

PUBLIC HEALTH (GENERAL SANITATION) REGULATIONS. ⁽¹⁾

Part I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations*. ⁽¹⁾ Short title.

2. These Regulations are divided into Parts, as follows:— Parts.

- Part I.—Preliminary.
- Part II.—General Sanitary Provisions.
- Part III.—Sanitary Conveniences.
- Part IV.—Removal and Disposal of Night-soil and Refuse.
- Part V.—Miscellaneous.

3. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears— Definitions.

“cesspit” means any pit, whether constructed under or connected with any closet or not, which is used for the disposal of night-soil or offensive matter;

(1) The *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations* (made under the *Public Health Ordinance 1932-1938*) comprise the original *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations* as amended by the other Regulations referred to in the following Table:—

TABLE.
PART I.—REGULATIONS MADE BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Description and number and year (if any).	Date on which made by Administrator.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Date on which took effect.
<i>Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations</i>	25.10.1932	31.10.1932	“Forthwith” ^(a) (<i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 31.10.1932)
<i>Amending Regulation</i>	3.11.1932	15.11.1932	“Forthwith” ^(a) (<i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 15.11.1932)
<i>Amending Regulation</i>	11.5.1934	15.5.1934	“Forthwith” ^(a) (<i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 15.5.1934)
<i>Amending Regulation</i> (1936, No. 29)	19.10.1936	24.10.1936	24.10.1936 (<i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 24.10.1936)

(a) Each of the sets of Regulations to which this note (a) applies stated in their respective introductory parts that they were “to come into operation forthwith”. At the relevant dates in 1932-1934 Section 19 (3) of the *Public Health Ordinance 1932-1938* (under which each of these sets of Regulations were made) provided that “Regulations made under this Ordinance shall—(a) be published in the *New Guinea Gazette* and (b) take effect from the date of publication, or from a later date specified therein”. At the relevant dates in 1932-1934 there was no other Ordinance or regulation of general application providing for the publication of regulations, the date on which they were to take effect, or the meaning of “forthwith”.

PART II.—REGULATIONS MADE BY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL.

Description and number and year.	Date on which made by Administrator in Council.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Date on which took effect and came into operation.
<i>Amending Regulations</i> (1938, No. 14)	20.9.1938	30.9.1938	30.9.1938 (<i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 30.9.1938)

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- “chemical closet” means a closet in which, or in connexion with which, there is a fixed or movable receptacle of water-tight material containing a chemical which effectively disintegrates and continuously maintains in a sterile and inodorous condition all excreta and paper deposited therein;
- “closet” means any structure whatsoever used in connexion with the reception of night-soil;
- “domestic bird” means any fowl, duck, goose, turkey, or guinea fowl;
- “night-soil” includes all human excrementitious or faecal matter, human urine, and matters mixed with both or either of them;
- “pan” means any closet pan or other movable receptacle used for the reception of night-soil;
- “public place” means any road or other place which the public are entitled to use, and includes every place to which the public ordinarily has access whether by payment or not;
- “refuse” means dung, offal, garbage, rubbish, dead animals, or any matter which is unwholesome or from which any offensive odour arises;
- “sanitary convenience” means water closet, earth closet, privy, and other receptacles for the disposal of night-soil, and includes a urinal;
- “septic tank” means a system for the bacterial, biological, chemical, or physical treatment of sewage, and includes all tanks, beds, sewers, drains, pipes, fittings, appliances, and land used in connexion therewith;
- “the Local Medical Authority” means the Local Medical Authority of the District in which a town or area to which these Regulations apply is situate.

Application.

4. These Regulations shall apply to all towns in the Territory and such other areas within any District as the Administrator may, by notice⁽²⁾ in the *New Guinea Gazette*, direct.

Part II.—GENERAL SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Conveyance of refuse.

5. A person shall not convey any refuse, or cause any refuse to be conveyed, through, in, or upon any public place except in a vehicle or receptacle properly covered to the satisfaction of the Local Medical Authority, or, if the refuse is moist or contains any liquid, except in a covered water-tight vehicle or receptacle so constructed as to prevent the escape of its contents.

(2) A Table containing particulars of notices made pursuant to Regulation 4, applying the Regulations to areas in the Districts of New Britain and Morobe, is printed on p. 2297, and the notices are printed immediately after the Table.

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6. A person shall not place, carry, or have in or upon any vehicle or receptacle which contains refuse, or which contained refuse and has not since been thoroughly purified, any food for human consumption or any receptacle used for the reception or carriage of any such food.

Carriage of food in vehicle or receptacle containing refuse.

7.—(1.) No person shall, without the consent in writing of the Local Medical Authority, keep or cause or permit to be kept any animal other than a cat or dog on his premises within a distance of fifty feet from any dwelling, hospital, or school building.

Keeping of animals and domestic birds.

(2.) No person shall keep any pig.

(3.) No person shall keep on any premises any horses, cattle, or goats, without the consent in writing of the Local Medical Authority.

(4.) The Local Medical Authority shall not give permission to keep any horses, cattle, or goats unless a stable, cow yard, cattle shed, or goat shed, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the next succeeding sub-regulation is provided to his satisfaction.

(5.) No person shall use any stable, cow yard, cattle shed, or goat shed unless it is paved or flagged with stone pitchers or flagging or is completely floored or covered with asphalt or other material impervious to wet and is so drained that no liquid or drainage shall stagnate or lodge therein:

Provided that the Director may, by notice⁽³⁾ in the *New Guinea Gazette*, exempt any racecourse from the provisions of this sub-regulation on such conditions as he thinks fit.

(6.) No person shall, within the boundaries of the town of Rabaul or any other town specified by the Director by notice⁽⁴⁾ in the *New Guinea Gazette*, keep or permit to be kept on premises occupied by him any domestic birds except in securely fenced yards or runs having an area of not less than 200 square feet and so fenced as to prevent the escape of the domestic birds:

Provided that where any person keeps more than ten domestic birds at any one time he shall provide additional space of 100 square feet for every five domestic birds in excess of ten.

(7.) The occupier of any premises where domestic birds are kept shall, when directed by the Local Medical Authority, pave the ground underneath the roosts or perches with concrete or mineral asphalt.

(8.) Where any animal or domestic bird develops any contagious or infectious disease injurious to human beings, the person who keeps the animal or domestic bird shall, when directed by the Local Medical Authority, forthwith cause the animal or domestic bird to be destroyed.

(9.) The occupier of any premises on which any animal or domestic bird is kept or housed shall cause the place of keeping or housing to

(3) No notice has been published in *N.G. Gaz.*

(4) No notice has been published in *N.G. Gaz.*

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be thoroughly cleansed as often as is necessary for the purpose of keeping the place in a clean and sanitary state.

(10.) The Director may, by notice⁽⁵⁾ in the *New Guinea Gazette*, exempt from all or any of the provisions of this regulation any town or area to which these Regulations apply, or any portion of such town or area.

Cleansing of
stables, &c.

8.—(1.) The occupier of any premises which contain a stable, horse yard, cow yard, or cattle shed shall provide an approved box or bin for the reception of all refuse in the stable, yard, or shed, and shall, if the stable, yard, or shed is used as such, cause the stable, yard, or shed to be cleansed daily.

(2.) The occupier of the premises shall cause all refuse to be disposed of in accordance with these Regulations and in such a manner as to prevent the breeding of flies, and, if not removed immediately, to be placed in the box or bin provided in pursuance of the last preceding sub-regulation.

(3.) The occupier of the premises—

(a) shall cause the box or bin provided in pursuance of sub-regulation (1.) of this regulation—

(i) to be kept covered; and

(ii) if used, to be emptied and cleansed twice at least in each week, or at more frequent intervals if the Local Medical Authority so requires; and

(b) shall not at any time allow flies to breed in the box or bin or allow the box or bin to become insanitary.

Keeping
offensive
matter on
premises.

9. The occupier of any premises shall not keep, or permit or suffer to be kept or to remain, on the premises—

(a) any matter whatsoever which is unwholesome or from which an offensive smell emanates; or

(b) any matter or thing in such a condition as to be dangerous, injurious, or prejudicial to health.

Storing of
manure.

10. The occupier of any premises may store garden manure thereon in pursuance of and subject to the conditions of a permit issued by the Local Medical Authority.

Premises to be
kept clean.

11.—(1.) The occupier or, where there is no occupier, the owner of any premises shall keep the premises in a cleanly condition and free from any accumulation of decomposing organic fluid or solid matter or stagnant water.

(5) Pursuant to Regulation 7, the Director, by notice dated 24.1.1938 and published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 15.2.1938, exempted from the provisions of sub-regulations (3), (4) and (5) of Regulation 7, the area at Wau to which the *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations* were, pursuant to Regulation 4, declared to apply by notice dated 2.10.1937, published in *N.G. Gaz.* of 15.10.1937, and printed on p. 2298.

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(2.) The occupier or, where there is no occupier, the owner of any premises shall, when required in writing by the Local Medical Authority or an inspector, carry out to the satisfaction of the Local Medical Authority or the inspector, within the time specified in the requisition, such cleansing operations as are specified in the requisition.

(3.) Where the occupier or owner, as the case may be, has not at the expiration of the time specified in the requisition, caused the cleansing operations to be carried out, the Local Medical Authority may carry out the operations and recover the cost thereof from the occupier or owner, as the case may be, in a District Court.

12. The occupier or, if there is no occupier, the owner of any premises upon which conditions favorable to the breeding and existence of rats, mice, flies, mosquitoes, or other vermin exist, shall, within such time as is specified in an order in writing issued by the Local Medical Authority and served upon him, remove such conditions as required by the order.

Rats and vermin.

13. Where, in the opinion of the Local Medical Authority, any dwelling is so overcrowded as to be dangerous to the health of the inmates, the occupier of the dwelling shall within such time as is specified in an order in writing issued by the Local Medical Authority and served upon him, abate the overcrowding to the extent specified in the order.

Overcrowding of dwelling.

14. Where, in the opinion of the Local Medical Authority, insanitary conditions exist on any premises by reason of any structural defect in the premises, the owner of the premises shall, within such time as is specified in an order in writing issued by the Local Medical Authority and served upon him, repair the defect.

Structural defects.

15.—(1.) Where, in the opinion of the Local Medical Authority, any building used as a dwelling is in such a condition as to be dangerous to the health of the inmates, the Local Medical Authority may, by order in writing served upon the inmates and the owner, require the inmates to leave the building and the owner to cease using the building as a dwelling or allowing it to be used as such.

Premises unfit for human habitation.

(2.) Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with the order within the time specified in the order shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Fifty pounds or imprisonment for three months, and, in addition, Five pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

16.—(1.) A person shall not deposit in or upon any public place any refuse or any offensive, noxious, or dangerous matter or thing.

Deposit of refuse on public places.

(2.) The occupier of any premises shall be deemed to have committed an offence against the last preceding sub-regulation if refuse

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from the premises is deposited in or upon any public place by any native employed by him, unless he has used due diligence to ensure the observance of the provisions of the last preceding sub-regulation.

Liability of employer, &c., of natives.

17. The employer, manager, or other person in charge of native labourers shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be deemed to be the occupier of the premises in which the native labourers are housed.

Provision of fly-proof rooms &c. upon licensed premises.

R. 17A ad. by 1938, No. 14, r. 1.

17A.—(1.) The Local Medical Authority may, by notice in writing, direct that the holder of a publican's licence shall cause any room or place upon his licensed premises to be protected from the ingress of flies and other insects to the satisfaction of the Local Medical Authority.

(2.) Any holder of a publican's licence who fails to comply with the direction referred to in the last preceding sub-regulation within three months from the date of the service of the notice shall be guilty of an offence.

(3.) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 4 of these Regulations, this regulation shall apply throughout the Territory.

Part III.—SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Power to direct building of closet.

18.—(1.) The Local Medical Authority may, by notice in writing, direct the owner of any premises to build a closet in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations on the premises within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of the service of the notice.

(2.) Any owner who fails to comply with the direction referred to in the last preceding sub-regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Power to direct installation of septic tank upon licensed premises.
R. 18A ad. by 1938, No. 14, r. 2.

18A.—(1.) The Director may, by notice in writing, direct that the holder of a publican's licence shall instal upon his licensed premises a septic tank system approved by the Local Medical Authority.

(2.) Any holder of a publican's licence who fails to comply with the direction referred to in the last preceding sub-regulation within six months from the date of the service of the notice shall be guilty of an offence.

(3.) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 4 of these Regulations, this regulation shall apply throughout the Territory.

Closets.

19.—(1.) A person shall not construct a new closet or alter the construction of an existing closet on any premises unless the Local Medical Authority has previously approved in writing of the proposed position, construction, dimensions, and materials of the new closet or of the nature of the proposed alterations to the existing closet.

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(2.) At least two of the walls of every closet shall be external walls, in one of which there shall be provided—

(a) a window—

- (i) giving direct access to the outer air; and
- (ii) measuring not less than two feet by one foot, exclusive of the frame; or

(b) a louvred opening rendered fly-proof and being of the same dimensions as the window referred to in the last preceding paragraph.

(3.) In addition to the window or louvred opening, adequate means of cross-ventilation shall be provided.

(4.) Cross-ventilation may be provided by means of—

(a) a fly-proof opening containing an area of not less than thirty-six square inches and placed so as to provide the necessary air current; or

(b) some other device which will afford free access to the external air through a space in the wall of not less than fifty-four square inches.

(5.) All such openings shall be covered with wire fly-proof gauze of such dimensions as not to affect the free air space required.

(6.) The floor of every closet shall—

(a) be of concrete not less than four inches in thickness or of other material of such a type and thickness as may be approved by the Local Medical Authority;

(b) be in every part of the surface not less than six inches above the ground adjoining the building; and

(c) have a fall or inclination towards the door of at least a quarter of an inch to the foot.

(7.) The roof of every closet shall—

(a) be of weather proof material;

(b) be separate from the roof of the main building of which it forms a part; and

(c) afford no communication or opening into the main building of which it forms a part.

(8.) Every closet shall—

(a) be at least three feet six inches wide and four feet six inches long, internal measurement;

(b) have walls at least seven feet high measured internally from the upper surface of the floor to the springing of the roof; and

(c) have a door capable of being fastened on the inside.

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(9.) In a building intended for a range of adjoining closets—

(a) the partitions between the closets may—

- (i) be of wood;
- (ii) commence not more than twelve inches from the floor; and
- (iii) terminate at a height of not less than five feet nine inches; and

(b) the door of each closet may be similarly constructed.

(10.) Closets shall not be constructed in a range for the common use of both sexes, but ranges of closets for the separate use of either sex may adjoin:

Provided that the ranges are completely separated by a dividing wall constructed as hereinafter provided.

(11.) Where two or more closets, or ranges of closets, provided for the use of different sexes or of occupiers of different buildings, adjoin, there shall be between every two adjoining closets, or ranges of closets, a sufficient dividing wall at least four inches in thickness, extending from the floor to the roof and completely separating one closet or one range of closets from the adjoining closet or range of closets.

(12.) Every closet other than a water closet shall be provided with a movable box seat—

- (a) measuring internally sixteen inches square by fifteen inches high;
- (b) provided with a suitable opening which shall be furnished with a hinged lid; and
- (c) adequately ventilated by—
 - (i) small openings placed on two sides near the top and covered with perforated zinc or other suitable fly-proof material; or
 - (ii) a four-inch ventilating shaft carried up through the roof from one of the back angles.

Cesspits.

20.—(1.) Every cesspit shall be constructed so that it is deep, dark, and fly-proof.

(2.) A cesspit shall not be constructed on any premises without the authority in writing of the Local Medical Authority.

(3.) The Local Medical Authority may, by notice in writing, direct the owner or occupier of any premises to fill up any cesspit within the time specified in the notice.

(4.) A cesspit shall not be used when the night-soil in it reaches to within two feet of the natural surface of the adjoining ground.

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(5.) When the night-soil in a cesspit reaches to within two feet of the natural surface of the adjoining ground and the cesspit is not emptied, or when the Local Medical Authority so directs, the contents of the cesspit shall be covered with not less than one hundredweight of lime and the lime shall be covered with clean earth to a height of one foot above the natural surface of the adjoining ground.

21.—(1.) Every closet shall be provided with a suitable receptacle for, and an adequate supply of, deodorising or muscifuge material, such as blue oil, kerosene, phenol, or other suitable substance. Provision of deodorising material.

(2.) The occupier of any premises shall cause a sufficiency of such deodorising or muscifuge material to be added to the contents of the pan in every closet on the premises each day.

(3.) The occupier may, in lieu of a liquid deodoriser, use dry earth, oiled sawdust, ashes, or other dry deodorising substance, but the quantities of any deodorising substance used shall be sufficient to keep the contents of the pan free from flies and offensive odours.

22. The owner of any premises shall provide sanitary conveniences on the premises in accordance with the following scale:— Number of closets to be provided.

(a) For every dwelling house or tenement, and for each flat in a tenement.—At least one closet.

(b) For every building used for a factory, warehouse, shop, office, or other business, and for every school.—Separate closets for each sex at the rate of one closet for every twenty persons or any number of persons less than twenty of either sex who are ordinarily present in or about the building.

(c) For every hotel, boarding school, boarding house, lodging house, or other place where numbers of persons may ordinarily lodge or reside.—Separate closets for each sex at the rate of one closet for every twelve persons or any number of persons less than twelve of either sex who are ordinarily lodging or residing in the building.

(d) For every public hall or place of entertainment, amusement, or recreation.—At least one closet for each sex and such additional closets as the Local Medical Authority may direct.

(e) For every church, chapel, or club.—Such number of closets as the Local Medical Authority may direct.

23. In addition to the closets required to be provided by the last preceding regulation, the owner of any premises shall, where natives are employed on the premises, provide separate closets for the natives of each sex at the rate of one closet for every twenty persons or any Closets for natives.

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number of persons less than twenty of either sex who are ordinarily present in or about the premises:

Provided that where not more than twenty natives are employed one closet only need be provided for the use of both sexes.

Urinals.

24. The owner of any premises shall, in addition to the closets required to be provided by the last two preceding regulations, provide such number of urinals on the premises as the Local Medical Authority may from time to time direct by notice in writing.

Illumination of closets, &c.

25. The occupier of any hotel, club, public hall, or place of entertainment, amusement, or recreation shall cause to be adequately illuminated at all times of the night during which the premises are open to the public, all closets and urinals available for public use upon the premises.

Notices on closets.

26.—(1.) Where, at any hotel, club, public hall, or place of entertainment, amusement, or recreation, separate closets are provided for each sex in accordance with these Regulations, a legible notice shall be erected upon each closet indicating the sex for which it is provided.

(2.) No person shall, without lawful excuse, enter into any closet upon which a notice has been erected in accordance with the last preceding sub-regulation indicating that the closet is provided for the sex other than the sex of that person.

Nuisance to be notified.

27. If any pan on any premises leaks or overflows, or if its contents are liable to escape, or if any nuisance results from it, or if the pan is not regularly emptied in accordance with these Regulations, the occupier of the premises shall give notice thereof to the Local Medical Authority within twenty-four hours.

Notice to abate nuisance.

28. The Local Medical Authority on discovering the existence of any nuisance in connection with a sanitary convenience on any premises shall give notice, in writing, to the occupier or, where there is no occupier, to the owner of the premises, to remove or abate the nuisance forthwith and to purify the locality of the nuisance by cleaning, disinfection, or other means, and the occupier or owner, as the case may be, shall forthwith comply with the notice.

Installation of septic tanks and chemical closets.

29.—(1.) The owner or occupier of any premises shall, before commencing the installation of a septic tank or chemical closet on the premises, make application in writing to the Local Medical Authority for permission to make the installation.

(2.) The application shall be accompanied—

(a) in the case of a septic tank, by—

(i) complete plans and specifications of the proposed work and connections thereto;

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- (ii) a block plan, to scale, of the premises and of the adjoining premises, public ways, or public places on which the proposed position of the septic tank and all connections thereto are clearly shown;
 - (iii) a statement of the manner in which it is proposed to dispose of the effluent waters; and
 - (iv) a statement of the number of persons residing or likely to reside on the premises; or
- (b) in the case of a chemical closet, by—
- (i) an illustration or sketch of the proposed type;
 - (ii) a block plan, to scale, of the premises showing the proposed position of the closet;
 - (iii) a statement of the method by which it is proposed to dispose of the contents; and
 - (iv) a statement of the number of persons residing or likely to reside on the premises.

(3.) The Local Medical Authority may require the owner or occupier to furnish such other particulars in relation to the installation as the Local Medical Authority requires.

(4.) Upon consideration of the application and such other particulars as may have been furnished, the Local Medical Authority may grant or refuse permission to make the installation.

(5.) The owner or occupier, or any other person, shall not, without the written permission of the Local Medical Authority install any septic tank or chemical closet or alter the construction of an existing septic tank or chemical closet.

30. Where, in the opinion of the Local Medical Authority, it is necessary in the interests of health or decency that any sanitary convenience should be repaired, reconstructed, or removed, the occupier or, if there is no occupier, the owner of the premises on which the sanitary convenience is situated shall, on receipt of a notice in writing from the Local Medical Authority requiring him so to do, forthwith cease using the sanitary convenience and, within such time as is specified in the notice, carry out such alterations or repairs as the Local Medical Authority specifies or remove the sanitary convenience.

Alterations to
sanitary
conveniences,
&c.

31. A building or other work requiring the assembly of a number of employees shall not be commenced until a sanitary convenience approved by the Local Medical Authority has been provided.

Temporary
sanitary
accommodation.

31A. No person shall void urine or excreta on the surface of the ground or in any place other than a sanitary convenience.

Urine &c. not to
be voided except
in sanitary
convenience.
Ad. by 1936,
No. 29, r. 1.

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Part IV.—REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF NIGHT-SOIL AND REFUSE.

Deposit of
night-soil.

32. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, no person shall deposit night-soil on the surface of the ground or in any place other than a sanitary convenience.

Night-soil
depot.

33. The Director may, for every town or area to which these Regulations apply, establish a night-soil depot.

Night-soil to be
removed to
depot.

34. All night-soil on removal from any sanitary convenience shall (except as otherwise provided in these Regulations) be deposited at a night-soil depot and shall be there disposed of as prescribed:

Provided that the Local Medical Authority may authorise the deposit of night-soil in the sea.

Duty to
remove and
dispose of
night-soil.

35. The Director shall provide for the removal and disposal of night-soil.

Provision of
pans.

36. The Director shall provide every pan closet with a closet pan.

Prohibition of
removal of
night-soil in
pan, &c.

37. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the night-soil in any pan, cesspit, or other sanitary convenience shall not be removed by any person other than a person authorised by the Local Medical Authority.

Removal of
pans.

38.—(1.) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, a pan shall not be removed by any person other than a person authorised by the Local Medical Authority.

(2.) A pan shall be removed as often as may be considered necessary by the Local Medical Authority.

(3.) Whenever a pan is removed, an empty and clean pan shall be substituted for it.

(4.) The person removing the pan from any closet shall cover the pan with an adequate lid and shall convey it with its contents so covered, in an effectively closed vehicle provided by the Local Medical Authority, to a night-soil depot, between such hours of the day as the Local Medical Authority shall fix.

Prohibition of
depositing
refuse in pan.

39. No person shall deposit any refuse in a pan.

Disposal of
night-soil.

40. All night-soil conveyed to any night-soil depot shall be disposed of as directed in the next succeeding regulation, and all water used in washing pans shall be similarly dealt with.

Conditions to be
observed at
night-soil
depots.

41. Where any night-soil depot is used for the burial of night-soil, the Local Medical Authority and the persons employed at such depot shall comply with the following conditions:—

(a) An inspection of the depot shall be made at least once a

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month by the Local Medical Authority, and once in every quarter a written report on the state of the depot shall be forwarded by him to the Director.

- (b) No trench having a floor of rock or of impervious or impermeable earth shall be used for the disposal of night-soil.
- (c) The night-soil trenched into the soil shall be in a layer not more than six inches deep or two feet in width and shall forthwith be evenly covered with earth to a depth of not less than twelve inches.
- (d) No trench shall be more than two feet or less than one foot in depth, or more than two feet in width, and wherever possible trenches shall be eighteen inches in depth and twelve inches in width.
- (e) A strip of undisturbed earth not less than twelve inches in width shall be left between each two trenches.
- (f) The ground into which night-soil has been trenched shall not within two years be used a second time for a similar purpose, unless the written approval of the Director has been previously obtained.
- (g) Grass or other forms of vegetable life shall be allowed to grow with moderate freedom upon ground into which night-soil has been trenched.
- (h) A border strip of land at least twenty feet wide around the outside of the disposal area shall be reserved from all disposal and shall not otherwise be utilised without the consent of the Director:

Provided that the border strip may be utilised for the planting of a tree border, ornamental hedge, or other approved fence.

- (i) A sufficient supply of water shall be made available for the cleansing of pans, and all washing water from the pans shall be properly disposed of either in trenches in the manner specified for the disposal of night-soil or by sub-soil irrigation.
- (j) Where water is laid on to the disposal ground from any service used for drinking or domestic purposes, the pipe serving the disposal ground shall be disconnected on the boundary by discharging into a tank of suitable capacity and elevation.
- (k) Every pan, after the disposal of its contents and before it again leaves the depot or disposal ground, shall be forthwith cleansed by one of the following methods:—

(i) After washing and scrubbing with hot water,

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the pan shall be submerged in boiling water for not less than five minutes.

- (ii) After washing and scrubbing with hot water and after rinsing in clean water, the pan shall be submerged in a solution containing one per centum of some approved disinfectant, such as cyllin or izol, for not less than five minutes.
 - (iii) After washing and scrubbing with hot water and after rinsing in clean water, the pan shall be subjected to steam under pressure in an apparatus approved of by the Local Medical Authority.
- (l) The internal surface of every pan, before it is first used, shall be properly covered with boiled tar or other approved material, and such covering shall thereafter be regularly renewed whenever necessary so as properly to protect the whole internal surface of the pan and to afford a smooth nonadherent surface.

Access to closet, &c.

42. For the purpose of removing night-soil, any person authorised by the Local Medical Authority may enter upon any premises and visit any closet or other sanitary convenience at any time during the hours appointed by the Local Medical Authority and do such work as may be necessary.

Refuse depot.

43. The Director may, for every town or area to which these Regulations apply, establish a refuse depot.

Duty to remove and dispose of refuse.

44. The Director shall provide for the removal and disposal of refuse.

Provision of refuse bins.

45.—(1.) The owner or occupier of any premises shall, within seven days of service of notice in writing by the Local Medical Authority requiring him so to do, provide a sufficient or a specified number of water-tight bins for the reception of the refuse arising from or existing upon the premises.

(2.) The refuse bins shall be constructed of impervious or non-absorbent material and fitted with two handles for carrying and lifting and with a close-fitting fly-proof cover or lid, and shall not have a holding capacity of more than three and one half cubic feet.

(3.) Where the Director supplies refuse bins to any person, that person shall accept, pay for, and use the refuse bins.

Cleaning of refuse bins.

46. The occupier of any premises shall cause all refuse bins in use on the premises and the covers thereof to be kept as clean as practicable, and shall cause all such refuse bins to be maintained in good order and condition and to be kept continuously covered except when

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being filled or emptied, and shall not at any time allow such refuse bins to become a nuisance.

47.—(1.) The occupier of any premises shall cause all refuse which can be readily destroyed by fire to be so destroyed daily.

Refuse to be destroyed by fire or deposited in refuse bins.

(2.) All refuse not destroyed by fire shall be deposited daily in refuse bins.

(3.) No person shall deposit or cause or suffer to be deposited in any refuse bin hot ashes, stones, earth, or liquid matter without the permission in writing of the Local Medical Authority.

(4.) Where refuse is of a size or kind which cannot conveniently be disposed of as provided in sub-regulations (1.) or (2.) of this regulation, the occupier may, with the permission in writing of the Local Medical Authority, convey the refuse to a refuse depot, or the Local Medical Authority may, at the expense of the occupier, cause the refuse to be conveyed to the refuse depot.

48.—(1.) The occupier of any premises shall cause all refuse bins on the premises to be placed in positions convenient for the collection of the refuse in the refuse bins as often and at such times as the collection is usually made by the Local Medical Authority.

Placing of refuse bins for collection of refuse.

(2.) Except as otherwise provided in the next succeeding sub-regulation, refuse bins shall be placed within the boundaries of the premises and not more than twenty feet from an entrance opening on to a road from which the refuse collection is effected, or in such other position as may be approved of by the Local Medical Authority.

(3.) No person shall place, or cause or suffer to be placed, or suffer to remain, any refuse bin upon any public road, thoroughfare, or place without permission from the Local Medical Authority.

49. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, no person other than a person authorised by the Local Medical Authority shall remove the contents of a refuse bin from any premises or interfere with or remove any refuse bin or the contents thereof which is for the time being upon any public road, thoroughfare, or place.

Emptying of refuse bins.

50. For the purpose of emptying refuse bins or of removing refuse, any person authorised by the Local Medical Authority may enter upon any premises at any time during the hours appointed by the Local Medical Authority and do such work as may be necessary.

Access to refuse bins, &c.

51. No person shall enter upon or within the precincts of any night-soil depot or refuse depot established by the Director or interfere with any plant, implement, or matter whatsoever thereon or thereat, without lawful excuse.

Prohibition of entering night-soil depot or refuse depot.

52.—(1.) No animal or domestic bird shall be allowed to stray upon, or within the boundaries of, any night-soil depot or refuse depot established by the Director.

Animals and domestic birds straying upon night-soil depot or refuse depot.

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(2.) Any animal or domestic bird straying upon, or within the boundaries of, any night-soil depot or refuse depot established by the Director may be seized and sold, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of:

Provided that if the owner of the animal or domestic bird is known, he shall be notified of the intended disposal thereof and may take possession of the animal or domestic bird.

53. Any person depositing night-soil or refuse at a night-soil depot or refuse depot shall deposit the night-soil or refuse in such place and in such manner as the Local Medical Authority or any person in charge of the depot directs.

54.—(1.) The owner or occupier of premises shall, for services involved in the collection and disposal of night-soil or refuse (where such services are rendered within any month), pay to the Treasurer of the Territory sanitary charges at the following rates:—

- (a) Night-soil.—5s. per pan per month or for periods of less than one month.—1s. 3d. per pan per week or part of a week.
- (b) Refuse deposited in refuse bins.—2s. 6d. per refuse bin per month or for periods of less than one month.—7½d. per refuse bin per week or part of a week.
- (c) Refuse not deposited in refuse bins.—An amount which shall be assessed in each case by the Local Medical Authority.

(2.) Sanitary charges in respect of the immediately preceding six months shall be due upon the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, and shall be paid within twenty-one days from the day upon which they are due:

Provided that where an occupier leaves the premises on or before either date mentioned in this sub-regulation, the sanitary charges shall be deemed to be due and payable by the occupier on the day on which he so leaves:

Provided further that in respect of refuse not deposited in bins the sanitary charges shall be due and payable by the owner or occupier when he has been served with a notice of the assessed amount.

(3.) Where the owner of any premises has paid any sanitary charges under this regulation, he may, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, recover them or the proper proportion of them from the person who occupied the premises during the period in respect of which they were paid.

(4.) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to premises owned by natives.

Control of
depots.

Sanitary
charges.
Sub-reg. (1)
am. by Regs.
gazetted on
15.5.1934,
r. 1.

Proviso ad. by
Regs. gazetted
on 15.5.1934,
r. 1.

Proviso ad. by
Regs. gazetted
on 15.5.1934,
r. 1.

Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations.

Part V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

55. The prescribed times for the purpose of section 8 of the *Public Health Ordinances 1932*⁽⁶⁾ shall be between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon on any day except Sunday.

Hours of entry.

56. An inspector may enter any premises at any time when night-soil or refuse is being removed therefrom for the purpose of supervising or directing the removal.

Power of inspector to enter for certain purposes.

57. Nothing done or omitted to be done under these Regulations in good faith by the Director, a Local Medical Authority, an inspector, or any officer or person acting under the direction of a Local Medical Authority or an inspector shall subject him to any action, penalty, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever.

Officers not to be liable.

58. The Administration shall not be liable for any offence against these Regulations, or for the payment of any prescribed charge in respect of any premises owned by it.

Application of regulations to Administration.

59. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall, where no other penalty is provided, be liable in respect of any offence to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds, and, in addition, to a daily penalty not exceeding Five pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

Penalties.
Am. by Regs. gazetted on 15.11.1932, r. 1.

(6) Now the *Public Health Ordinance 1932-1938*.

HEALTH—