

CLEAN AIR AMENDMENT BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Bill amends the Clean Air Act 1972.

Clause 1 relates to the Short Title and commencement. The Bill is to come into force on 1 January 1983.

Clause 2: Subclause (1) alters the definition of the term “dense smoke” so that the density of such smoke may be determined by photo-electric testing procedures as well as by Ringelmann methods. Ringelmann methods can be used only in daylight. Photo-electric tests can be used at night.

Subclause (2) substitutes a new definition of the term “fuel burning equipment”. Premises equipped, set aside, or used on more than one occasion in any period of 12 months for burning in open spaces are no longer defined as constituting fuel burning equipment. This change in the definition affects, in particular, sections 7 and 10 of the principal Act.

Subclause (3) makes an amendment to the definition of the term “light smoke” which is similar to that made by *subclause (1)* of this clause to the definition of the term “dense smoke”.

Subclause (4) inserts a definition of the term “occupier”. The term is given an extended meaning, in relation to any premises, so as to include any agent, manager, foreman, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of any business, school, industry, or other undertaking carried on on the premises.

Subclause (5) substitutes a new definition of the term “smoke”. The definition is new to the extent that it defines as smoke, in addition to products of combustion, any fumes or other emission produced by chemical reaction and which are or could be visible in daylight or artificial light. The reference to artificial light is new.

Clause 3 amends section 7 of the principal Act (which sets out the general obligation of occupiers of premises in relation to the control of air pollution).

Subclause (1) clarifies the equipment and processes to which the “best practicable means” test applies.

Subclause (2) amends section 7 (2) of the principal Act. Under section 7 (2), as originally enacted, an occupier of industrial or trade premises commits an offence if he knowingly contravenes the obligation imposed on him by section 7 (1) of the principal Act or knowingly fails to carry out certain other duties. Under the amendments now proposed the potential offender is defined differently. Instead of being defined as any occupier of trade or business premises he is defined as any occupier of any premises

(other than a dwelling or premises where open burning is carried out on not more than one occasion in any period of 12 months). There is no longer to be a need to prove that the offender acted “knowingly”.

Clause 4 inserts a new section 7A in the principal Act.

Subsection (1) of the new section provides that in any prosecution for an offence under this Act or against any regulation made under this Act it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that the defendant intended to commit an offence.

Subsection (2) of the new section provides that, subject to *subsection (3)*, it shall be a good defence to any such prosecution if the defendant proves—

- (a) That the contravention complained of was solely due to a mechanical failure; and
- (b) That either—
 - (i) The failure could not reasonably have been foreseen; or
 - (ii) In any other case, the failure could not reasonably have been provided against; and
- (c) That the contravention could not reasonably have been prevented by action taken after the failure occurred.

Subsections (3) and (4) of the new section require the defendant to give notice to the prosecutor within a specified time if the defendant wishes to take advantage of the defence afforded by *subsection (2)*.

Clause 5 amends section 10 of the principal Act (which prohibits the emission of dense smoke from any fuel burning equipment in or on any industrial or trade premises).

Subclause (1) substitutes a new and wider subsection (1) in section 10. This new subsection provides that, subject to the provisions of the Act (which provide for certain exemptions and exceptions), if on any day dense smoke is emitted from—

- (a) Any fuel burning equipment in or on premises comprising buildings other than a dwelling; or
- (b) Any premises on which open burning without fuel burning equipment is carried out on more than 1 occasion in any period of 12 months,—the occupier of the premises commits an offence.

Subclause (2) clarifies the power of a licensing authority to grant an exemption under section 10 (4) of the principal Act in respect of any process or part of a process.

Clause 6 repeals the spent section 11 of the principal Act (which relates to the Smoke Restriction Regulations 1964).

Clause 7 corrects an incorrect cross reference in section 12 (2) of the Act. It also provides for fees and travelling allowances to be paid to a person appointed under section 12 (4) to hear an objection to a recommendation to create a clean air zone.

Clause 8: Subclause (1) substitutes a new subsection (3) in section 13 of the principal Act (which relates to the making of Orders in Council creating clean air zones). The subsection is extended and clarified. In particular—

Paragraph (a) allows different provisions for different classes of premises.

Paragraph (b) allows the prohibition of all fuels which are not authorised. The present power to prohibit extends only to fuels which are themselves actually specified.

Paragraph (c) confers a similar power in respect of fuel burning equipment.

Paragraph (d) allows for the control of the installation and maintenance of fuel burning equipment as well as for the control of its operation.

Paragraphs (e) and (f) extend the present provisions to operations.

Subclause (2) inserts a new subsection (3A) in section 13 of the principal Act. The new subsection provides that conditions may be attached to any Order in Council made under section 12 and that any such Order in Council may delegate certain powers to the Minister of Health.

Clause 9 substitutes a new subsection (3) in section 18 of the principal Act (which deals with the power of the Minister to relax restrictions by notice in the *Gazette*). More explicit provision is made for the giving within the clean air zone of information relating to any such relaxation of restrictions.

Clause 10 inserts a new section 18A in the principal Act. The new section provides for the payment of subsidies where clean air zones are established.

Clause 11 extends the application of section 7 of the principal Act to locomotive engines, aircraft, hovercraft, and motor vehicles.

Clause 12 extends the application of section 21 of the principal Act to ships.

Clause 13 substitutes a new subsection (5) in section 23 of the principal Act. The new subsection imposes a stricter limitation on the proportion of a licence fee which may be retained by a local authority.

Clause 14 amends section 25 of the principal Act. Licences are to be issued for a specified period and are to remain in force until surrendered or cancelled in accordance with the Act. Under the section as originally enacted licences are renewed annually.

Clause 15 clarifies the requirements which may be imposed as a condition on licences, and, in particular, provides that any obligations otherwise imposed by the Act may be imposed as a condition on the licence. This will result in stricter control over licensed processes since a licensee would face possible cancellation of his licence by the Court if he should contravene the condition.

Clause 16 substitutes for the present rigid requirement with respect to notification of local authorities within a specified distance of a licensed process, a requirement to notify local authorities whose district may be affected by that process.

Clause 17 inserts a new section 29A in the principal Act. The new section makes provision for the shutting down of a process in case of emergency. The power is restricted to "officers" duly appointed under the Act who have, in addition, received a special authorisation from the Director-General of Health.

Clause 18 repeals section 30 of the principal Act (a spent transitional provision).

Clause 19 amends section 31 of the principal Act. Where a licensing authority exercises the powers conferred by section 31, it is to do so on the advice of an "officer".

Clause 20 provides a right of appeal to the High Court against a shut-down carried out under the proposed new *section 29A* (as inserted by *clause 17*).

Clause 21 ensures that photographs may be taken where officers inspect premises under section 43 of the Act.

Clause 22 amends section 50 (4) of the principal Act. That provision deals with the proof in proceedings under section 10 or section 16 of the principal Act of whether smoke is or is not dense smoke or light smoke. The amendment now proposed applies section 50 (4) to proceedings that are taken under section 26 (9) of the principal Act where compliance with section 10 or section 16 of the principal Act is a condition of a licence.

Clause 23 repeals section 51 of the principal Act (which relates to defences). The repeal is in part consequential on the new section 7A inserted by *clause 4* of this Bill.

Clause 24 increases the monetary penalties that may be imposed for offences against the principal Act.

Hon. Mr Gair

CLEAN AIR AMENDMENT

ANALYSIS

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1. Short Title and commencement	12. Ships
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4. Strict liability	15. Conditions of licences
5. Prohibition on emission of dense smoke	16. Refusal of licences
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A BILL INTITULED

An Act to amend the Clean Air Act 1972

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of
5 the same, as follows:

- 1. Short Title and commencement**—(1) This Act may be cited as the Clean Air Amendment Act 1981, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Clean Air Act 1972* (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).
- 10 (2) This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1983.

*1972, No. 31

No. 103—1

2. Interpretation—(1) Section 2 (1) of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting in the definition of the term “dense smoke”, after paragraph (b), the following paragraph:

“(bb) Causes, when measured by photo-electric means, 5
more than 40 percent obscuration in the chimney
or in the duct leading to the chimney; or”.

(2) Section 2 (1) of the principal Act is hereby further amended by repealing the definition of the term “fuel burning equipment”, and substituting the following definition: 10

“‘Fuel burning equipment’ means—

“(a) Any fireplace, grate, stove, incinerator,
boiler, furnace, gas turbine, or internal or external
combustion engine; and

“(b) Any chimney, apparatus, device, or mechan- 15
ism used or to be used in connection with the burn-
ing of any combustible material.”.

(3) Section 2 (1) of the principal Act is hereby further amended by inserting in the definition of the term “light smoke”, after paragraph (b), the following paragraph: 20

“(bb) Causes, when measured by photo-electric means,
more than 20 percent obscuration but not more
than 40 percent obscuration in the chimney or in
the duct leading to the chimney; or”.

(4) Section 2 (1) of the principal Act is hereby further 25
amended by inserting, after the definition of the term “motor
vehicle”, the following definition:

“‘Occupier’ means, in relation to any premises, the per-
son occupying the premises; and includes any agent,
manager, foreman, or other person acting or 30
apparently acting in the general management or
control of any business, school, industry, or other
undertaking carried on on the premises.”.

(5) Section 2 (1) of the principal Act is hereby further
amended by omitting the definition of the term “smoke”, 35
and substituting the following definition:

“‘Smoke’ means—

“(a) Any product of combustion, complete or
incomplete, other than water vapour; and

“(b) Any fumes or other emission produced by 40
chemical reaction,—

which is or could be visible in daylight or artificial
light.”

3. **General obligation of occupiers of premises**—(1) Section 7 (1) (a) of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the words “and control equipment or otherwise”, and substituting the words “equipment, process control equipment,
5 methods of control or otherwise”.

(2) Section 7 (2) of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the words “industrial or trade premises who knowingly”, and substituting the words “any premises (other than a dwelling or premises where open burning is carried
10 out on not more than one occasion in any period of 12 months) who”.

4. **Strict liability**—The principal Act is hereby further amended by inserting, after section 7, the following section:

“7A. (1) In any prosecution for an offence against this Act
15 or against any regulation made under this Act it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that the defendant intended to commit an offence.

“(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, it shall be a good defence to any such prosecution if the defendant
20 proves—

“(a) That the contravention complained of was solely due to a mechanical failure; and

“(b) That either—

“(i) The failure could not reasonably have been
25 foreseen; or

“(ii) In any other case, the failure could not reasonably have been provided against; and

“(c) That the contravention could not reasonably have been prevented by action taken after the failure
30 occurred.

“(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, subsection (2) of this section shall not apply unless, within 7 days after the service of the summons or within such further time as the Court may allow, the defendant has
35 delivered to the prosecutor a written notice—

“(a) Stating that he intends to rely on subsection (2) of this section; and

“(b) Specifying the facts that support his reliance on subsection (2) of this section.

“(4) In any prosecution as aforesaid evidence of facts not specified in the written notice required by subsection (3) of this section shall not, except with the leave of the Court, be admissible for the purpose of supporting a defence under subsection (2) of this section.”

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5. Prohibition on emission of dense smoke—(1) Section 10 of the principal Act is hereby amended by repealing subsection (1), and substituting the following subsection:

“(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, if on any day dense smoke is emitted from—

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“(a) Any fuel burning equipment in or on premises comprising buildings other than a dwelling; or

“(b) Any premises on which open burning without fuel burning equipment is carried out on more than 1 occasion in any period of 12 months,—

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the occupier of the premises commits an offence.”

(2) Section 10 (4) of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) By inserting, after the words “application of that subsection”, the words “in respect of any process or any part of any process”:

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(b) By inserting, after the words “to that occupier”, the words “in respect of that process or that part of a process,”.

6. Application of Smoke Restriction Regulations 1964— 25
The principal Act is hereby amended by repealing section 11.

7. Fees and allowances—(1) Section 12 (2) of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the expression “19”, and substituting the expression “17”.

(2) Section 12 of the principal Act is hereby amended by 30
adding the following subsection:

“(5) The person appointed by the Minister under subsection (4) of this section for the purpose of hearing an objection is hereby declared to be a statutory Board within the meaning of the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 35
1951, and there may be paid to that person remuneration by way of fees, salary, or allowances, and travelling allowances and expenses in accordance with that Act, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.”

8. Orders in Council—(1) Section 13 of the principal Act is hereby amended by repealing subsection (3), and substituting the following subsection:

5 “(3) Any Order in Council made under section 12 of this Act may—

“(a) Make different provision for different parts of, or different classes of premises in, the clean air zone:

10 “(b) Authorise or prohibit the use in the clean air zone of any specified class of fuel or prohibit or restrict the use of any fuel the use of which is not so authorised:

15 “(c) Authorise or prohibit the use in the clean air zone of any specified class of fuel burning equipment, or prohibit or restrict the use in the clean air zone of any fuel burning equipment the use of which is not so authorised:

“(d) Prescribe the manner of installation, maintenance, or operation of any specified class of fuel burning equipment in the clean air zone:

20 “(e) Limit the application of any of the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of this Act, either generally or for a specified period or until a specified date, to specified classes of premises, buildings, operations, fuel burning equipment, or industrial plant, in the clean air zone:

25 “(f) Exempt, either generally or for a specified period, or until a specified date, specified premises, buildings, operations, fuel burning equipment, or industrial plant, or specified classes of premises, buildings, operations, fuel burning equipment, or industrial plant, in the clean air zone from the application of any of the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of this Act, upon such conditions, if any, as may be prescribed in the order.”

35 (2) Section 13 of the principal Act is hereby further amended by inserting, after subsection (3), the following subsection—

40 “(3A) Any Order in Council made under section 12 of this Act, and containing any provision to which subsection (3) of this section applies, may—

“(a) Attach conditions to that provision:

“(b) Delegate to the Minister (to be exercised by him by notice in the *Gazette*) all or any of the powers conferred by paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of this section (including the powers conferred by paragraph (a) of this subsection) and either provide that the powers so delegated shall be exercised in the manner prescribed in the order or provide that they shall be exercised in such manner as the Minister thinks fit.” 5

9. Power of Minister to relax restrictions—Section 18 of the principal Act is hereby amended by repealing subsection (3), and substituting the following subsection: 10

“(3) Within 14 days after the publication in the *Gazette* of a notice under subsection (1) of this section, the local authority for the district containing the clean air zone— 15

“(a) Shall, by newspaper, by radio or television broadcasting, or otherwise, give notice within the clean air zone of the effect of the notice in the *Gazette*; and

“(b) Take such other steps as appear to it to be suitable for bringing the effect of the notice to the attention of persons affected.” 20

10. Subsidies to local authorities where clean air zones are established—The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after section 18, the following section: 25

“18A. There may from time to time be paid to any local authority in whose district a clean air zone has been created by Order in Council under section 12 of this Act, out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, towards the cost of any scheme established by that local authority and approved by the Minister for the purpose of assisting any person to meet the costs of complying with the provisions of the Order in Council or any requirement of the Minister exercised pursuant to a delegation under section 13 (3A) (b) of this Act, such grants, loans, or subsidies as the Minister considers appropriate.” 30 35

11. Locomotive engines, aircraft, hovercraft, and motor vehicles—Section 19 (2) of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after the word “Sections”, the expression “7,”. 40

12. Ships—Section 20 (1) of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after the expression “11,” the expression “21,”.

13. Scheduled processes to be licensed—Section 23 of the principal Act is hereby amended by repealing subsection (5), and substituting the following subsection:

“(5) The local authority may retain one-fifth of the prescribed fee, or \$100, whichever is the less, and shall pay the remainder of the fee into the Consolidated Account.”

14. Licences—(1) Section 25 of the principal Act is hereby amended by repealing subsection (3), and substituting the following subsection:

“(3) Every licence shall specify the period for which it is issued and, unless it is cancelled or surrendered in accordance with this Act, shall continue in force until the end of that period.”

(2) Section 25 of the principal Act is hereby further amended by adding the following subsection:

“(7) Any licensee may at any time surrender his licence by notice in writing addressed to the licensing authority.”

15. Conditions of licences—Section 26 of the principal Act is hereby amended by repealing subsection (2), and substituting the following subsection:

“(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) of this section, a licensing authority may impose conditions—

“(a) Specifying a maximum concentration, or rate, or rate at a specified height, in respect of the emission of air pollutants or any class of air pollutants from the premises where the scheduled process is to be carried on:

“(b) Requiring the licensee to—

“(i) Install, repair, alter, or replace any fuel burning equipment or industrial plant in or on the premises where the scheduled process is to be carried on:

“(ii) Install and operate control equipment in or on those premises:

“(iii) Repair, alter, or replace any control equipment installed in or on those premises:

“(iv) Erect or alter the height of any chimney through which air pollutants may be discharged from those premises: 5

“(v) Carry out any of the requirements imposed on the licensee under this paragraph within such time as may be specified in the licence:

“(vi) Limit the quality or quantity of any fuel burned or limit any other operation: 10

“(vii) Carry out tests and keep records of any such tests and of any method of operation or supervision:

“(viii) Report to the licensing authority in writing at specified intervals on such matters relating to the emission of air pollutants from those premises as may be specified in the licence: 15

“(ix) Observe as a condition of his licence any of the obligations otherwise imposed by this Act: 20

“(c) Prohibiting the licensee from altering or replacing any fuel burning equipment or any control equipment installed in or on the premises where the scheduled process is to be carried on except with the prior approval in writing of the licensing authority.”

16. Refusal of licences—(1) The principal Act is hereby amended by repealing section 29 (as amended by section 178 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1977), and substituting the following section: 25

“29. (1) A licensing authority may refuse to issue or renew a licence in respect of a scheduled process if— 30

“(a) In the case of a process being carried on at the time of the application, he or it is satisfied that the process is detrimental to the health of persons living or working in the vicinity of the premises; or

“(b) In any other case, he or it is not satisfied that the carrying on of that process in or on the scheduled premises would not be detrimental to the health of persons living or working in the vicinity of those premises. 35

“(2) A licensing authority may refuse to issue or transfer a licence to, or renew a licence held by, a person— 40

“(a) Who or which was a licensee under a licence at the time when the licence was cancelled under section 53 of this Act; or

“(b) Who was, at the time of the cancellation of the licence, a shareholder in, or a director, manager, or other principal officer, of a corporate body to which paragraph (a) of this subsection applies; or

5 “(c) Which is a corporate body in which a person to whom paragraph (a) of this subsection applies is a shareholder, director, manager, or other principal officer.

“(3) Subject to subsection (5) of this section, a licence shall not be issued, renewed, or transferred if the carrying on of
10 the scheduled process specified in the material application in or on the scheduled premises would contravene any provision of the Town and Country Planning Act 1977, or any bylaw of the local authority within whose district the premises are situated, or any other enactment, or if such local authority,
15 acting pursuant to any such enactment, has not approved or consented to the carrying on of the scheduled process in or on those premises.

“(4) A licensing authority shall, in any case where he or it refuses to issue or renew or transfer a licence, give the reasons
20 for his or its refusal.

“(5) If a licensing authority issues a licence in respect of a scheduled process which cannot lawfully be carried on in or on the premises specified in the application without approval under the Town and Country Planning Act 1977, the licence
25 shall have no effect unless or until such approval has been obtained:

“Provided that the licensing authority may, at his or its discretion, postpone the issue of a licence until such approval has been obtained.

30 “(6) The Director-General shall neither issue a new licence in respect of a process specified or described in Part A of the Second Schedule to this Act, nor vary the conditions imposed in any such licence, until he has notified the local authority within whose district the scheduled premises are situated,
35 and, if the scheduled process is likely to affect the district of another local authority, that other local authority, of the conditions which he proposes to impose in the licence; and either—

40 “(a) The period of 1 month has elapsed from the date of receipt of such notification, or, if more than 1 local authority is so notified, the date when the last of those notifications was given; or

“(b) That local authority, or, if more than 1 local authority is so notified, all those local authorities has or have informed the licensing authority in writing that it or they does or do not object to those conditions, subject to such additions, changes, or modifications, if any, as may have been proposed or conceded by the licensing authority during the said period of 1 month. 5

“(7) A local authority shall neither, if the scheduled process is likely to affect the district of another local authority, issue a new licence in respect of a process specified or described in Part B of the Second Schedule to this Act, nor vary the conditions imposed in any such licence, until it has notified that other local authority of the conditions which it proposes to impose on the licence; and either— 10 15

“(a) The period of 1 month has elapsed from the date of receipt of such notification, or, if more than 1 local authority is so notified, the date when the last of those notifications was given; or

“(b) That local authority, or, if more than 1 local authority is so notified, all those local authorities, has or have informed the licensing authority in writing that it or they does or do not object to those conditions, subject to such additions, changes, or modifications, if any, as may have been proposed or conceded by the licensing authority during the said period of 1 month. 20 25

“(8) If, during the period of 3 months following the expiration of the period of 1 month referred to in subsection (6) or subsection (7) of this section, the licensing authority has reason to believe that an appeal will be instituted by a local authority under this Act in respect of the conditions imposed, or omitted to be imposed, or proposed to be imposed or omitted, the licensing authority may postpone the issue of a licence until the expiration of the said period of 3 months, and, if an appeal is instituted within that period before the licence is issued, the licensing authority shall postpone the issue of the licence until the appeal is determined. 30 35

“(9) In any case in which, pursuant to subsection (6) or subsection (7) of this section, a local authority, other than the local authority within whose district the scheduled 40

premises are situated, is notified of the conditions proposed to be imposed on the licence, the licensing authority shall, forthwith upon the issue of the licence, transmit a copy thereof to that local authority.”

5 (2) The Town and Country Planning Act 1977 is hereby consequentially amended by repealing so much of the Fourth Schedule as relates to the Clean Air Act 1972.

17. Shutting down of process—The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after section 29 (as substituted by
10 section 16 of this Act), the following section:

“29A. (1) Where the Director-General or any officer authorised by him in that behalf believes that a scheduled process on any premises is likely to cause imminent danger to health, and that immediate action is required to prevent that danger,
15 the Director-General or any such officer may require the licensee to immediately cease the operation of that process.

“(2) In any case where a requirement made under subsection (1) of this section is not obeyed forthwith, an officer authorised by the Director-General in that behalf,
20 with such assistants as may be necessary, and without notice, may enter on the premises and shut down the process.”

18. Repeal of spent section—The principal Act is hereby amended by repealing section 30.

19. Restrictions on work on scheduled premises—Section 31
25 of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after the words “licensing authority” wherever they occur, the words “on the advice of an officer”.

20. Right of appeal to High Court—(1) Section 33 (1) of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding the following
30 paragraph:

“(j) Being the occupier of premises, he is aggrieved by—
“(i) A requirement of the Director-General or an officer under section 29A (1) of this Act; or
“(ii) The fact that an officer has shut down a
35 process on those premises under section 29A (2) of this Act.”

(2) Section 33 (1) (i) of the principal Act is hereby consequentially amended by adding the expression “; or”.

21. Powers of officers—Section 43 (1) (b) of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after the word “records,” the words “take such photographs.”

22. Legal proceedings—Section 50 (4) of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after the words “section 10 or section 16 of this Act”, the words “or under section 26 of this Act where compliance with the provisions of section 10 or section 16 of this Act is a condition of the licence,”. 5

23. Defences—The principal Act is hereby amended by repealing section 51. 10

24. Penalties—Section 52 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) By omitting from subsection (1) the expression “\$500”, and substituting the expression “\$3,000”;
- (b) By omitting from subsection (2) (a) the expressions “\$5,000” and “\$500”, and substituting the expressions “\$10,000” and “\$1,000” respectively; 15
- (c) By omitting from subsection (2) (b) the expressions “\$1,000” and “\$100”, and substituting the expressions “\$3,000” and “\$500” respectively; 20
- (d) By omitting from subsection (3) the expression “\$1,000”, and substituting the expression “\$2,000”;
- (e) By omitting from subsection (4) the expression “\$200”, and substituting the expression “\$500”.