

(Reprint No. 2)

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**OPTOMETRISTS ACT, 1920**

*This Act is reprinted pursuant to the Acts Republication Act, 1967, and incorporates all amendments in force as at 3 August 1992.*

*It should be noted that the Act was not revised (for obsolete references, etc.) by the Commissioner of Statute Revision prior to the publication of this reprint.*

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# OPTOMETRISTS ACT, 1920

being

Opticians Act, 1920, No. 1443 of 1920 [Assented to 1 December 1920]<sup>1</sup>

as amended by

Opticians Act Amendment Act, 1922, No. 1545 of 1922 [Assented to 21 December 1922]  
Opticians Act Amendment Act, 1923, No. 1591 of 1923 [Assented to 6 December 1923]  
Opticians Act Amendment Act, 1924, No. 1642 of 1924 [Assented to 24 December 1924]  
Statute Law Revision Act, 1935, No. 2246 of 1935 [Assented to 19 December 1935]  
Opticians Act Amendment Act, 1949, No. 39 of 1949 [Assented to 24 November 1949]  
Opticians Act Amendment Act, 1963, No. 43 of 1963 [Assented to 28 November 1963]  
Opticians Act Amendment Act, 1969, No. 104 of 1969 [Assented to 18 December 1969]  
Age of Majority (Reduction) Act, 1971, No. 15 of 1971 [Assented to 8 April 1971]<sup>2</sup>  
Statute Law Revision (No. 2), 1974, No. 84 of 1974 [Assented to 21 November 1974]  
Statutes Amendment (Finance and Audit) Act, 1987, No. 13 of 1987 [Assented to 9 April 1987]<sup>3</sup>  
Opticians Act Amendment Act, 1988, No. 48 of 1988 [Assented to 5 May 1988]<sup>4</sup>

**An Act to provide for the registration of optometrists and optical dispensers; to regulate the practice of optometry; and for other purposes.**

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Parliament thereof, as follows:

## PART I PRELIMINARY

### Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Optometrists Act, 1920*.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Interpretation

3. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context or subject matter—

“the board” means the Optometrists Board established under this Act:

\* \* \* \* \*

“the Committee” means the Optical Dispensers Registration Committee established under this Act:

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<sup>1</sup> Came into operation (except s. 36) 23 June 1921: *Gaz.* 23 June 1921, p. 1315; s. 36 came into operation 23 December 1921: s. 36(2).

<sup>2</sup> Came into operation 15 April 1971: *Gaz.* 15 April 1971, p. 1598.

<sup>3</sup> Came into operation 1 October 1987: *Gaz.* 17 September 1987, p. 886.

<sup>4</sup> Came into operation 3 August 1992: *Gaz.* 25 June 1992, p. 1884.

*Note:* 1. Asterisks indicate repeal or deletion of text.

2. For the legislative history of the Act see Appendix.

**Optometrists Act, 1920**

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“co-operating State” means the United Kingdom, or any State or Territory of the Commonwealth, or any country or state outside the Commonwealth with which reciprocal arrangements have been made by the board for the recognition of the status of persons engaged in the practice of optometry:

“corporate practitioner of optometry” means a company that practices optometry solely through the instrumentality of an optometrist or, in the case of dispensing prescriptions for optical appliances, solely through the instrumentality of an optometrist or optical dispenser:

“medical practitioner” means a person who is registered under the *Medical Practitioners Act, 1983*:

\* \* \* \* \*

“ophthalmologist” means a person who is, by virtue of registration on the specialist register under the *Medical Practitioners Act, 1983*, entitled to practise as a specialist in ophthalmology:

“optical appliance” means an appliance designed to correct a refractive abnormality of the eye or to correct *presbyopia*:

“optical dispenser” means a person who is registered on the register of optical dispensers under this Act and who holds a current certificate to dispense prescriptions for optical appliances:

“optometrist” means a person who is registered on the register of optometrists under this Act and who holds a current certificate to practise as an optometrist:

“optometry” or “the practice of optometry” means—

- (a) the measurement of powers of vision;
- (b) the prescription of optical appliances;
- (c) the dispensing of prescriptions for optical appliances;
- (d) the use of drugs for the purpose of detecting abnormalities of the eye or in connection with the fitting of optical appliances;
- (e) any related service of a prescribed kind:

\* \* \* \* \*

“registered person” means a person who is registered on a register under this Act:

“registrar” means the person who for the time being holds the office of registrar by appointment under this Act; the term includes an acting registrar.

## PART II

## ADMINISTRATION

## DIVISION I—THE OPTOMETRISTS BOARD

**Optometrists Board**

4. (1) The Optometrists Board is established.

(2) The board is a body corporate.

(3) The board has full juristic capacity to exercise any powers that are by their nature capable of being exercised by a body corporate.

(4) Where a document appears to bear the common seal of the board, it will be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the document was duly executed by the board.

**Members of the board**

5. (1) The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor and of these—

(a) two will be optometrists nominated by the Minister;

(b) one will be an ophthalmologist nominated by the Minister;

(c) two will be optometrists nominated in the prescribed manner by optometrists;

(d) one will be a legal practitioner of at least seven years standing nominated by the Minister;

and

(e) one will be a person who is neither a registered person, a medical practitioner nor a legal practitioner nominated by the Minister to represent the interests of persons receiving optometrical services.

(2) Each member will be appointed for a term not exceeding three years on such conditions as the Governor determines.

(3) The Governor may appoint a deputy to a member of the board and the deputy may, in the absence or during a temporary vacancy in the office of that member, act as a member of the board.

(4) The requirement as to qualification for membership of the board made by this section in relation to the appointment of a member extends to the appointment of the member's deputy.

(5) The office of a member of the board becomes vacant if the member—

(a) dies;

(b) completes a term of office and is not reappointed;

(c) attains the age of 65;

(d) resigns by written notice to the Minister;

(e) ceases to satisfy the requirement as to qualification for membership of the board referred to in this section by virtue of which the member was eligible for appointment;

or

(f) is removed from office by the Governor on the ground of—

- (i) a breach of, or non-compliance with, the conditions of the member's appointment;
  - (ii) mental or physical incapacity to carry out official duties satisfactorily;
  - (iii) neglect of duty;
- or
- (iv) misconduct.

(6) A member who is one of the members constituting the board for the purposes of proceedings under section 16 or 16a and whose term of office expires or who attains the age of 65 before those proceedings have been completed may, for the purposes of continuing and completing those proceedings, continue to act as a member of the board.

#### **Presiding member**

6. The members of the board will choose a member to be the presiding member of the board.

#### **Procedures at meetings of the board**

7. (1) A meeting will be chaired by the presiding member or, in his or her absence, by a member chosen by the members present.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) the board may act notwithstanding vacancies in its membership.

(3) Five members constitute a quorum at a meeting of the board.

(4) A decision in which a majority of the members present at a meeting concur is a decision of the board but if the members are equally divided in opinion the decision will be made by the presiding member.

(5) Subject to this Act the board may decide its own procedures.

(6) The board must keep minutes of its proceedings.

#### **Immunity of members, etc.**

8. No liability attaches to a member, the registrar or an employee of the board for an act or omission by that person or by the board, in good faith in the exercise, or purported exercise, of powers or functions or in the discharge, or purported discharge of duties under this Act.

#### **Personal interest of member**

9. A member who has a personal interest or a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter under consideration by the board may with the leave of the board, participate in its consideration of that matter, but may not vote on any question relating to that matter.

## DIVISION 1A—THE OPTICAL DISPENSERS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

**The Optical Dispensers Registration Committee**

10. (1) There will be a committee entitled the "Optical Dispensers Registration Committee".

(2) The Committee will consist of six members of whom—

(a) one (who will be the presiding member of the Committee) will be the member of the board who is a legal practitioner;

(b) one will be the member of the board who is neither a registered person, a medical practitioner nor a legal practitioner;

and

(c) four will be appointed by the Governor.

(3) Of the members appointed by the Governor—

(a) one will be an ophthalmologist nominated by the Minister;

(b) one will be nominated by the Minister to represent the interests of optical dispensers;

(c) one will be nominated by the Minister to represent the interests of optometrists;

and

(d) one will be nominated by the Minister to represent the interests of institutions engaged in the education of optical dispensers.

(4) Each member appointed by the Governor will be appointed for a term not exceeding three years on such conditions as the Governor determines.

(5) The office of a member appointed by the Governor becomes vacant if the member—

(a) dies;

(b) completes a term of office and is not reappointed;

(c) attains the age of 65;

(d) resigns by written notice to the Minister;

(e) is removed from office by the Governor on the ground of—

(i) a breach of, or non-compliance with, the conditions of the member's appointment;

(ii) mental or physical incapacity to carry out official duties satisfactorily;

(iii) neglect of duty;

or

(iv) misconduct.

**Procedures at meetings of the Committee**

11. (1) A meeting will be chaired by the presiding member or, in his or her absence, by a member chosen by the members present.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) the Committee may act notwithstanding vacancies in its membership.

(3) Four members constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Committee.

(4) A decision in which a majority of the members present at a meeting concur is a decision of the Committee but if the members are equally divided in opinion the decision will be made by the presiding member.

(5) Subject to this Act the Committee may decide its own procedures.

(6) The Committee must keep minutes of its proceedings.

#### **Immunity of members, etc**

12. No liability attaches to a member of the Committee for an act or omission by the member or by the Committee, in good faith in the exercise, or purported exercise, of powers or functions or in the discharge, or purported discharge of duties under this Act.

#### **Personal interest of member**

13. A member of the Committee who has a personal interest or a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter under consideration by the Committee may with the leave of the Committee, participate in its consideration of that matter, but may not vote on any question relating to that matter.

### **DIVISION II—POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD**

#### **Board may appoint registrar and examiners**

14. (1) The board may, from time to time—

(a) appoint a registrar (who shall also act as secretary to the board) and such examiners as it thinks necessary for giving effect to this Act; and

(b) out of the funds at its disposal pay to the registrar such salary as it thinks fit, and to such examiners such fees as may be prescribed.

(2) All such persons shall hold office during the pleasure of the board.

#### **Member of board may not act as examiner**

15. No member of the board shall act as examiner under section 20, but may be appointed and act as an examiner at any other examination, and shall be entitled to any fees granted by the board to such examiners.

#### **Powers of board**

16. The board from time to time—

(a) may temporarily suspend any optometrist or optical dispenser from the practice or pursuit of his calling in any case where such suspension appears to the board to be necessary:

(b) may decide upon the removal from a register of the name of any person for disobeying this Act or for other misconduct, and the cancelling of the annual certificate of any person whose name is so removed, and may restore to the appropriate register the name of any person so removed:

(c) may remove from a register the name of any person who, having held a certificate, fails to pay the annual fee, and may restore any name so removed on such terms and conditions as to payment of fees in arrear or otherwise as the board thinks fit:

(d) shall, as necessity arises, hold examinations of persons desiring to qualify for registration under this Act, and fix the places where, and the times when, examinations shall be held:



(e) may issue and cancel certificates;

and generally may do any other act or duty which may be necessary or expedient for effectually carrying out this Act.

#### Board may impose penalties

**16a.** (1) If in the opinion of the board an optometrist or optical dispenser is guilty of unprofessional conduct, the board may impose on him all or any of the following penalties, namely, the board may—

(a) censure him;

(b) order him to pay the board's costs and expenses of inquiring into the matter alleged against him, and of hearing any charge in relation thereto including witness fees, and may also suspend him from practising until such costs and expenses are paid;

(c) require him to give such undertaking as the board thinks fit to abstain in the future from the conduct complained of;

(d) impose a fine not exceeding \$5 000.

(2) The powers of the board under this section are in addition to and do not derogate from its powers under section 16 of this Act.

#### Board to hold full enquiry

**16b.** (1) Before determining any complaint against a person under section 16 or 16a of this Act, the board shall—

(a) give to the person, by post by registered letter, addressed to the last known place of residence or business of the person, at least fourteen days notice in writing of the complaint against him and of the day, time, and place fixed for hearing of the complaint; and

(b) hold full inquiry into the matter of the complaint, and afford the person an opportunity of giving an explanation personally or in writing.

(2) In any such inquiry, the board may examine any person upon oath, affirmation, or declaration, and for that purpose any member thereof may administer an oath, affirmation, or declaration.

(3) A summons issued by the board requiring the attendance of any person or the production of any documents, and signed by the registrar, shall have the same effect as a subpoena *ad testificandum* or *duces tecum*, as the case may be, issued out of the Supreme Court in a civil action; and obedience thereto, or non-observance thereof, or refusal to give evidence, shall be enforced or punished by a judge of the Supreme Court in chambers, in the same manner as in the case of disobedience or non-observance of a subpoena issued out of the Court, or refusal to give evidence before the Court.

#### Attendance of witnesses, etc.

**17.** (1) The board may by summons require the attendance of any person who applies for registration, and of any other person, and may examine or question any such person or any witnesses who attend before the board, upon oath, affirmation, or otherwise, and for any such purposes the presiding member may administer an oath or affirmation.

(2) Every summons issued by the board requiring the attendance of any person or the production of any documents, shall have the same effect as a subpoena issued by the Supreme Court in a civil action; and the obedience thereto or non-observance thereof may

be enforced and punished by a judge of the said court sitting in chambers in the same manner as in the case of the disobedience or non-observance of a subpoena issued by the said court.

**Delegation to the Committee**

17a. Action taken against an optical dispenser pursuant to section 16 or 16a must be taken by the Optical Dispensers Registration Committee on behalf of the board and for that purpose the Committee has the same powers as the board.

**Reciprocity**

18. (1) The board may enter into a reciprocal arrangement with the Board of Optical Registration or other competent authority of the United Kingdom or of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth, or any country or state outside the Commonwealth for the recognition of the status of any person authorized by such board or other authority to practise optometry in such country, state or territory, and the registration of such persons under this Act.

(2) Any such arrangement may contain a condition that any such person applying to be registered under this Act shall furnish additional satisfactory evidence of character and competency.

**Disposal of fees, etc.**

19. All moneys received by the board under this Act may be expended by the board as required to defray the costs and expenses of administering this Act and for promoting facilities for optometrical education, training and research.

## PART III

## REGISTRATION OF OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICAL DISPENSERS

**Qualifications for registration of optometrists**

20. (1) Subject to this Act, a person—

\* \* \* \* \*

- (b) who has successfully completed a prescribed course in optometry, or otherwise satisfied the board of his competency, and has otherwise complied with this Act;
- (c) who is qualified to practise optometry in any co-operating State and has otherwise complied with any conditions authorized by this Act; or
- (d) who proves to the satisfaction of the board that he holds some certificate or other evidence of qualification prescribed by the regulations to be sufficient to entitle him to be registered,

and who satisfies the board that he or she is a fit and proper person to practise optometry is entitled on payment of the prescribed fee, to be registered on the register of optometrists.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
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**Registration of optical dispensers**

21. (1) A person who, in the opinion of the board—

- (a) has prescribed qualifications or has other qualifications that are, in the opinion of the board, of equivalent standards;
- (b) has prescribed experience or has experience that is, in the opinion of the board, of equivalent standard;
- (c) fulfils all other prescribed requirements;

and

- (d) is a fit and proper person to dispense prescriptions for optical appliances, is entitled, on payment of the prescribed fee, to be registered on the register of optical dispensers.

(2) An application for registration under this section will be considered and determined by the Optical Dispensers Registration Committee on behalf of the board and for that purpose the Committee will have the same powers as the board.

(3) An optical dispenser is entitled to dispense prescriptions for all kinds of optical appliances but is not entitled to fit contact lenses.

**Limited registration**

22. (1) Where the board is not satisfied that an applicant for registration under this Act has the necessary qualifications and experience or fulfils the other prescribed requirements for registration or the board is not satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be registered unconditionally, the board may register the applicant in pursuance of this section.

- (2) When granting an application referred to in subsection (1), the board may—
- (a) restrict the places and times at which the applicant may practise;
  - (b) limit the branches of optometry in which the applicant may practise;
  - (c) limit the period during which the registration will have effect;
- or
- (d) impose such other conditions as the board thinks fit.

#### Practising certificate

23. (1) Upon registration the board will issue the registered person with a practising certificate that will remain in force until the following 1 January.

(2) A practising certificate may be renewed annually by payment before 1 January in each year of the prescribed annual practise fee.

(3) A practising certificate that lapses cannot be renewed unless the board is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to practise optometry or to dispense prescriptions for optical appliances.

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#### Unlawful practice of optometry

26. (1) Subject to this Act, a person must not—

(a) practise optometry;

or

(b) hold himself or herself out as qualified or entitled to practise optometry,

unless that person is a medical practitioner, an optometrist or a corporate practitioner of optometry.

Penalty: \$5 000 or imprisonment for six months.

(2) An optometrist must not in the course of practicing optometry use a drug the primary effect of which is to cause cycloplegia.

Penalty: \$5 000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

(3) Subsection (1) does not prevent an optical dispenser from dispensing prescriptions for optical appliances (excluding the fitting of contact lenses) nor from holding himself or herself out as qualified or entitled to dispense such prescriptions.

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person in relation to the provision of a service of a kind that that person is authorized to provide by this or any other Act.

(5) Where an optometrist or optical dispenser dies, the personal representative of the deceased may continue to carry on the practice of the deceased through the instrumentality of an optometrist or optical dispenser for six months from the date of death or such longer period as may be authorized by the board.

(6) A person who practises optometry in contravention of subsection (1) is not entitled to any fee for services rendered in the course of that practice.

**Management of premises from which optometry is practised**

27. (1) A person who carries on a business consisting of, or involving the practice of optometry must ensure—

(a) that every place at which optometry is practised by or on behalf of that person is managed by, and under the personal supervision of, a qualified person;

and

(b) that the manager's name is exhibited in a prominent position at that place.

Penalty: \$5 000.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a place at which a medical practitioner carries on a medical practice.

(3) In subsection (1)—

“a qualified person” means—

(a) where the only branch of optometry that is practised is the dispensing of prescriptions for optical appliances—an optometrist or an optical dispenser;

(b) where other branches of optometry are practised—an optometrist.

**Administration, etc., of drugs**

28. (1) An optometrist must not administer, prescribe or supply any drug except as authorized under the *Controlled Substances Act, 1984*.

Penalty: \$5 000.

(2) An optometrist must not treat a disorder of the eye with a drug or laser or by surgery.

Penalty: \$5 000.

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PART IV

REGISTERS OF OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICAL DISPENSERS

**The registers**

32. (1) The registrar must maintain registers of the names of persons registered under this Act.

(2) The registers must include information that is prescribed by regulation.

**List of holders of practising certificates**

33. The board must, at least once in each year, publish in the *Gazette* the names of persons who hold certificates to practice optometry or to dispense prescriptions for optical appliances during that year.

PART V  
MISCELLANEOUS

**Offences**

35. Any person who—

- (a) procures or attempts to procure registration, or a certificate of registration, or any other certificate under this Act by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false and fraudulent declaration, certificate, or representation, either in writing or otherwise; or
- (b) wilfully makes or causes to be made any falsification in any manner relating to the register; or
- (c) forges, alters, or counterfeits any certificate, or utters or uses any forged, altered, or counterfeited certificate, knowing the same to have been forged, altered, or counterfeited; or
- (d) makes any false statement upon any examination or in any declaration before the board, or utters or attempts to utter or put off as true before the board any false, forged, altered, or counterfeit certificate, diploma, letter-testimonial, or other title, document, or writing; or
- (e) falsely advertises or publishes himself as having obtained registration or a certificate under this Act; or
- (f) falsely personates a optometrist of a like or different name, or buys, sells, or fraudulently obtains a certificate under this Act issued to another,

is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$5 000 or imprisonment for six months.

**Sale of glasses**

36. (1) Subject to subsection (2) a person must not sell glasses designed to alter or assist the wearer's vision unless they have been prescribed by a medical practitioner or an optometrist.

Penalty: \$5 000.

(2) Subsection (1) does not prevent the sale of glasses if—

- (a) the glasses are designed only to alleviate the effects of presbyopia;
  - (b) the glasses comprise two lenses of the same power being a power of plus one diopetre or more but not exceeding plus three dioptries;
  - (c) the glasses are manufactured to the prescribed standard;
- and
- (d) a prescribed warning is attached to the glasses in the prescribed manner at the time of sale.

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**Appeals**

39. (1) There shall be an appeal against any decision, ruling, order, or direction of the board, registrar or Committee. Such appeal shall be to the Supreme Court, and shall be

instituted within one month from the making or giving of the decision, ruling, order, or direction appealed against.

(2) Subject as hereinafter mentioned, all proceedings on or in connection with any such appeal shall be conducted as if the appeal were an appeal against an order of a court of summary jurisdiction.

(3) Any notice or other document which, if the appeal were an appeal against an order of a court of summary jurisdiction, would be required to be served by the appellant on any person, may be served on the registrar, and such service shall be deemed sufficient.

#### **Application of penalties**

40. Any sum or sums of money arising from conviction and recovery of penalties under this Act shall be paid to the board.

#### **Accounts to be kept**

41. (1) The board shall enter or cause to be entered in books to be kept for that purpose, a true account of all sums of money received and paid under this Act.

(2) The board shall, in the month of July in each year, prepare a balance-sheet showing the income and expenditure of the board for the period of twelve months ended on the thirtieth day of the preceding month of June, and shall transmit the same to the Minister.

(3) The Auditor-General must, in respect of each financial year of the board, audit the accounts of the board.

#### **Summary proceedings for offences**

42. All proceedings in respect of offences against this Act shall be disposed of summarily.

#### **Appeal**

43. There shall be an appeal in respect of proceedings in respect of offences against this Act.

#### **Special case**

44. In the event of an appeal in respect of proceedings in respect of offences against this Act, a special case may be stated.

#### **Evidence**

45. (1) The production of a copy of the *Gazette* purporting to contain any notification relating to any appointment, register, registration, erasure, suspension, reinstatement, or any other matter under or for the purposes of this Act shall be received in all courts and in all proceedings whatsoever as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein published.

(2) Every court shall take judicial notice of the signatures of the chairman and of the registrar of the board.

(3) In any proceedings by or on behalf of the board, it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the members, chairman, or registrar.

(4) Any certificate, if it purports to be signed by the chairman and registrar, shall be evidence of the matters stated therein, without proof of the signatures or of the official character of the persons appearing to have signed the same.



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(5) A person whose name appears on a list of optometrists or optical dispensers published by the board in the *Gazette* will be presumed in the absence of proof to the contrary to be an optometrist or optical dispenser during the year to which the list relates and a person whose name does not appear on such a list will be presumed in the absence of proof to the contrary not to be an optometrist or optical dispenser during that year.

#### **Regulations**

46. (1) The Governor may from time to time, on the recommendation of the board, make regulations for all or any of the matters mentioned in the fourth schedule to this Act.

(2) A regulation may impose a penalty for any breach thereof, and may also impose different penalties in case of successive breaches; but no such penalty shall exceed \$500.

## SCHEDULES

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## FOURTH SCHEDULE

## SUBJECT MATTER FOR REGULATIONS

1. Regulating the meetings and proceedings of the board and the conduct of the business thereof.
2. Regulating nominations for membership of the board.
3. Regulating the manner of keeping and controlling the register.
4. Regulating the granting and issue of certificates and the conditions of admission to the register.
5. Prescribing the courses and examinations in optometry that shall be recognized by the board for the purposes of this Act.
6. Prescribing what certificates, diplomas, membership, degrees, licences, letters testimonial, or other titles, status, or documents will be recognized by the board as qualifying persons holding them or any of them to be registered under this Act, whether immediately or after further examination or training, or both.
7. Regulating the admission to the register of persons engaged in practising optometry at the commencement of this Act.
8. Regulating, supervising, and restricting within due limits the practice of persons registered under this Act.
9. Regulating, supervising, and restricting within due limits advertising matter pertaining to optometry.
- 9a. Prescribing a code of ethics to be observed and obeyed by registered persons.
10. Defining the conditions under which names may be removed from the registers by the board.
11. Prescribing and regulating the course of training for persons desiring to practise optometry.
12. Prescribing and regulating the method, subjects, and scope of examinations and the remuneration of examiners.
13. Prescribing a scale of fees to be charged and paid in respect of any application, examination, registration, certificate, inspection, restoration, or any other proceeding, act, or thing provided or required under this Act, in cases not provided for by this Act.
14. Prescribing forms to be used for any of the purposes of this Act.
- 14a. Authorizing the practice of optometry by persons who are not registered under this Act.
15. Generally providing for anything which by this Act is expressed to be prescribed, or which the Governor considers necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

## APPENDIX

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Legislative history prior to 3 February 1976 appears in marginal notes and footnotes included in the consolidation of this Act contained in Volume 7 of The Public General Acts of South Australia 1837-1975 at page 723.

Long title:	substituted by 48, 1988, s. 3
Section 1:	substituted by 48, 1988, s. 4
Section 2:	repealed by 48, 1988, s. 5
Section 3:	definition of "Board" repealed and definition of "the board" inserted in its place by 48, 1988, s. 6(a) definition of "certified optician" repealed by 48, 1988, s. 6(b) definition of "the Committee" inserted by 48, 1988, s. 6(b) definition of "corporate practitioner of optometry" inserted by 48, 1988, s. 6(c) definition of "medical practitioner" inserted by 48, 1988 s. 6(c) definition of "Minister" repealed by 48, 1988, s. 6(c) definition of "ophthalmologist" inserted by 48, 1988, s. 6(c) definition of "optical appliance" inserted by 48, 1988, s. 6(c) definition of "optical dispenser" inserted by 48, 1988, s. 6(c) definition of "optometrist" inserted by 48, 1988, s. 6(c) definition of "optometry" substituted by 48, 1988, s. 6(c) definition of "register" repealed by 48, 1988, s. 6(c) definition of "registered person" inserted by 48, 1988, s. 6(c)
Part II heading:	substituted by 48, 1988, s. 7  Division I of Part II comprising of ss. 4 - 13 and heading repealed and ss. 4 - 9 and heading inserted in its place by 48, 1988, s. 8  Division 1A of Part II comprising ss. 10 - 13 and heading inserted by 48, 1988, s. 8
Section 16:	amended by 48, 1988, s. 9
Section 16a(1):	amended by 48, 1988, s. 10
Section 17(1):	amended by 48, 1988, s. 11
Section 17a:	inserted by 48, 1988, s. 12
Part III heading:	substituted by 48, 1988, s. 13
Section 20(1):	amended by 48, 1988, s. 14
Section 20(1)(a):	repealed by 48, 1988, s. 14(b)
Section 21:	inserted by 48, 1988, s. 15
Sections 22 and 23:	substituted by 48, 1988, s. 15
Sections 24 and 25:	repealed by 48, 1988, s. 15
Sections 26 - 28:	substituted by 48, 1992, s. 16
Sections 29 - 31:	repealed by 48, 1988, s. 16
	Part IV comprising ss. 32 - 34 and heading repealed and ss. 32, 33 and heading inserted in its place by 48, 1988, s. 17
Section 35:	amended by 48, 1988, s. 18
Section 36:	substituted by 48, 1988, s. 19
Section 37:	repealed by 48, 1988, s. 20
Section 39(1):	amended by 48, 1988, s. 21
Section 41(3):	substituted by 13, 1987, s. 7
Section 45(5):	substituted by 48, 1988, s. 22
Section 46(2):	amended by 48, 1988, s. 23
First schedule:	repealed by 48, 1988, s. 24
Second schedule:	repealed by 48, 1988, s. 25
Fourth schedule	
Clause 9a:	amended by 48, 1988, s. 26(a)
Clause 10:	amended by 48, 1988, s. 26(b)
Clause 14a:	inserted by 48, 1988, s. 26(c)