Serial Number 1951/287

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS 1951

FREYBERG, Governor-General

ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington, this 12th day of December 1951

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to the Dangerous Drugs Act 1927, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following regulations.

REGULATIONS

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1951.

(2) These regulations shall come into force on the 15th day of December 1951.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

" The Act " means the Dangerous Drugs Act 1927 :

" Chemist " means any person for the time being registered as a pharmaceutical chemist under the Pharmacy Act 1939 :

" Deal in " means purchase, receive, or otherwise acquire, or produce, manufacture, sell, distribute, dispense, administer, use in manufacture, or otherwise dispose of ; and " dealing in " has a corresponding meaning :

" Dentist " means any person for the time being registered under the Dentists Act 1936 :

" Director-General " means the Director-General of Health appointed under the Health Act 1920 :

" Inspector " means a person authorized under section 12 (1) of the Act :

" Licensee " includes any person deemed to be a licensee under these regulations, and " licensed " has a corresponding meaning :

" Medical Officer of Health " means a Medical Officer of Health under the Health Act 1920 :

" Medical practitioner " means any person for the time being registered under the Medical Practitioners Act 1950 :

" Minister " means the Minister of Health :

" Practitioner " means any medical practitioner, or any dentist, or any veterinary surgeon :

" Private hospital " means any hospital licensed under Part III of the Hospitals Act 1926 ; and " manager ", in relation to a private hospital, includes any acting manager thereof :

"Veterinary surgeon" means a person for the time being registered as a veterinary surgeon under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1926; and includes any person practising as a veterinary practitioner under the authority of that Act:

Expressions defined in the Act have the meanings so defined.

PART I—DECLARATION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

3. The drugs, preparations, and substances specified in the First Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be dangerous drugs within the meaning of the Act.

PART II—IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

Licences to Import

4. (1) A licence to import dangerous drugs shall be in the form numbered 1 in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2) Every person desiring to import any dangerous drugs (other than prepared opium) shall, before ordering the drugs, make application to the Comptroller of Customs at Wellington, in a form to be provided by the Customs Department, for a licence to import the drugs, and shall satisfy him—

(*a*) That the importation of the drugs is lawful under the Act and these regulations:

(*b*) That all raw opium or coca-leaf specified in the application is required for, and if imported will be used for, legitimate purposes:

(*c*) That every other dangerous drug included in the application is required for, and if imported will be used solely for, medicinal or scientific purposes.

(3) On receipt of any such application the Comptroller may grant a licence, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, to import all or any of the dangerous drugs specified therein, if he is satisfied—

(*a*) That the importation thereof is lawful under the Act and these regulations:

(*b*) That all raw opium or coca-leaf to be specified in the licence is required for, and if imported will be used for, legitimate purposes:

(*c*) That every other dangerous drug to be specified in the licence is required for, and if imported will be used solely for, medicinal or scientific purposes.

Licences to Export

5. (1) A licence to export dangerous drugs shall be in the form numbered 2 in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2) Any such licence may be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions as the Comptroller thinks fit, and shall be issued only on production of a certificate from the Government of the country to which any dangerous drug is to be exported—

(*a*) That the importation into that country of the consignment in question is approved by that Government;

(*b*) That, in the case of raw opium and coca-leaf, the drugs are required for legitimate purposes; and

(*c*) That, in the case of other dangerous drugs, the drugs are required solely for medicinal or scientific purposes.

(3) The production of the certificate mentioned in subclause (2) of this regulation may, at the discretion of the Comptroller, and subject to such conditions as he may impose, be dispensed with—

(*a*) In any special case:

(*b*) In any case where dangerous drugs are to be exported to a country whose laws do not provide for the issue of such a certificate.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any dangerous drugs supplied, by permission of the Collector of Customs, to the master of any ship trading overseas, or to the person for the time being in charge of any aircraft so trading, in such quantities only as are required for use as medical stores for that ship or aircraft.

PART III—MANUFACTURE AND DISPOSAL

Licences to Deal in Dangerous Drugs

6. (1) Every person who desires to obtain a licence under section 9 of the Act shall apply therefor to the Director-General in a form to be provided by the Department of Health.

(2) The applicant shall, in the application,—

(*a*) State that the applicant desires to deal in all dangerous drugs, or, if that is not the case, specify the dangerous drugs in which the applicant desires to deal:

(*b*) State the full address of the premises at which the applicant desires to deal in such drugs.

(3) A separate licence shall be necessary in respect of premises at each different address.

7. Every application, return, and other communication to be made or delivered to the Director-General by any applicant or licensee under these regulations shall be made through the Medical Officer of Health in charge of the health district in which are situated the premises to which the communication relates.

8. (1) The Director-General or the Medical Officer of Health may in any case require any applicant for a licence under regulation 6 hereof to furnish information or evidence, by statutory declaration or otherwise, as to the nature of his business, the extent to which he proposes to deal in dangerous drugs, or any other matter relevant to the granting of a licence.

(2) If satisfied generally as to the propriety of the application, and, in the case of an applicant other than a corporate body, as to his character, the Director-General, upon payment of a licence fee of 10s., shall, subject to the provisions of section 9 of the Act and to such conditions as he thinks fit, grant to the applicant a licence in the form numbered 3 in the Second Schedule hereto, and shall enter particulars of the licence in a register kept for the purpose.

9. (1) Every such licence shall state that the licensee is authorized to deal in all dangerous drugs or, if that is not the case, shall specify the dangerous drugs which the licensee is authorized to deal in.

(2) No licence in which any dangerous drugs are so specified shall be deemed to authorize dealing in any dangerous drug not so specified.

10. (1) Every licensee desiring to deal in any dangerous drug not specified in his licence shall apply in that behalf to the Director-General as aforesaid and deliver his licence for endorsement.

(2) If the Director-General approves the application, he shall endorse the licence accordingly and enter particulars of the endorsement in the register referred to in regulation 8 hereof; and the licence shall thereafter take effect according to the tenor of endorsement.

(3) No fee shall be payable in respect of an application under this regulation.

11. Every licence shall be deemed to be granted subject to the condition that the licensee shall not deal in any dangerous drug elsewhere than at the premises named in the licence either originally or by endorsement thereon signed by the Director-General.

12. (1) Every licensee who desires to deal in the dangerous drugs specified in his licence at any premises instead of the premises named in his licence shall apply in that behalf to the Director-General as aforesaid, specifying in his application the full address of the proposed substituted premises, and shall deliver his licence for endorsement.

(2) If the Director-General approves the application, he shall endorse the licence accordingly, and enter particulars of the endorsement in the register referred to in regulation 8 hereof; and the licence shall thereafter take effect according to the tenor of the endorsement.

(3) No fee shall be payable in respect of an application under this regulation.

13. Unless sooner revoked under regulation 18 hereof, every licence shall continue in force until the 31st day of March following the date of its issue:

Provided that any licence granted in February or March in any year shall continue in force until the 31st day of March in the next ensuing year.

14. Every licensee who desires to be licensed after the expiration of a current licence shall apply in that behalf to the Director-General as aforesaid, and pay a licence fee of 10s., at least one month before the expiration of his current licence; but it shall not be necessary to specify anew in the application the dangerous drugs to which it is desired that the licence shall relate.

15. (1) This regulation shall apply with respect to the following persons, namely:—

(*a*) Every chemist who keeps an open shop or place of business for the compounding or dispensing of prescriptions and—

(i) Is so engaged on his own account, and is a contractor within the meaning of the Social Security (Pharmaceutical Supplies) Regulations 1941*; or

(ii) Is so engaged as an enrolled manager, under the Pharmacy Act 1939, of a pharmacy of which the proprietor is a contractor within the meaning of those regulations:

(*b*) Every chemist employed by a Hospital Board or in a private hospital, or in a licensed institution within the meaning of the Mental Defectives Act 1911, as a Chief Pharmacist, or as a pharmacist in charge of a dispensary or in a similar capacity:

(*c*) Every practitioner:

* Statutory Regulations 1941, Serial number 1941/66, page 240.

(*d*) Every manager of a private hospital:

(*e*) The manager of any institution for the care of the sick or aged (including any separate institution under Part II of the Hospitals Act 1926) that is approved by the Director-General in writing for the purposes of this regulation.

(2) Every person to whom this regulation applies shall, without the necessity of applying for a licence, and without the actual issue of a licence, under these regulations, but subject to the provisions of regulation 18 (6) hereof, be deemed to be licensed to deal in all dangerous drugs for the purpose of his business, calling, or profession, but not otherwise.

(3) Every chemist to whom paragraph (*a*) of subclause (1) of this regulation applies shall be deemed to be so licensed in respect of his business address; and every other person to whom the said subclause (1) applies shall be deemed to be so licensed in respect of the place where he practises his calling or profession.

16. (1) It shall not be necessary to enter in the register referred to in regulation 8 hereof the names of persons deemed to be licensed under regulation 15 hereof, nor shall the licence fees mentioned in regulations 8 and 14 hereof be payable by those persons.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent any such person, if he so desires, from applying for and obtaining a licence under regulation 6 or regulation 14 hereof, upon payment of the licence fees hereinbefore mentioned.

17. No licence granted or deemed to be held under this Part of these regulations, and no right thereby conferred, shall be exercisable by any person other than the licensee, or be assigned, charged, or alienated to or in favour of, or be capable of devolving upon, any person, whether by act of the parties or by operation of law.

Revocation of Licences

18. (1) The Minister may at any time revoke the licence of any person licensed or deemed to be licensed under this Part of these regulations—

(*a*) If that person is convicted of an offence against the Act or these regulations; or

(*b*) If the Minister is satisfied that that person has committed a breach of the terms of his licence or has failed, without reasonable excuse, to comply with any condition expressly or by implication contained in his licence; or

(*c*) If it appears to the Minister that the licence has been granted in error or through any misrepresentation or fraud, or has been granted without his approval to a person to whom, except with the approval of the Minister, no licence should be granted pursuant to section 9 of the Act.

(2) The Minister shall not revoke the licence deemed to be held by a medical practitioner except on the recommendation of the Medical Council.

(3) The Minister shall not revoke the licence deemed to be held by a chemist, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, or by the manager of a private hospital or an institution, except on the recommendation of the Director-General.

(4) Revocation of a licence shall be effected by publication in the *Gazette* of a notice to that effect under the hand of the Minister.

(5) Every person to whom any licence has actually been issued shall, within one month after the revocation thereof, deliver it to the Director-General for cancellation.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 13 and 15 hereof, no person to whom regulation 15 is applicable and whose licence has been revoked under this regulation shall thereafter be entitled to deal in dangerous drugs under these regulations until he has made application for and obtained an actual licence under regulations 6 and 8 hereof. When such a licence has been so obtained by that person, he shall thereafter be deemed to be licensed under these regulations in accordance with regulation 15 hereof.

PART IV—LICENSEES' RECORDS

General

19. Subject to the provisions of this Part of these regulations, every licensee shall keep in respect of any premises at which he is licensed to deal in dangerous drugs a Licensee's Register in the form numbered 4 in the Second Schedule hereto, and shall enter therein, legibly and indelibly, with respect to all dangerous drugs dealt in by him at the premises, the particulars indicated by that form.

20. The Register shall be in the form of a book of permanently bound pages, in which each page shall have entries referring to only one drug or form of drug.

21. (1) Notwithstanding anything in regulations 19 and 20 hereof, the Director-General may, either generally or specially, by notice published in the *Gazette*, or by notice in writing to the licensee to whom it applies, approve the use of such loose-leaf or other system of recording as may be specified in the notice, instead of the Licensee's Register prescribed by those regulations.

(2) The Director-General may at any time withdraw any such approval by notice given in the same manner as the notice of approval.

22. Every licensee shall make in the Register the appropriate entries relating to any dealing in a dangerous drug not later than the ordinary business day next following the day of his dealing in that drug.

23. (1) No licensee shall make or cause or permit to be made in the Licensee's Register any entry which is untrue in any particular, unless it is forthwith corrected as hereinafter provided, or obliterate or cancel or alter, or cause or permit to be obliterated or cancelled or altered, any entry made in the Licensee's Register.

(2) Any mistake in an entry may be corrected by a marginal note or footnote giving the correct particulars and containing, as part of the note, the date on which the note is written.

24. (1) Every licensee shall—

(*a*) As at the close of business on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in every year; and

(*b*) As at the date on which he transfers the stock in his possession at the place where he carries on his profession, calling, or business to any other licensee,—

record the actual stock of all dangerous drugs in his possession at that date, and prepare a quantity stock account covering the period since

the previous stocktaking, and enter in the stock account a proper explanation of any variation between the calculated balance and the actual stock.

(2) The stock record, quantity stock account, and explanation of variations shall be entered on the page of the Licensee's Register appropriate to the drug or form of drug to which the information refers, and shall be completed within fourteen days after the date as at which stock is taken.

(3) Where any licensee transfers his stock to another licensee, the record of stock shall, as far as is practicable, be verified by affixing thereto the initials of both licensees.

25. Subject to the provisions of this Part of these regulations, every licensee shall keep the records required by this Part in a neat and orderly manner in some place of security at the premises at which he is for the time being licensed to deal in dangerous drugs, and shall so keep every record for a period of three years following the date of the last entry made therein:

Provided that if he ceases to hold a licence under these regulations he shall deliver such records to, or deposit them at a place approved by, the Director-General for custody, or, after the expiration of the said period of three years, for destruction.

26. Every licensee shall at all times permit any Inspector or any police officer to inspect the records referred to in this Part of these regulations and to make copies of any entries appearing therein.

Registered Chemists and Practitioners

27. (1) This regulation shall apply to every licensee who is—

(*a*) A chemist; or

(*b*) A practitioner who dispenses his own medicine and who in any case does not deal in any dangerous drug otherwise than by retail sale and by the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions containing dangerous drugs.

(2) Any licensee to whom this regulation applies may, instead of keeping a register in the form prescribed by regulation 19 hereof, keep a Licensee's Register consisting of the prescription book and the register referred to in subclauses (3) and (4) of this regulation.

(3) The said prescription book shall be a bound volume in which shall be entered, legibly and indelibly, a separate record of every prescription dispensed (including any repeated prescription) which contains any portion of a dangerous drug, showing—

(*a*) The surname, initials of the Christian names, and address of the person for whose use the drug is intended;

(*b*) The surname, and the initials of the Christian names, of the person prescribing the drug:

(*c*) The proportion and total amount of the drug so dispensed:

(*d*) The date on which the drug was delivered to the person for whose use it was dispensed or to some other authorized person on his behalf.

(4) The said register shall be a bound book of consecutively numbered pages, on which shall be printed on the verso pages Part I of form No. 5 in the Second Schedule hereto, and on the recto pages Part II of the said form No. 5. In the case of every shop or place of

business in which is carried on the business of a chemist, the register shall be retained continuously on the premises as a permanent record of the business there carried on.

28. Regulations 19 to 21 hereof, as far as they are applicable, and regulations 22 to 26 hereof, shall apply to every person to whom regulation 27 hereof applies and to the records kept by every such person.

Hospitals, Private Hospitals, and Institutions

29. (1) Every licensee who is a medical practitioner and is for the time being the medical superintendent of any hospital or other institution under the control of a Hospital Board, or who is a chemist employed by a Hospital Board, or in a private hospital, or in a licensed institution within the meaning of the Mental Defectives Act 1911, as a chief pharmacist or pharmacist in charge of a dispensary or in a similar capacity, or who is a manager of a private hospital or of an institution approved by the Director-General for the purposes of regulation 15 hereof, shall, instead of keeping a register in the form prescribed by regulation 19 hereof, keep the following records:—

(*a*) For each store and each dispensary, a separate Main Register, in the form numbered 6 in the Second Schedule hereto, in which shall be entered the particulars indicated by that form and required by regulation 19 hereof:

Provided that in any dispensary there may also be used, in conjunction with the Main Register, a Licensee's Register in the form prescribed by regulation 27 (2) hereof:

(*b*) For each ward, a separate Ward Book in the form numbered 7 in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1) (*b*) of this regulation, the term "ward" includes any section or separate building under the administration of a Hospital Board or in any such licensed institution, private hospital, or approved institution as aforesaid.

30. Every medical superintendent or chemist or manager to whom regulation 29 hereof applies shall procure compliance with the following requirements, namely:—

(*a*) Entries on the "disposal" side of Ward Books shall be made immediately following the administration of the drug:

(*b*) Each Ward Book shall be kept and posted by the Ward Sister or person in charge of the ward, and the Medical Superintendent or manager, as the case may require, shall supervise the duties of that Sister or person in relation thereto:

(*c*) The Ward Book shall at all times show on the "receipts" side entries in the columns numbered (1), (2), and (3) corresponding to the entries in the columns numbered (2), (3), and (4) on the "issues" side of the Main Register. The said entries shall be made, at the time of the issue and receipt of the drugs, first in the Main Register and immediately afterwards in the Ward Book, and the entries in both cases shall be legibly initialled by both the person receiving and the person issuing the drugs. The persons receiving and issuing the drugs shall be persons expressly authorized in that behalf by the Medical Superintendent or chemist or manager, as the case may require:

(*d*) Once in every week the Ward Book shall be checked, and compared with any balance of the drugs on hand, jointly by the person in charge of the ward and the Medical Superintendent, or the Matron as deputy for the Medical Superintendent, or the manager, as the case may be, and the Superintendent or Matron or manager shall signify, by initialling and entering the date, that the checking has been so done.

31. Regulations 19 to 26 hereof and regulation 32 hereof shall, as far as they are applicable, apply to every person to whom regulations 29 and 30 hereof apply and to the records kept by every such person:

Provided that the provisions of regulation 32 shall apply only to dangerous drugs disposed of from the store or dispensary of one institution to another institution or to a licensee outside the institution.

Wholesale Transactions

32. (1) For the purposes of this regulation, the expression "disposal by wholesale" means disposal by a licensee of dangerous drugs to any other licensee, or to any laboratory or any person exempted under regulations 59 to 62 hereof.

(2) Every licensee shall in respect of each month prepare in duplicate a return in the form numbered 8 in the Second Schedule hereto, showing in respect of all disposals by wholesale of dangerous drugs at the premises of the licensee the information indicated in that form; and shall within seven days after the end of each month forward to the Medical Officer of Health, in the manner set out in the note appended to the said form, one copy of the said return in respect of that month, verified by the signature of the licensee or his servant authorized in that behalf:

Provided that—

(*a*) When such disposal by wholesale is not a regular part of the licensee's business, the information, instead of being furnished in the said form, may be furnished to the Medical Officer of Health in writing:

(*b*) Where the drug is supplied with the intention that it shall be replaced by the person receiving it, and it is in fact replaced within fifteen days after the original transaction, it shall not be necessary for information of the transaction to be furnished.

PART V—DANGEROUS DRUGS USED IN MANUFACTURE

33. (1) For the purposes of this regulation, the expression "exempted preparation" means any preparation that is not subject to these regulations but into the composition of which a dangerous drug has entered; but does not include any preparation dispensed by a chemist pursuant to the prescription of a practitioner.

(2) The Director-General may, by notice in writing delivered to any licensee, direct that, until further notice in writing is given, that licensee shall not use any dangerous drug in the manufacture of any exempted preparation unless—

(*a*) Prior notification of intention to carry out the manufacture is given by the licensee to the Medical Officer of Health specified in the notice; and

(*b*) The use of the dangerous drug in the manufacture is supervised by an Inspector.

(3) Every licensee to whom a direction under subclause (2) of this regulation is given shall notify the Medical Officer of Health, at least seven days before any date on which it is intended to manufacture an exempted preparation, of the time and place of the proposed manufacture.

(4) No licensee to whom a direction is given as aforesaid shall use any dangerous drug in the manufacture of an exempted preparation unless such use is supervised by an Inspector.

PART VI—PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DANGEROUS DRUGS

34. Every prescription for the supply of a dangerous drug shall, except in the case of emergency, as provided by regulation 46 hereof,—

(*a*) Be legibly and indelibly written, in his own handwriting, by the practitioner giving it (not being a practitioner for the time being prohibited by notice under regulation 47 hereof from issuing prescriptions for the supply of dangerous drugs), and be indelibly signed by him with his usual signature, personally and directly handwritten and not affixed by means of any stamping, stencilling, duplicating, or other contrivance :

(*b*) Set out the date on which it is written :

(*c*) Set out the address of the person by whom it is signed :

Provided that the address may be printed on the prescription :

(*d*) Set out the surname, initials of the Christian names, and address of the person for whose use the drug is intended, or, in the case of a prescription given by a veterinary surgeon, of the person having the custody of the animal for which it is intended :

(*e*) If given by a dentist, bear the words " for local dental treatment only " :

(*f*) If given by a veterinary surgeon, bear the words " for animal treatment only " :

(*g*) Not be written in cipher or abbreviated, otherwise than by abbreviations recognized in the British Pharmacopœia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or other standard reference books on materia medica or pharmacy :

(*h*) Where it prescribes an unusual dose, or what may be regarded as a dangerous dose of any dangerous drug, have the amount of the dose emphasized by being underlined, with the initials of the practitioner set out in the margin opposite thereto.

35. No person, except a medical practitioner acting in a case of emergency under regulation 46 hereof, shall give a prescription for the supply of a dangerous drug that does not conform to the requirements of regulation 34 hereof.

36. No medical practitioner shall give a prescription for the supply of a dangerous drug otherwise than when required for the purpose of medical treatment of a human being under his care.

37. No medical practitioner shall give a prescription for the supply of more than sixteen oral doses of any preparation containing diamorphine ; and no medical practitioner shall write more than one such prescription for the same person within any period of twenty-four hours.

38. (1) No dentist shall give a prescription for the supply of a dangerous drug otherwise than for the purposes of local dental treatment.

(2) No dentist shall give a prescription for the supply of any preparation containing diamorphine.

39. (1) No veterinary surgeon shall give a prescription for the supply of a dangerous drug otherwise than for the purposes of treatment of an animal under his care.

(2) No veterinary surgeon shall give a prescription for the supply of any preparation containing diamorphine.

40. No licensee shall dispense a prescription for the supply of more than sixteen oral doses of any preparation containing diamorphine; and no licensee shall dispense more than one such prescription for the same person within any period of twenty-four hours.

41. No person shall supply any dangerous drug on more than one occasion on the same prescription:

Provided that if the medical practitioner signing a prescription (other than a prescription to which regulation 37 hereof applies) so directs on the prescription, it may be supplied on not more than two occasions, at intervals to be specified on the prescription.

42. (1) No person shall alter in any way any prescription appearing to be signed by a practitioner which purports to authorize the supply of any dangerous drug.

(2) No person shall alter any prescription in such a manner that it purports to authorize the supply of any dangerous drug.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to any alteration made by a practitioner in a prescription given by him, if there is written beside the alteration the signature of the practitioner in accordance with paragraph (*a*) of regulation 34 hereof.

43. No person shall supply any dangerous drug pursuant to a prescription signed by a practitioner with whose signature he is not acquainted, until he has satisfied himself that the signature is genuine.

44. If a licensee has reasonable cause to believe that any signature, purporting to be that of a practitioner and appearing on a prescription purporting to authorize the supply of a dangerous drug, is not genuine, or that a prescription purporting to authorize the supply of a dangerous drug has been altered by an unauthorized person, he shall retain the prescription and forthwith notify the officer in charge of the nearest police station or the Medical Officer of Health.

45. (1) No person shall supply any dangerous drug pursuant to any written prescription except on condition that the prescription is retained by him.

(2) Every person so supplying any dangerous drug shall mark on the face of the prescription at the time of supply, above the signature of the prescriber, the name and address of the premises from which, and the date on which, the drug is supplied.

(3) Every person so supplying any dangerous drug shall retain the prescription for a period of three years from the date on which the drug is supplied. All such prescriptions shall be retained on the premises in orderly and consecutive manner, and shall at all times be available to any police officer or any inspector, who may inspect them and make copies thereof.

46. (1) In cases of emergency, a chemist may, at the direction of a medical practitioner personally known to him, supply to any person a dangerous drug which is dispensed pursuant to a prescription communicated by that medical practitioner orally or by telephone.

(2) Every medical practitioner who communicates orally or by telephone to a chemist a prescription for the supply of a dangerous drug shall forthwith reduce the prescription to writing so as to comply with regulation 34 hereof, and shall within two business days deliver it to the chemist whom he authorized to dispense it, with an indication written thereon to the effect that it is intended only in confirmation of a prescription already communicated orally or by telephone on a date to be stated in that indication; and thereupon the prescription, and the chemist in respect thereof, shall be subject to all the provisions of these regulations relating to prescriptions for the supply of dangerous drugs and to the duties of persons in respect of such prescriptions.

(3) Any chemist having supplied any dangerous drug as aforesaid who does not, immediately after the expiry of the two business days above mentioned, receive a written prescription as aforesaid of which the terms conform in all respects to the prescription communicated orally or by telephone, shall forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health in writing to that effect.

47. (1) On the recommendation of the Medical Council in the case of a medical practitioner, and on the recommendation of the Director-General in the case of a dentist or veterinary surgeon, the Minister may, by notice under his hand published in the *Gazette*, prohibit any practitioner from issuing prescriptions for the supply of dangerous drugs.

(2) The Minister may at any time thereafter, on the like recommendation, by a like notice revoke the prohibition.

(3) After the publication of any such notice of prohibition it shall, until it is revoked as aforesaid, be an offence for the practitioner named in the notice to issue a prescription for the supply of any dangerous drug, or for any person to supply a dangerous drug pursuant to a prescription signed by that practitioner.

PART VII—SUPPLY AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

48. No person shall supply, procure, or administer, or offer or attempt to supply, procure, or administer, any dangerous drug to or for any person who is not a licensee under these regulations, except in the following cases:—

(*a*) Where the drug is dispensed pursuant to a prescription which conforms to the requirements of regulation 34 hereof:

(*b*) Where the drug is supplied by way of dispensing by a practitioner who dispenses his own medicines:

(*c*) Where the drug is administered under the direct personal supervision of a medical practitioner or dentist in the course of his practice, or by a veterinary surgeon in the treatment of any animal:

(*d*) Where the drug is dispensed in cases of emergency in accordance with the provisions of regulation 46 hereof:

(*e*) Where the drug is supplied to a person approved in writing by the Director-General and in charge of a laboratory maintained for the purposes of research or study at a University college or other institution approved in writing by the Director-General, or to a person engaged in the duties of an analyst under the Food and Drugs Act 1947:

(*f*) Where the drug is supplied pursuant to regulation 60 or regulation 61 or regulation 62 hereof:

(*g*) Where the drug is procured by and supplied to an officer under the Food and Drugs Act 1947, as a sample under that Act.

49. (1) No person shall supply any dangerous drug, not being a drug dispensed pursuant to a prescription under these regulations, to any person other than the person for whom the drug is supplied, unless the person supplying the drug holds a written authority, signed by the person for whom the drug is supplied, to give delivery to a named person to whom delivery is made, or to give delivery by registered post or through a common carrier and unless the person supplying the drug complies with the terms of that written authority:

Provided that, in a case of emergency, delivery may be given without written authority if the supplier obtains a written authority signed as aforesaid at the earliest possible time thereafter, or, having failed so to obtain such written and signed authority, reports the circumstances forthwith in writing to the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every authority mentioned in subclause (1) of this regulation shall have entered thereon the date on which the drug is supplied, and that entry shall be signed by the person supplying the drug.

(3) All such authorities as aforesaid shall be retained in an orderly and consecutive manner at the premises from which the drug was supplied for a period of three years from the date on which it was supplied; and the person supplying the drug shall at all times permit any Police Officer or any Inspector to inspect them and make copies thereof.

50. Every person commits an offence against these regulations who supplies to any other person a dangerous drug, not being a drug dispensed pursuant to a prescription under these regulations, otherwise than in compliance with regulation 49 hereof.

51. No person shall supply any dangerous drug dispensed pursuant to a prescription otherwise than by personal delivery, or delivery through the post, or delivery through a common carrier, to the person for whose use the drug is intended, unless the person to whom he makes delivery has authority from the person for whose use the drug is intended to accept delivery on behalf of the last-mentioned person.

52. No person shall supply any dangerous drug unless the package containing it is plainly marked with the name of the drug and the total amount thereof contained in the package:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any preparation supplied by a medical practitioner or a dentist, or supplied on the prescription of a practitioner.

53. Every person in possession of a dangerous drug shall keep it in a locked cupboard or other place of safe custody to which unauthorized persons have no access.

54. No person shall knowingly be in the possession of, or attempt to obtain possession of, any dangerous drug, unless—

(*a*) He is licensed to import or export that drug; or

(*b*) He is licensed or deemed to be licensed to deal in that drug; or

(*c*) He proves that the drug was supplied for his use or for the treatment of some animal under his care by a practitioner or pursuant to a prescription given by a practitioner in compliance with the provisions of regulations 34 to 46 hereof:

Provided that the exemption contained in this paragraph shall not apply if the person is in course of being supplied with the same drug for the same purpose by any other practitioner, or pursuant to a prescription given by any other practitioner, and did not disclose that fact to the first-mentioned practitioner before the supply of the drug by the first-mentioned practitioner or before the giving by the first-mentioned practitioner of the prescription pursuant to which he obtained possession of the drug; or

(*d*) His possession is for or on behalf of a person lawfully entitled to the possession of the drug; or

(*e*) He is an officer under the Food and Drugs Act 1947 to whom the drug is supplied as a sample under that Act; or

(*f*) He is a person approved by the Director-General and in charge of a laboratory maintained for the purposes of research or study at a University college or other institution approved in writing by the Director-General, or a person engaged in the duties of an analyst under the Food and Drugs Act 1947, and (unless for the time being exempted from so doing by permission under the hand of the Director-General) he keeps the Register required to be kept by a licensee under regulation 19 hereof, and proves that the quantity of the drug obtained or in his possession was not greater than was necessary for the purposes of such laboratory or of his duties as an analyst, as the case may be; or

(*g*) He is lawfully in possession of the drug under regulation 60 or regulation 61 or regulation 62 hereof.

55. The approval of a person in charge of a laboratory for the purposes of paragraph (*f*) of regulation 54 hereof shall be in writing under the hand of the Director-General, and may be given—

(*a*) Specifically to that person by name; or

(*b*) Generally to the person who for the time being is the holder of that position:

Provided that any such approval, whether given under paragraph (*a*) or paragraph (*b*) of this regulation, may at any time be withdrawn by the Director-General by notice in writing.

56. (1) Where a Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that any person has been obtaining a dangerous drug over a prolonged period and is likely to seek further supplies of a dangerous drug, or prescriptions for the supply of a dangerous drug, he may from time to time, in his discretion, by notice given in such form as he thinks fit to that person or to any practitioner or to licensees or to any of them, as the case may require—

(*a*) Prohibit that person from obtaining or from seeking to obtain any dangerous drug, or a prescription for the supply of any dangerous drug, except upon such conditions as the Medical Officer of Health may prescribe in the notice:

(*b*) Specify the drug or form of drug which may be supplied to that person, or for which prescriptions for the supply of the drug may be issued by a practitioner, or specify the practitioner who may prescribe the drug, or the quantities of the drug and frequency with which it may be prescribed and supplied, or the source from which the drug may be supplied; or do all or any of those things.

(2) The Medical Officer of Health may at any time thereafter, by a like notice, revoke, vary, or modify any prohibition or direction issued by him pursuant to this regulation.

57. No person shall supply, procure, or administer, or offer or attempt to supply, procure, or administer, any dangerous drug, or issue any prescription for the supply of a dangerous drug, in contravention of any provision of any notice for the time being in force under regulation 56 hereof.

PART VIII—GENERAL

Exemptions

58. These regulations shall not apply to the preparations named in the Third Schedule hereto.

59. Nothing in these regulations shall apply to the dealing in or prescribing of the substances named in the Fourth Schedule hereto by any person deemed to be licensed under regulation 15 hereof.

60. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, it shall be lawful for the master of any vessel trading in New Zealand waters to obtain from a licensee, and to have in his possession on board the vessel, and for a licensee to supply to any such master accordingly, such dangerous drugs as are from time to time authorized or required to be carried on the vessel as medicines or medical stores pursuant to section 200 or section 300 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 of the United Kingdom Parliament, or under section 112 of the Shipping and Seamen Act 1908.

(2) No master of a vessel in possession of any dangerous drug by virtue of the authority conferred by this regulation shall use that drug or cause or permit it to be used for any purpose except its administration to the sick on the vessel of which he is master.

61. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, it shall be lawful for any licensee authorized in writing in that behalf by the Medical Officer of Health to supply, and for the person for the time being in charge of any aircraft to have in his possession on board the aircraft or to have in his possession when the aircraft is being surveyed, examined, or overhauled, such dangerous drugs as are for the time being included in the scale of emergency equipment required to be carried in aircraft as a condition of the issue of a certificate of airworthiness.

(2) No person in possession of any dangerous drug by virtue of the authority conferred by this regulation shall, while he is so in possession on board an aircraft, use that drug or cause or permit it to be used except in case of emergency, or, while he is in possession of it at any other time, use it or cause or permit it to be used in any circumstances whatever.

(3) No person shall remove any dangerous drug so required to be carried in an aircraft except—

(*a*) While the aircraft is being surveyed, examined, or overhauled; or

(*b*) While the receptacle or first-aid kit in which it is contained is removed for replenishment or for use in case of emergency.

62. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, it shall be lawful for any licensee, if authorized in writing in that behalf on each occasion by a Medical Officer of Health, to supply, and for the person

for the time being having control of an approved first-aid kit to receive and have in his possession, subject to such conditions as the Medical Officer of Health may require, ampoule syringes containing a dangerous drug for parenteral administration, for the purpose mentioned in, and subject to the provisions of, this regulation.

(2) No person in possession, by virtue of the authority conferred by this regulation, of any ampoule syringe containing a dangerous drug shall use the contents thereof, or cause or permit them to be used, except in case of emergency arising in the locality in New Zealand for which it was supplied, or keep the syringe or cause or permit it to be kept elsewhere than in the approved first-aid kit under his control or under the control of some responsible person nominated in writing by him. Such nomination in writing, and the dangerous drugs held by virtue of this regulation, shall be available at any time for inspection by any constable or any officer of the Department of Health.

(3) Every application for the supply of ampoule syringes containing a dangerous drug in accordance with subclause (1) of this regulation shall be made in writing to a Medical Officer of Health by the person having control of the approved first-aid kit, and shall specify—

(*a*) The quantity of such syringes required :

(*b*) In the case of a first-aid kit in a place where workers are employed, the number of workers to be served :

(*c*) Details of the locality where the work is to be performed, or of the area in which a rescue organization kit is likely to be used, and the period for which the supply is required :

(*d*) Such other particulars as the Medical Officer of Health may require.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, the expression "approved first-aid kit" means a first-aid kit which is held for ready use in the event of emergency in a place or locality approved in writing by the Medical Officer of Health, and which is—

(*a*) Under the control of a person in an isolated locality where workers are employed ; or

(*b*) Under the control of a registered nurse appointed as an industrial hygiene nurse in any place where a first-aid post or similar post is established for the benefit of workers employed there ; or

(*c*) Under the control of a person representing an organization established for search and rescue in mountainous or isolated areas.

(5) Any approval given under subclause (4) of this regulation shall be deemed to be given upon and subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in the written approval.

Penalties

63. (1) Every person commits an offence against these regulations and shall, subject to the provisions of this regulation, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 who acts in contravention of or fails to comply in any respect with any provision of these regulations or of any requirement, direction, prohibition, notice, approval, or condition given or imposed thereunder.

(2) Where any person commits an offence against these regulations which involves the unlawful supplying or procuring of any dangerous drug, or the unlawful offering to supply or procure any dangerous drug, and that person has previously been convicted of an offence against the Act or these regulations involving any such unlawful supplying, procuring, or offering as aforesaid, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £100, or to both.

Revocations and Savings

64. (1) The regulations and orders specified in the Fifth Schedule hereto are hereby revoked.

(2) All licences, approvals, notices, authorities, prescriptions, records, forms, particulars, requirements, and directions, and generally all acts of authority, that originated under the regulations hereby revoked, and are subsisting or in force at the commencement of these regulations, shall enure for the purposes of these regulations as if they had originated under these regulations, and shall accordingly, where necessary, be deemed to have so originated:

Provided that no authority or approval granted by or under the provisions of paragraph (*e*) of subclause (1), or paragraph (*d*) of subclause (5), of regulation 8 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1928 shall enure for the purposes of these regulations.

(3) All matters and proceedings commenced under the regulations hereby revoked, and pending or in progress at the commencement of these regulations, may be continued and completed under these regulations.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall operate to release any person from any liability for any offence committed, before the commencement of these regulations, against any of the regulations hereby revoked, and proceedings in respect of any such offence may accordingly be brought at any time.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Reg. 3

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Part I—Dangerous Drugs Specified in First Schedule to the Act

1. Raw opium—that is, the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum* L. which has only been submitted to the manipulations necessary for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.

2. Prepared opium—that is, opium prepared for smoking, and including dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked, and also including any other form of opium other than raw opium and medicinal opium.

3. Medicinal opium—that is, raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use, whether it is in the form of powder or is granulated or is in any other form, and whether it is or is not mixed with neutral substances.

4. Morphine—that is, the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

5. Diacetylmorphine—that is, diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the chemical formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued*

6. Coca-leaf—that is, the leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca* Lamarck and the *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) *Hieronymus* and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceæ and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine directly or obtain it by chemical transformation.

7. Crude cocaine—that is, any extract of the coca-leaf which can be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cocaine.

8. Cocaine—that is, methyl-benzoyl lævo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]_D^{20^\circ} = -16°4$ in 20 per cent solution in chloroform) having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, and including synthetic cocaine.

9. Ecgonine—that is, lævo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]_D^{20^\circ} = -45°6$ in 5 per cent solution in water) having the chemical formula $C_9H_{15}NO_3.H_2O$, and including all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine from which it may be recovered industrially.

10. Indian hemp—that is, the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant known as *Cannabis sativa* L. from which the resin has not been extracted, and including—

(*a*) Resin obtained from Indian hemp;

(*b*) Preparations of which the resin from Indian hemp forms the base; and

(*c*) Extracts and tinctures of Indian hemp.

11. Any salt of morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, or ecgonine.

12. Any preparation (including any of the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than one-fifth part per centum of morphine or more than one-tenth part per centum of cocaine or ecgonine.

13. Any preparation containing diacetylmorphine.

Part II—Substances Declared by These Regulations to be Dangerous Drugs

1. Any solution or dilution of morphine, ecgonine, or cocaine or their salts in any inert substance, whether liquid or solid.

2. All esters of morphine and of ecgonine (with the exception of cocaine and its salts) and the salts of these esters and any preparation, admixture, extract (including any solution or dilution in an inert material) containing any proportion of these substances.

3. Dihydromorphine, desomorphine (dihydrodesoxymorphine), dihydromorphinone, their esters and the salts of these substances and of their esters, morphine-N-oxide (commonly known as geno-morphine), the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and any other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance (including any solution or dilution in an inert material) containing any proportion of these substances.

4. Thebaine and its salts, benzylmorphine and other ethers of morphine including methylmorphine (commonly known as codeine) and ethylmorphine and their respective salts including ethylmorphine hydrochloride (commonly known as dionin) and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance (including any solution or dilution in an inert material) containing any proportion of these substances except methylmorphine and ethylmorphine.

5. Dihydrocodeine, (dihydro-oxycodeinone, their esters and the salts of these substances and of their esters and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance (including any solution or dilution in an inert material) containing any proportion of these substances.

6. Acetyldihydrocodeine, dihydrocodeinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone (acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine) and their respective salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance (including any solution or dilution in an inert material) containing any proportion of these substances.

7. Methyldihydromorphinone (commonly known as metopon), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of metopon.

8. 6-Dimethylamino-4 : 4-diphenylheptan-3-one (commonly known as amidone, methadon, dolophine, and miadone), its salts (including the hydrochloride commonly known as physeptone) and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of amidone.

9. 6-Dimethylamino-4 : 4-diphenylheptan-3-ol (commonly known as methadol or N.I.H.-2933) its salts, its esters (including 6-dimethylamino-4 : 4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptan, commonly known as methadyl acetate or N.I.H.-2953) and their salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of methadol or its esters.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued*

10. 6-Dimethylamino-4 : 4-diphenyl-5-methylhexan-3-one (commonly known as isoamidone), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of isoamidone.

11. 6-Morpholino-4 : 4-diphenylheptan-3-one (commonly known as phenodoxone) its salts including the hydrochloride (commonly known as C.B. 11, or heptalgin) and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of phenodoxone.

12. Ethyl 4-phenyl-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxylate (commonly known as demerol and pethidine), and its salts including the hydrochloride (commonly known as dolantin, isonipecaine) and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of demerol or its salts.

13. Ethyl -4 -metahydroxyphenyl -1 -methylpiperidine -4 -carboxylate (commonly known as bemidone) its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of bemidone.

14. 4-Propionyl-4-metahydroxyphenyl-1-methylpiperidine (commonly known as ketobemidone) its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of ketobemidone.

15. α-4-Propionoxy-4-phenyl-1 : 3-dimethylpiperidine (commonly known as alphaprodine, nisentil or N.U.-1196) its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of alphaprodine.

16. β-4-Propionoxy-4-phenyl-1 : 3-dimethylpiperidine (commonly known as betaprodine or N.U.-1179) its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of betaprodine.

17. 4-Propionoxy-4-phenyl-1-methyl-3-ethylpiperidine (commonly known by the symbol N.U.-1932) its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of NU-1932.

18. 3-Hydroxy-N-methyl morphinan (commonly known by the symbol NU-2206) its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of NU-2206.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Form No. 1] [Reg. 4 (1)

New Zealand Customs

LICENCE TO IMPORT DANGEROUS DRUGS

No. .....

I, ... , acting for the Comptroller of Customs, hereby grant to ..... , of ..... , this licence to import from ..... the drugs set out in the specification endorsed hereon, subject to the condition(s) that the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1927 and the regulations thereunder will be fully observed and that .....

This licence is valid only if the drugs specified herein are imported within ..... months after the date of the licence.

.....
For the Comptroller of Customs.

Dated at Wellington, New Zealand, this ..... day of ..... , 19..

[NOTE.—This licence is to be sent to the overseas supplier for surrender to the authorities in the exporting country.]

[*Back*]

SPECIFICATION

Name, Nature, and Description of Dangerous Drugs. (Each substance or preparation to be shown separately.)	Quantities.	Name and Address of Person, Firm, or Company in Exporting Country From Whom the Drugs Will be Obtained.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

Form No. 2] [Reg. 5

New Zealand Customs

LICENCE TO EXPORT DANGEROUS DRUGS

No. .....

I, ... , acting for the Comptroller of Customs, hereby grant to ..... , of ..... , this licence to export to ..... the drugs set out in the specification endorsed hereon, subject to the condition(s) that the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1927 and the regulations thereunder will be fully observed in respect of such drugs and that .....

.....

For the Comptroller of Customs.

Dated at Wellington, New Zealand, this ..... day of ..... , 19..

[*Back*]

SPECIFICATION

Name, Nature, and Description of Dangerous Drugs. (Each substance or preparation to be shown separately.)	Quantities.	Name and Address of Person, Firm, or Company to Whom the Drugs Will be Exported.

Form No. 3] [Reg. 8 (2)

No. .....

Department of Health

LICENCE TO MANUFACTURE AND DEAL IN A DANGEROUS DRUG

PURSUANT to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1951, ..., of ....., is hereby licensed to produce, manufacture, sell, distribute, or otherwise deal in the following dangerous drug(s)—namely, ...,—at premises situated at ....., upon and subject to the following terms and conditions—namely: [*Set out conditions*].

This licence, unless sooner revoked, shall continue in force until 31 March next, and no longer.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 19...

.....

Director-General of Health.

Form No. 4] [Reg. 19

LICENSEE'S REGISTER OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

Part I—Record of Dangerous Drugs Purchased or Otherwise Obtained

Date on Which Received.	Name of Person or Firm From Whom Obtained.	Address of Person or Firm From Whom Obtained.	Amount Obtained.	Name of Drug, and Form in Which Obtained.	Amount Manufactured.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

Part II—Record of Dangerous Drugs Sold or Supplied

Name of Drug: .....

Date on Which Drug Sold or Supplied.	Name of Person or Firm to Whom Sold or Supplied.	Address of Person or Firm to Whom Sold or Supplied.	Authority for Supplying or Selling.	Amount Sold or Supplied.	Form in Which Sold or Supplied.

NOTE.—A separate record must be kept for each drug sold or supplied. If sold on prescription, the name of the person issuing the prescription must be given, and a reference to the prescription recorded to facilitate checking.

Form No. 5] [Reg. 27 (4)

Page .....

LICENSEE'S REGISTER OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

(For use by registered chemists and others under regulation 27 (4))

Part I—Interim Record of Manner in Which Dangerous Drug Used, Dispensed, or Otherwise Disposed of

NOTE.—The totals recorded in this Part must be periodically transferred to Part II on the opposite page.

Name and form of dangerous drug: .....

Date.	Prescription No. or Form into Which Made, or How Otherwise Disposed of.	Amount.

Page .....

LICENSEE'S REGISTER OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

(For use by registered chemists and others under regulation 27 (4))

Part II

Name and form of dangerous drug: .....

NOTE.—Entries on this page must relate only to the same drug and form of drug as the entries in Part I on the opposite page relate to.

Date on Which Received or Made, or Stock Taken.	Name of Person or Firm From Whom Received.	Address of Person or Firm From Whom Received; or Specify "Stock on Hand," "Manufactured," or as the Case may be.	Quantity or Amount.	Date or, in Case of Transfers from Part I, inclusive Dates.	Particulars Where Disposed of, Administered, Used, &c., Where Not Entered in Part I.	Total Amount for Period Transferred from Part I; or Amount in Other Cases.	Balance of Drug (*i.e.*, Difference Remaining).

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

Form No. 6] [Reg. 29 (1)

REGISTER OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

Hospital Main Register

(A separate page for each kind and strength of drug.)

Name and form of drug : .....
Receipts :—

(1) Quantity or Number.	(2) Name and Address of Supplier.	(3) Date Obtained.	(4) Authority for Order.

Issues :—

(1) To Whom Issued (Ward, Floor, or Dispensary).	(2) Quantity or Number.	(3) Date Issued.	(4) Initials of Receiver and Issuer.	(5) Balance of Drug (*i.e.*, Difference Remaining).	(6) Checked (Initials and Date).

Form No. 7] [Reg. 29 (1)

REGISTER OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

Hospital Ward Book

(A separate page for each kind and strength of drug.)

Name and form of drug : .....
Receipts :—

(1) Quantity or Number.	(2) Date Received.	(3) Initials of Receiver and Issuer.

Disposal :—

(1) Quantity or Number.	(2) Name of Patient.	(3) Doctor Ordering.	(4) Date.	(5) Time.	(6) Initials of Person Administering and Noting on Bed Chart.	(7) Balance in Stock.	(8) Checked. (Initials and Date.)

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

Form No. 8] [Reg. 32 (2)

RETURN OF DANGEROUS DRUGS SUPPLIED BY WHOLESALE DEALER

For the month of ..... 19..

Page No. .....

Date.	To Whom Supplied.	Profession or Business.	Address.	Name and Form of Each Dangerous Drug Supplied.	Quantity	Posting Tick.	Remarks.

NOTE.—At the end of each calendar month the above return is to be forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, with a covering letter as follows :—

" To the Medical Officer of Health, ...

" The enclosed return, consisting of ..... pages, being a correct account of our sales of dangerous drugs for the month of ....., is forwarded to the Director-General in accordance with regulation 32 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1951.

" *Signature :* ..... "

[Reg. 58

THIRD SCHEDULE

EXEMPTED PREPARATIONS

1. Aromatic Powder of Chalk with Opium B.P. (Pulv. Cret. Aromat. c. Opio).
2. Ointment of Gall with Opium B.P.C. (Ung. Gall. c. Opio).
3. Powder of Ipecacuanha and Opium B.P. (Pulv. Ipecac. et Opii).
4. Tablets of Acetylsalicylic Acid with Ipecacuanha and Opium B.P. (Tab. Acid. Acetylsalicyl. c. Ipecac. et Opio).
5. Tablets of Ipecacuanha and Opium B.P.C. (Tab. Ipecac. et Opii).

[Reg. 59

FOURTH SCHEDULE

SUBSTANCES PARTIALLY EXEMPTED UNDER REGULATION 59

1. Methylmorphine (Codeine) and its salts.
2. Ethylmorphine and its salts (including Dionin).
3. Dihydrocodeine and its esters and its salts.
4. Acetyldihydrocodeine and its salts.
5. Any preparation containing any proportion of methylmorphine or ethylmorphine or dihydrocodeine or acetyldihydrocodeine, or of their esters or salts.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS REVOKED

Title.	Published in *Gazette*.	
The Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1928 ..	27 September 1928, Vol. III, page 2873.	
The Dangerous Drugs Amendment Regulations 1929	18 July 1929, Vol. II, page 1867.	
The Dangerous Drugs Amendment Regulations 1934	19 July 1934, Vol. II, page 2208.	
	Published in Statutory Regulations.	
	Serial Number.	Page.
The Dangerous Drugs Amending Regulations 1947	1947/124	477
The Dangerous Drugs Amending Regulations 1947, No. 2	1947/194	639
The Dangerous Drugs Order 1948 ..	1948/148	467
The Dangerous Drugs Amendment Regulations 1949	1949/83	333
The Dangerous Drugs Amendment Regulations 1949, No. 2	1949/130	552

T. J. SHERRARD,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

[*This note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general effect.*]

These regulations consolidate, with amendments, the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1928 and the Dangerous Drugs Order 1948. Apart from drafting amendments, the main new provisions are indicated below :—

1. Drugs declared in the Dangerous Drugs Act 1927 are set out in Part I of the First Schedule for ease of reference. Part II of that Schedule contains the names of some new drugs, in addition to those already declared by previous Orders.

2. Chemists (including managers of pharmacies) and managers of private hospitals and of certain approved institutions are now included in the list of persons deemed to be licensed without having to take out annual licences (*regulation 15*).

3. Power is given to the Director-General of Health to approve different systems of records, such as loose-leaf systems or a microfilm record of chemists' prescription books (*regulation 21*).

4. Power is given to the Director-General of Health to require, in particular cases, the supervision of the manufacture of certain preparations to which the regulations would not otherwise apply, but in the manufacture of which dangerous drugs are used (*regulation 33*).

5. Some additional restrictions are imposed in relation to the giving of prescriptions for the supply of diamorphine (*regulations 37 to 40*).

6. All persons possessing dangerous drugs are to keep them in locked cupboards or other safe places (*regulation 53*).

7. Medical Officers of Health may, in particular cases, control the supply of dangerous drugs to persons who have been obtaining them for a long period and are likely to seek further supplies (*regulation 56*).

8. Codeine and dionin are not to be subject to control when they have passed from the hands of wholesalers to chemists, medical practitioners, dentists, veterinary surgeons, or managers of hospitals and institutions deemed to be licensed under the regulations (*regulation 59*).

9. Provision is made for the inclusion, with the approval of Medical Officers of Health, of dangerous drugs in first-aid kits for emergency industrial use or for rescue organizations, subject to certain conditions (*regulation 62*).

Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act 1936.
Date of notification in *Gazette* : 13th day of December, 1951.
These regulations are administered in the Department of Health.

(H.D.D. 51/7)