

s 73 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 14; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
om 2000 SL No. 333 s 34

When endorsement is not needed

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 35(1)
s 74 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 35(2)

Butorphanol and carfentanyl

s 75 om 1998 SL No. 149 s 13

Approved drugs—dextromoramide and hydromorphone

s 76 om 1998 SL No. 149 s 13

Specified condition drugs—amphetamine, dexamphetamine, methylamphetamine, methylphenidate, phenmetrazine

s 78 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 15; 1998 SL No. 149 s 14; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 1999 SL No. 258 s 6; 1999 SL No. 326 s 3

PART 4—PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING CONTROLLED DRUGS

pt hdg sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 15

Prescribing controlled drugs

prov hdg sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 16
amd 1999 SL No. 258 s 7
s 79 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 36

Restrictions on writing prescriptions

s 80 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 37

Oral prescription

s 81 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 38

Conditions of dispensing

s 82 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 17; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 1999 SL No. 258 s 8

Dispensing generic drugs

s 83 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 16

Dealing with prescriptions and certain written instructions

prov hdg amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 18(1)
s 84 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 18(2)–(4); 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 1999 SL No. 258 s 9; 1999 SL No. 326 s 4; 2000 SL No. 333 s 39

Labelling dispensed and supplied medicines**prov hdg** amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 40(1)**s 85** amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 19; 1999 SL No. 258 s 10; 2000 SL No. 333 s 40(2)–(3)**Record of transactions involving controlled drugs to be kept by pharmacist****prov hdg** sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 20(1)**s 86** amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 20(2); 1999 SL No. 258 s 11; 2000 SL No. 333 s 36**Entries to be made in controlled drugs book****s 87** amd 1999 SL No. 258 s 12**Stock to be checked****s 88** amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 17; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12**PART 5—OBTAINING AND SELLING CONTROLLED DRUGS ON PURCHASE ORDER****pt hdg** sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 21**Authorised persons to obtain controlled drugs on purchase order****s 89** amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 22**Sale of controlled drugs to authorised persons****s 90** amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 23**Sending controlled drugs by carrier etc.****s 92** amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 18; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12**Dealing with purchase orders****s 93** amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 41**Unlawful possession of controlled drugs****s 94** amd 2000 No. 28 s 26 sch**Possession by user****s 95** amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 19; 2000 SL No. 333 s 42**Oral instruction given by dentist or doctor later to be put in writing****s 97** sub 1997 SL No. 64 s 20

amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 24; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Central storer to keep main issue book for controlled drugs**s 99** amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 25; 2000 SL No. 333 s 36**Details to be recorded when controlled drugs obtained by central storer****s 100** amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 26**Unit storer to keep ward drugs book for controlled drugs****s 101** amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 27; 2000 SL No. 333 s 36**Single storer to keep single storage book for controlled drugs****s 106** amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 21; 1998 SL No. 149 s 28; 2000 SL No. 333 s 36**Records of controlled drugs supplied to be kept****s 109** amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 22; 1997 SL No. 323 s 5; 1998 SL No. 149 s 29; 2000 SL No. 333 s 36

Responsibility for checking accuracy of records at institutions

s 110 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Records—ambulance officers and isolated practice endorsed registered nurses

s 112 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 23

Record keeping for nursing practice in isolated practice area

s 113 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Records—other approved persons

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 43(1)

s 114 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 43

Exemption of user from keeping records

s 115 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 44

Discrepancy to be immediately reported to chief executive

prov hdg amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

s 116A ins 1998 SL No. 149 s 30

amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Storage of controlled drugs at institutions

s 118 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 45

Storage of controlled drugs generally

s 119 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

PART 9—TREATMENT WITH AND DEPENDENCE ON CONTROLLED DRUGS

pt hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 46

Notice required if lengthy treatment with controlled drug

s 120 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Controlled drugs not to be obtained unless information disclosed to dentist or doctor

s 121 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 24

Approval needed for treating drug dependent person with controlled drugs

s 122 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 31; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 47

Improper use of prescriptions for controlled drugs

s 127 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 32

False statements—controlled drugs

s 128 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 48

Unsafe disposal or use of controlled drugs

s 130 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 49

Advertising controlled drugs

s 131 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 33

Application of pt 1

s 134 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 50

Licence to state business premises and other particulars

s 135 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 51

Restrictions on grant of restricted drug manufacturer licences

s 136 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Restricted drug manufacturer licence

s 137 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 25

Offence to manufacture restricted drug without licence

s 139 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 26; 2000 SL No. 333 s 52

Restrictions on grant of restricted drug wholesaler licence

s 140 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Records of transactions to be kept by licensee

s 144 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 53

PART 2—ENDORSEMENTS

pt hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 54

Endorsement needed for restricted drugs

s 146 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 34

sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 55

Wholesale representative licence

s 147 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 56

Division 3—Particular endorsements

div hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 57

Anaesthetic assistants and enrolled nurses

s 155 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 27; 1999 SL No. 258 s 13

Approved dispensers

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 58(1)

s 156 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 58(2)

Dentists

s 159 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 28; 1999 SL No. 258 s 14

Enrolled nurses

s 162 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 59

Hospitals

s 164 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 29

Indigenous health workers

prov hdg sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 35(1)

s 164A (prev s 154) amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 35(2)–(5)

renum and reloc 1998 SL No. 149 s 35(6)

sub 1999 SL No. 8 s 5

amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 60

Manufacturer or wholesaler of restricted drugs

s 166 prov hdg sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 36

Midwives

s 167 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 30

Optometrists

s 170 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 61

Pharmacists

s 171 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 31; 2000 SL No. 333 s 62

Queensland Ambulance Service

s 174 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 32; 1999 SL No. 258 s 15
(1)(c) exp 31 December 1999 (see s 174(5))
sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 63

Registered nurses

s 175 amd 1997 SL No. 64 ss 33, 63 (s 63 never commenced and om 1997 SL No. 323 s 13); 1997 SL No. 323 s 6; 1998 SL No. 259 s 4; 1999 SL No. 8 s 6; 2000 SL No. 333 s 64

Registered nurses at rural hospitals

s 176 sub 1997 SL No. 64 s 34
amd 1999 SL No. 258 s 16

Universities

s 179A ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 65

Veterinary nurses

s 179B ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 65

Other authorities may be given

s 182 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 35; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
om 2000 SL No. 333 s 66

When endorsement is not needed

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 67(1)

s 183 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 67(2)

Possession etc. of certain regulated restricted drugs

s 184 om 1998 SL No. 149 s 37

Dinoprost and dinoprostone

s 185 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 68

Acitretin, etretinate, isotretinoin and tretinoin

prov hdg amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 38(1); 1999 SL No. 258 s 17

s 186 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 38(2); 1999 SL No. 258 s 17
sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 69

Thalidomide

s 186A ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 69

Clomiphene, cyclofenil, luteinising hormone and urofollitrophin

s 187 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 36

Clozapine

s 188 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 70

Naltrexone

s 188A ins 1998 SL No. 203 s 3
om 1999 SL No. 8 s 7

Exemptions for some acts involving certain regulated restricted drugs

s 189 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 39; 1999 SL No. 258 s 18

PART 4—PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING RESTRICTED DRUGS

pt hdg sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 40

Prescribing restricted drugs

prov hdg sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 71(1)

s 190 amd 1997 SL No. 323 s 7; 2000 SL No. 333 s 71(2)

Restrictions on writing prescriptions

s 191 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 72

Oral prescription

s 192 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 73

Conditions of dispensing

s 193 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 41; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Emergency sale of restricted drugs by pharmacist

s 194 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 37

Dispensing generic drugs

s 195 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 38

Interstate prescriptions

s 196 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 39; 1999 SL No. 258 s 19

Dealing with prescriptions

s 197 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 40; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Labelling dispensed medicines

s 198 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 42

Records of restricted drugs dispensed to be kept

s 199 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 36

PART 5—OBTAINING AND SELLING RESTRICTED DRUGS ON PURCHASE ORDER

pt hdg sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 43; 1998 SL No. 343 s 14

Authorised persons to obtain restricted drugs on purchase order

s 200 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 44; 1999 SL No. 258 s 20

Sale of restricted drugs to authorised persons

s 201 amd 1999 SL No. 258 s 21

Dealing with purchase orders

s 203 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Unlawful possession of restricted drugs

s 204 amd 2000 No. 28 s 26 sch

Possession by user

s 205 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 74

Dentist or doctor may instruct someone to administer or supply a restricted drug

s 206 om 1997 SL No. 64 s 41

Records of restricted drugs supplied to be kept

s 207 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 42; 1997 SL No. 323 s 8; 2000 SL No. 333 s 36

Records—other approved persons

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 75(1)

s 208 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 75

Records not to be changed but may be corrected

s 210 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 43

PART 9—TREATMENT WITH AND DEPENDENCE ON RESTRICTED DRUGS OF DEPENDENCY

pt hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 76

Approval needed for treatment by doctor of drug dependent person with restricted drugs of dependencys 213 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 45; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
sub 1999 SL No. 258 s 22**Approval needed for treatment by dentist of drug dependent person with restricted drugs of dependency**

s 213A ins 199 SL No. 258 s 22

Improper use of prescriptions for restricted drugs

s 217 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 44; 1998 SL No. 149 s 46

False statements—restricted drugs

s 218 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 77

Unsafe disposal or use of restricted drugs

s 219 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 78

Advertising of restricted drugs

s 220 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 47

Application of pt 1s 223 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 79**Licence to state business premises and other particulars**

s 224 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Restrictions on grant of poison manufacturer licence

s 225 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Offence to manufacture S2, S3 or S7 poisons without licence

s 227 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 45; 2000 SL No. 333 s 80

Restrictions on grant of poison wholesaler licence

s 228 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Poison wholesaler licence

s 229 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 46

Restrictions on grant of general poison licence

s 231 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Restriction on grant of licence to sell S7 poisons other than for human therapeutic use

s 233 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Wholesale and retail sales by manufacturers and wholesalerss 235 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 47; 1997 SL No. 323 s 9; 1998 SL No. 149 s 48
om 2000 SL No. 333 s 81**Records of certain transactions by poison manufacturers and wholesalers**

s 237 prov hdg sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 82

Application of pt 2s 238 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 83**PART 3—ENDORSEMENTS**

pt hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 84

Endorsement needed for S2, S3 or S7 poisons 243 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 49
sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 85**Division 2—Particular endorsements**

div hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 86

Approved dispensers

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 87(1)

s 245 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 87(2)

Cane protection and productivity board

s 247 sub 1999 Act No. 51 s 228 sch

Dental hygienists

s 248 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 88

Enrolled nurses

s 252 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 51

Indigenous health workers

prov hdg sub 1998 SL No. 149 s 50(1)

s 252A (prev s 244) amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 48; 1998 SL No. 149 s 50(2)–(5)
renum and reloc 1998 SL No. 149 s 50(6)
sub 1999 SL No. 8 s 8
amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 89**Midwives**s 255 amd 1997 SL No. 323 s 10
sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 90

Pharmacists

s 257 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 49

Queensland Ambulance Service

s 262 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 91

Registered nurses

s 263 sub 1997 SL No. 64 s 50
amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 64 (s 64 never commenced and om 1997 SL
No. 323 s 13); 1997 SL No. 323 s 11; 1999 SL No. 8 s 9

Registered nurses at rural hospitals

s 263A ins 1997 SL No. 64 s 50

State analysts

s 265 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 52

Universities

s 265A ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 92

Veterinary nurses

s 265B ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 92

Wholesale representatives

s 267A ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 93

Other authorities for an S2 or S3 poison may be given

s 269 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 51; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
om 2000 SL No. 333 s 94

When endorsement is not needed

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 95(1)
s 270 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 53; 2000 SL No. 333 s 95(2)

Prohibition on dispensing etc. regulated poisons

s 271 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 52; 1998 SL No. 149 s 54; 2000 SL No. 333 s 96

Fluoroacetic acid in baits

s 272 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 97

Wholesale and retail sales by manufacturers and wholesalers

s 273A ins 1998 SL No. 149 s 55
amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 98

Dispensing or selling S2, S3 or S7 poisons

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 99(1)
s 274 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 56; 2000 SL No. 333 s 99(2)

Dispensing generic poisons

s 275 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 53

Sale of S3 poisons

s 277 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 57; 2000 SL No. 333 s 100

Obtaining, possession or use of cyanide

s 280 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 58; 2000 SL No. 333 s 101

Restriction on sale of cyanide

s 281 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 102

Obtaining, possession or use of strychnine

s 282 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 59; 2000 SL No. 333 s 103

Restriction on sale of strychnine

s 283 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 104

Storage of poisons

s 284 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

Records of sales of poisons

s 285 amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 54; 1998 SL No. 149 s 60

Prohibition on dispensing or supplying poisons to child under 16

s 286 amd 1999 SL No. 258 s 23; 2000 SL No. 333 s 105

Unsafe disposal of poisons

s 290 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 1999 Act No. 51 s 228 sch; 2000 SL No. 333 s 106

Advertising of poisons

s 292 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 61; 2000 SL No. 333 s 107

Colouring of grain baits

s 297 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 36

Vaporisers and other devices

s 298 amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 36

Inspector not required to deliver portion of drug or poison seized

s 303 amd 1997 SL No. 383 s 3; 1999 SL No. 326 s 5; 2000 SL No. 333 s 108
exp 31 December 2001 (see s 303(4))

General powers after entering places

s 303A ins 1997 SL No. 64 s 55
amd 1997 SL No. 383 s 4; 1999 SL No. 326 s 6; 2000 SL No. 333 s 109
exp 31 December 2001 (see s 303A(6))

False or misleading information

s 306 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 110

PART 3—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

pt hdg orig pt hdg exp 1 January 1997 (see s 315)
prev pt hdg ins 1998 SL No. 149 s 62
exp 18 June 1998 (see prev s 310)
pres pt hdg ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 111

Definitions for pt 3

s 309 orig s 309 exp 1 January 1997 (see s 315)
prev s 309 ins 1998 SL No. 149 s 62
exp 18 June 1998 (see prev s 310)
pres s 309 ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 111

Certain authorities continue

- s 310** orig s 310 exp 1 January 1997 (see s 315)
 AIA s 20A applies (see orig s 310(2))
 prev s 310 ins 1998 SL No. 149 s 62
 exp 18 June 1998 (see prev s 310)
 pres s 310 ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 111

How certain applications are to be considered

- s 311** prev s 311 exp 1 January 1997 (see s 315)
 pres s 311 ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 111

Records

- s 312** exp 1 January 1997 (see s 315)

Legal proceedings

- s 313** exp 1 January 1997 (see s 315)
 AIA s 20A applies (see s 313(2))

Repeal

- s 314** exp 1 January 1997 (see s 315)

Expiry

- s 315** exp 1 January 1997 (see s 315)

APPENDIX 2—APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FEES FOR LICENCES

- hdg** sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 112(1)
appendix amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 112(2)

APPENDIX 2A—DRUGS AN AMBULANCE OFFICER MAY OBTAIN, POSSESS AND ADMINISTER

- ins 1997 SL No. 64 s 56
 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 63
 sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 113

APPENDIX 3—WHO MUST SIGN CERTAIN PURCHASE ORDERS FOR CONTROLLED OR RESTRICTED DRUGS

- hdg** sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 114(1)
appendix amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 64; 2000 SL No. 333 s 114(2)–(12)

APPENDIX 4—COMPUTER GENERATED PRESCRIPTIONS**Changes not to be made**

- s 3** om 1998 SL No. 149 s 65

APPENDIX 5—AREAS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FORMING ISOLATED PRACTICE AREAS

- sub 1997 SL No. 64 s 57

APPENDIX 6—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTROLLED DRUG RECEPTACLES**Lock requirements**

- s 3** amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 58

Mounting requirements

- s 5** amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL No. 333 s 115(1)

Type 1 mounting

s 6 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 66

Type 2 mounting

s 7 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 66

Type 3 mounting

s 8 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 66

Type 4 mounting

s 9 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 66

Certain safes taken to be a secure place

s 12 amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 115(2)

Body of safe

s 13 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 66

Anchoring

s 16 amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 66

APPENDIX 7—REGULATED POISONSamd 1997 SL No. 64 s 59; 1998 SL No. 149 s 67; 1998 SL No. 343 s 12;
2000 SL No. 333 s 36**APPENDIX 8—RESTRICTED DRUGS OF DEPENDENCY**

amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 68; 2000 SL No. 333 s 116

APPENDIX 8A—RURAL HOSPITALSins 1997 SL No. 64 s 60
amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 69**APPENDIX 9—DICTIONARY**def “**approval**” amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(1)–(2)

def “**approved**” amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12

om 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(1)

def “**authorised person**” sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(1)–(2)def “**authority**” sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(1)–(2)def “**business premises**” amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(3)def “**certification**” ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)def “**drug therapy protocol**” amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12; 2000 SL
No. 333 s 117(4)def “**ECP area**” ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)def “**endorsed**” om 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(1)def “**endorsement**” ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)def “**immunisation program**” amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(5)def “**indigenous health worker**” ins 1999 SL No. 8 s 10(1)

amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(6)

def “**isolated practice area**” amd 1997 SL No. 64 s 61(2); 1999 SL No. 8
s 10(2)def “**isolated practice endorsed**” sub 1997 SL No. 64 s 61(1), (3)def “**issue**” ins 1997 SL No. 64 s 61(3)

amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(7)

- def **“licensee”** amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 70(3)
- def **“National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee”** ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)
- def **“paramedic 1”** ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)
- def **“paramedic 2”** ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)
- def **“paramedic 3”** ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)
- def **“paramedic 3 (ECP)”** ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)
- def **“paramedic 4”** ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)
- def **“poison”** sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(1)–(2)
- def **“prescribe”** amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(8)
- def **“prescriber”** amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(9)
- def **“prescription”** amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 70(4); 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(10)
- def **“private practice endorsed midwife”** om 1997 SL No. 323 s 12
- def **“public sector hospital”** ins 1997 SL No. 64 s 61(3)
- def **“purchase order”** amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(11)
- def **“rural hospital”** ins 1997 SL No. 64 s 61(3)
amd 1998 SL No. 149 s 70(5)
- def **“section 122 approval”** ins 1998 SL No. 149 s 70(2)
amd 1998 SL No. 343 s 12
om 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(1)
- def **“sell”** om 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(1)
- def **“sexual health program”** amd 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(12)
- def **“standard”** amd 1999 SL No. 258 s 24
- def **“treatment approval”** ins 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(2)
- def **“university”** om 1998 SL No. 149 s 70(1)
- def **“wholesale representative”** sub 2000 SL No. 333 s 117(1)–(2)