

South Australia

Optometrists Act 1920

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

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Legislative history

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

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

3—Interpretation

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;

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 2—Administration

Division 1—The Optometrists Board

4—Optometrists Board

- (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.

5—Members of the board

- (1) The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor and of these—
 - (a) two will be optometrists nominated by the Minister; and
 - (b) one will be an ophthalmologist nominated by the Minister; and
 - (c) two will be optometrists nominated in the prescribed manner by optometrists; and
 - (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; or
 - (b) completes a term of office and is not reappointed; or
 - (d) resigns by written notice to the Minister; or
 - (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; or
 - (ii) mental or physical incapacity to carry out official duties satisfactorily; or
 - (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 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.

6—Presiding member

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

7—Procedures at meetings of the board

- (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.

8—Immunity of members etc

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.

9—Personal interest of member

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

10—The Optical Dispensers Registration Committee

- (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; and
 - (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; and
 - (b) one will be nominated by the Minister to represent the interests of optical dispensers; and
 - (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;
 - (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; or
 - (ii) mental or physical incapacity to carry out official duties satisfactorily; or
 - (iii) neglect of duty; or
 - (iv) misconduct.

11—Procedures at meetings of the Committee

- (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.

12—Immunity of members etc

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.

13—Personal interest of member

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 2—Powers and duties of the board

14—Board may appoint registrar and examiners

- (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.

15—Member of board may not act as examiner

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.

16—Powers of board

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.

16A—Board may impose penalties

- (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.

16B—Board to hold full enquiry

- (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.

17—Attendance of witnesses etc

- (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.

17A—Delegation to the Committee

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.

18—Reciprocity

- (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 authorised 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.

19—Disposal of fees etc

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 3—Registration of optometrists and optical dispensers

20—Qualifications for registration of optometrists

- (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; or
 - (c) who is qualified to practise optometry in any co-operating State and has otherwise complied with any conditions authorised 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.

21—Registration of optical dispensers

- (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; and
 - (b) has prescribed experience or has experience that is, in the opinion of the board, of equivalent standard; and
 - (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.

22—Limited registration

- (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; or
 - (b) limit the branches of optometry in which the applicant may practise; or
 - (c) limit the period during which the registration will have effect; or
 - (d) impose such other conditions as the board thinks fit.

23—Practising certificate

- (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.

26—Unlawful practice of optometry

- (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 practising 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 authorised 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 authorised 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.

27—Management of premises from which optometry is practised

- (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.

28—Administration etc of drugs

- (1) An optometrist must not administer, prescribe or supply any drug except as authorised 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.

Part 4—Registers of optometrists and optical dispensers

32—The registers

- (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.

33—List of holders of practising certificates

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 5—Miscellaneous

35—Offences

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.

36—Sale of glasses

- (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; and
 - (b) the glasses comprise two lenses of the same power being a power of plus one dioptre or more but not exceeding plus three dioptries; and
 - (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.

39—Appeals

- (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.

40—Application of penalties

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

41—Accounts to be kept

- (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.

45—Evidence

- (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.
- (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.

46—Regulations

- (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 Schedule 4 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.

Schedule 4—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.

Optometrists Act 1920—4.9.2006 to 21.10.2007—repealed

Schedule 4—Subject matter for regulations

- 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 Authorising 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.

Legislative history

Notes

- Please note—References in the legislation to other legislation or instruments or to titles of bodies or offices are not automatically updated as part of the program for the revision and publication of legislation and therefore may be obsolete.
- Earlier versions of this Act (historical versions) are listed at the end of the legislative history.
- For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes or www.legislation.sa.gov.au.

Formerly

Opticians Act 1920

Repeal of Act

The *Optometrists Act 1920* was repealed by Sch 1 cl 1 of the *Optometry Practice Act 2007* on 22.10.2007.

Principal Act and amendments

Year	No	Title	Assent	Commencement
1920	1443	<i>Opticians Act 1920</i>	1.12.1920	23.6.1921 (<i>Gazette 23.6.1921 p1315</i>) except s 36—23.12.1921: s 36(2)
1922	1545	<i>Opticians Act Amendment Act 1922</i>	21.12.1922	21.12.1922
1923	1591	<i>Opticians Act Amendment Act 1923</i>	6.12.1923	6.12.1923
1924	1642	<i>Opticians Act Amendment Act 1924</i>	24.12.1924	24.12.1924
1935	2246	<i>Statute Law Revision Act 1935</i>	19.12.1935	19.12.1935
1949	39	<i>Opticians Act Amendment Act 1949</i>	24.11.1949	24.11.1949
1963	43	<i>Opticians Act Amendment Act 1963</i>	28.11.1963	28.11.1963
1969	104	<i>Opticians Act Amendment Act 1969</i>	18.12.1969	18.12.1969
1971	15	<i>Age of Majority (Reduction) Act 1971</i>	8.4.1971	Pt 18—15.4.1971 (<i>Gazette 15.4.1971 p1598</i>)
1974	84	<i>Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1974</i>	21.11.1974	Sch 2—21.11.1974
1987	13	<i>Statutes Amendment (Finance and Audit) Act 1987</i>	9.4.1987	s 7—1.10.1987 (<i>Gazette 17.9.1987 p886</i>)
1988	48	<i>Opticians Act Amendment Act 1988</i>	5.5.1988	3.8.1992 (<i>Gazette 25.6.1992 p1884</i>)
1993	75	<i>Statutes Amendment (Abolition of Compulsory Retirement) Act 1993</i>	21.10.1993	Pt 13 (ss 19 & 20)—1.1.1994: s 2
2006	17	<i>Statutes Amendment (New Rules of Civil Procedure) Act 2006</i>	6.7.2006	Pt 58 (s 182)—4.9.2006 (<i>Gazette 17.8.2006 p2831</i>)

Provisions amended since 3 February 1976

- 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.

Entries that relate to provisions that have been deleted appear in italics.

Provision	How varied	Commencement
Long title	substituted by 48/1988 s 3	3.8.1992
Pt 1		
s 1	substituted by 48/1988 s 4	3.8.1992
s 2	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 5</i>	3.8.1992
s 3		
<i>Board</i>	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 6(a)</i>	3.8.1992
the board	inserted by 48/1998 s 6(a)	3.8.1992
<i>certified optician</i>	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 6(b)</i>	3.8.1992
the Committee	inserted by 48/1988 s 6(b)	3.8.1992
corporate practitioner of optometry	inserted by 48/1988 s 6(c)	3.8.1992
medical practitioner	inserted by 48/1988 s 6(c)	3.8.1992
<i>Minister</i>	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 6(c)</i>	3.8.1992
ophthalmologist	inserted by 48/1988 s 6(c)	3.8.1992
optical appliance	inserted by 48/1988 s 6(c)	3.8.1992
optical dispenser	inserted by 48/1988 s 6(c)	3.8.1992
optometrist	inserted by 48/1988 s 6(c)	3.8.1992
optometry	substituted by 48/1988 s 6(c)	3.8.1992
<i>register</i>	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 6(c)</i>	3.8.1992
registered person	inserted by 48/1988 s 6(c)	3.8.1992
Pt 2	heading substituted by 48/1988 s 7	3.8.1992
Pt 2 Div 1	substituted by 48/1988 s 8	3.8.1992
s 5		
s 5(5)	(c) deleted by 75/1993 s 19(a)	1.1.1994
s 5(6)	amended by 75/1993 s 19(b)	1.1.1994
Pt 2 Div 1A	inserted by 48/1988 s 8	3.8.1992
s 10		
s 10(5)	(c) deleted by 75/1993 s 20	1.1.1994
Pt 2 Div 2		
s 16	amended by 48/1988 s 9	3.8.1992
s 16A		
s 16A(1)	amended by 48/1988 s 10	3.8.1992
s 17		
s 17(1)	amended by 48/1988 s 11	3.8.1992
s 17A	inserted by 48/1988 s 12	3.8.1992

Pt 3	heading substituted by 48/1988 s 13	3.8.1992
s 20		
s 20(1)	amended by 48/1988 s 14	3.8.1992
	(a) deleted by 48/1988 s 14(b)	3.8.1992
s 21	inserted by 48/1988 s 15	3.8.1992
ss 22 and 23	substituted by 48/1988 s 15	3.8.1992
ss 24 and 25	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 15</i>	3.8.1992
ss 26—28	substituted by 48/1988 s 16	3.8.1992
Pt 4		
ss 29—31	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 16</i>	3.8.1992
Pt 4	substituted by 48/1988 s 17	3.8.1992
Pt 5		
s 35	amended by 48/1988 s 18	3.8.1992
s 36	substituted by 48/1988 s 19	3.8.1992
s 37	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 20</i>	3.8.1992
s 39		
s 39(1)	amended by 48/1988 s 21	3.8.1992
s 41		
s 41(3)	substituted by 13/1987 s 7	1.10.1987
ss 42—44	<i>deleted by 17/2006 s 182</i>	4.9.2006
s 45		
s 45(5)	substituted by 48/1988 s 22	3.8.1992
s 46		
s 46(2)	amended by 48/1988 s 23	3.8.1992
Sch 1	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 24</i>	3.8.1992
Sch 2	<i>deleted by 48/1988 s 25</i>	3.8.1992
Sch 4		
cl 9A	amended by 48/1988 s 26(a)	3.8.1992
cl 10	amended by 48/1988 s 26(b)	3.8.1992
cl 14A	inserted by 48/1988 s 26(c)	3.8.1992

Historical versions

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Reprint No 2—3.8.1992

Reprint No 3—1.1.1994