

Western Australia

Ports and Harbours Regulations 1966

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Ports and Harbours Regulations 1966

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First Schedule

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Ports and Harbours Regulations 1966

1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the *Ports and Harbours Regulations 1966*¹.

[Regulation 1 amended in Gazette 24 Jun 2005 p. 2774.]

2. Regulations do not apply in Fremantle or Dampier

Subject to regulation 3, these regulations apply in relation to every port within the State except the Port of Fremantle and the Port of Dampier.

[Regulation 2 amended in Gazette 27 Oct 1971 p. 4155.]

3. Application

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a provision of these regulations that is inconsistent with the provisions of any regulation from time to time in force under the *Albany Port Authority Act 1926*², the *Bunbury Port Authority Act 1909*², the *Esperance Port Authority Act 1968*², the *Geraldton Port Authority Act 1968*² or the *Port Hedland Port Authority Act 1970*², does not apply to or in relation to the Port of Albany, the Port of Bunbury, the Port of Esperance, the Port of Geraldton or the Port of Port Hedland, as the case requires.
- (2) The provisions of regulation 18 and the Third Schedule Division 2 apply to and in relation to every port of the State.

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- (3) No charges are payable under these regulations in respect of any pilotage service provided at Port Walcott where a charge is payable in respect of the service under the *Iron Ore (Robe River) Cape Lambert Ore and Service Wharves By-laws 1995*.
[Regulation 3 inserted in Gazette 24 Sep 1971 p. 3580; amended in Gazette 31 Mar 1995 p. 1175; 25 Jun 2004 p. 2266.]

4. Interpretation

In these regulations unless the contrary intention appears —

“**certificate**” means a pilotage exemption certificate issued under regulation 16;

“**certificate of health**” means a certificate of health referred to in regulation 16(c);

“**coasting vessel**” means a vessel solely employed in trade between ports of the State;

“**exempt master**”, in relation to a vessel, means a master who holds a valid pilotage exemption certificate for a port;

“**gross registered tonnage**” means the gross registered tonnage of a vessel calculated or determined in accordance with regulation 18A;

“**Harbour Master**” includes a Wharfinger at any port which pilotage is not provided and includes, in any case where a Harbour Master is absent from, or incapable from illness or any other cause from performing his duties at, the port to which he is appointed, the deputy of the Harbour Master or any officer of the Department authorised in writing by the chief executive officer to act as Harbour Master;

“**interstate vessel**” means a vessel solely employed in trading between ports of the Commonwealth, other than solely between ports in the State, or of New Zealand and ports of the State;

“**International Tonnage Certificate (1969)**” means a certificate issued pursuant to Article 7 or 8 of the

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships (1969) as set out in Schedule 8 to the *Navigation Act 1912* of the Commonwealth, as amended;

- “**master**” in relation to a vessel, means the person for the time being having the command, charge, custody or control of the vessel;
- “**owner**” in relation to a vessel, includes the authorised agent of the owner;
- “**passenger**” means any person carried in a vessel, other than as the master, a seaman or indentured apprentice;
- “**pilot**” means a person appointed by the Governor under section 4 of the Act to be a pilot at a port;
- “**subject port**”, in relation to an application for a pilotage exemption certificate, means a port for which the certificate is sought;
- “**surveyor**” means a person appointed by the Governor to act as a surveyor of vessels and machinery;
- “**the Department**” means the Department of Marine and Harbours of the State;
- “**tons**” or “**tonnage**”, in relation to a British registered vessel, means the gross registered tons or tonnage calculated in accordance with the British measurement of registered tonnage, and, in relation to any other vessel, means the gross registered tons or tonnage calculated in accordance with the standard of measurement adopted by the authority by which the vessel is registered;
- “**vessel**” includes ship, hulk, boat, barge, lighter, flat and any other type of craft howsoever propelled;
- “**vessel of war**” means a vessel built for combatant service or converted for that purpose and tankers conveying fuel oil for such a vessel, if the vessel is owned or otherwise directly managed or controlled by the Government of the United Kingdom or of any of Her Majesty’s States, Dominions or Colonies, or by the Government of any

foreign country which is a party with Her Majesty to any military alliance and not engaged in trade, but does not include a vessel used solely for the transport of troops, stores or equipment;

“**wharf**” includes any jetty or structure to which a vessel may be made fast or on which passengers, cargo or merchandise may be loaded or discharged.

[Regulation 4 amended in Gazette 10 Aug 1979 p. 2433; 28 Aug 1981 p. 3574; 21 May 1982 p. 1579; 10 Dec 1982 p. 4799; 19 Jul 1991 p. 3644; 11 Aug 1992 p. 3975; 6 Aug 1993 p. 4276.]

5. Signals indicating tides

The signals to be displayed at a port referred to in the First Schedule to indicate the height or state of the tide at that port shall be the signals set out in the Table in that Schedule appropriate to that port.

6. Signals to be displayed on vessels

The signal to be displayed upon any vessel for a purpose referred to in the first column of Table 1 in the Second Schedule shall be the signal set out in the second column of that Table opposite to that purpose.

7. Signals on dredgers

- (1) The signal to be displayed by the master of a dredger within a port for a purpose set out in the first column of Table 2 in the Second Schedule shall be the signal set out in the second column of that Table opposite to that purpose.
- (2) The master of a dredger who fails to give the appropriate signal set out in that Table in any case where the dredger —
 - (a) is blocking a channel;
 - (b) is under way but unable to manoeuvre so as to give way to or avoid any other vessel;

- (c) is otherwise unable to move, or is out of control; or
- (d) is so placed or is so being worked as to constitute a danger to the safe navigation of any other vessel unless the appropriate signal is given,

commits an offence.

8. Improper use of signals

A master of a vessel shall not use or display or cause or permit any person on the vessel to use or display —

- (a) a signal set out in the second column of Table 1 or Table 2 in the Second Schedule except for the purpose of conveying the message set out in the first column of Table 1 or Table 2, as the case may be, opposite to that signal; or
- (b) for the purpose of conveying a message set out in the first column of Table 1 or Table 2 in the Second Schedule, a signal other than the signal set out in the second column of Table 1 or Table 2, as the case may be, opposite to that message.

9. Vessels not to enter or depart without pilot

The master of any vessel other than —

- (a) a vessel of war;
- (b) a vessel owned by any of Her Majesty's States or Colonies or the government of any country that is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, that is engaged in a non-commercial voyage;
- (c) a private pleasure vessel of less than 500 tons gross tonnage;
- (d) a training vessel on a non-commercial voyage;
- (e) an Australian registered commercial or fishing vessel of less than 500 tons gross tonnage;

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- (f) a vessel on a non-commercial voyage exempted in circumstances which are or at the discretion of the chief executive officer; or
- (g) a vessel under the command of a master who holds a valid certificate in respect of the port concerned,

shall not cause or permit the vessel to enter or depart from any port or prescribed pilotage area outside the port at which pilotage is provided without having first taken on board a pilot.

[Regulation 9 amended in Gazette 23 Oct 1987 p. 3942 (erratum 13 Nov 1987 p. 4146); 19 Jul 1991 p. 3644; 11 Aug 1992 p. 3975.]

10. Boarding and disembarking of pilot

- (1) The master of a vessel approaching a port or prescribed pilotage area outside the port at which he is required to obtain the services of a pilot before entering the port or prescribed pilotage area outside the port shall —
 - (a) lay to on the pilot boarding ground so as to provide the best possible lee;
 - (b) provide on the lee side of the vessel a pilot ladder fitted with spreaders and a man rope on either side of the ladder made fast to the vessel quite independent of the ladder, and cause the ladder to be suitably illuminated if the pilot is to board the vessel at night;
 - (c) if the vessel is of high structure, and is fitted with gangway doors, cause one gangway door to be opened and the ladder rigged at that doorway;
 - (d) provide a suitable boat rope of which the forward end is fastened well clear forward of the ladder in readiness to be released when the pilot vessel has secured the boat rope; and
 - (e) arrange for all scuppers, sanitary and other refuse outlets near the pilot ladder to be closed.

- (2) The master of a vessel from which a pilot is being discharged after the vessel has departed from a port or prescribed pilotage area outside the port shall make arrangements similar to those set out in subregulation (1) to assist the pilot leaving the vessel and boarding the pilot boat.

[Regulation 10 amended in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3644.]

11. Master to declare draught

The master of a vessel onto which a pilot has been taken, shall, if requested, declare to the pilot the draught of the vessel.

12. Flag on pilot boat

The master of a pilot boat shall, at any time that the vessel is in service, cause to be so flown from the pilot boat as to be easily discernible from a reasonable distance a flag of which the upper half is white and the lower half red.

13. Masters of assisting vessels to obey pilot

The master of any vessel that is employed to tow, move or in any way assist the manoeuvring of a vessel in the charge of a pilot shall obey all orders and directions of the pilot.

14. Movement of vessels within a port

- (1) The master of any vessel that is within a port shall not move the vessel within the port without the consent of the Harbour Master and shall, unless he is an exempt master in respect of the port, if the Harbour Master so directs at a port at which pilotage is provided, obtain the services of a pilot before moving the vessel.
- (2) Where, because of the structural arrangement of a vessel, the visibility of a pilot conning a vessel from the normal position is adversely affected, the Harbour Master may direct that a second pilot be engaged to assist the first pilot.
- (3) Where a second pilot is engaged to assist, an additional charge equal to half the amount payable for the first pilot is payable to

a maximum of \$4 200.95 in respect of each occasion on which that vessel is required to be so piloted.

[Regulation 14 inserted in Gazette 14 Jun 1974 p. 1911; amended in Gazette 12 Oct 1984 p. 3274 (erratum 26 Oct 1984 p. 3459); 30 Aug 1985 p. 3079; 8 Aug 1986 p. 2831; 16 Oct 1987 p. 3896; 12 Aug 1988 p. 2711; 30 Jun 1989 p. 1921; 1 Aug 1990 p. 3643; 19 Jul 1991 p. 3644; 26 Jul 1991 p. 3925; 30 Jun 1992 p. 2902; 29 Jun 1993 p. 3182; 14 Jun 1994 p. 2483; 30 Jun 1995 p. 2692; 25 Jun 1996 p. 2993; 12 May 1998 p. 2773; 20 Jun 2000 p. 3040; 27 Jul 2001 p. 3802; 14 Jun 2002 p. 2821; 27 Jun 2003 p. 2521; 25 Jun 2004 p. 2266; 24 Jun 2005 p. 2774; 23 Jun 2006 p. 2209.]

15. Charge for pilotage

- (1) The master or owner of any vessel other than —
- (a) a vessel of war;
 - (b) a vessel owned by any of Her Majesty's States or Colonies or the government of any country that is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, that is engaged in a non-commercial voyage;
 - (c) a private pleasure vessel of less than 500 tons gross tonnage;
 - (d) a training vessel on a non-commercial voyage;
 - (e) an Australian registered commercial or fishing vessel of less than 500 tons gross tonnage; or
 - (f) a vessel on a non-commercial voyage exempted in circumstances which are at the discretion of the chief executive officer,

for which the services of a pilot or pilots have been obtained at any port in the State at which the Department provides a pilotage service shall pay to the Harbour Master at that port the charge set out in the Third Schedule Division 2 that is

appropriate to the size and class of the vessel and the nature of the pilotage services obtained.

- (2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), the services of a pilot are to be deemed to have been obtained —
- (a) in respect of a vessel that could not conveniently be boarded by a pilot and was led into port by a vessel on which a pilot was on board for the purpose of guiding that firstmentioned vessel into port; or
 - (b) in respect of a vessel that was brought into or out of a port, or that was moved within a port, without the services of a pilot being obtained in circumstances in which, pursuant to the provisions of regulation 9 or regulation 14, as the case may be, the master was required to take a pilot on board the vessel.
- (3) If the master of a vessel (other than a vessel referred to in subregulation (1)(a) to (f)) requires that vessel to be piloted —
- (a) from a point at sea to the pilot boarding ground of the port concerned; or
 - (b) from the pilot boarding ground of the port concerned to a point at sea,

that master or the owner of that vessel shall pay to the Harbour Master at that port an amount of \$691.34, in respect of each occasion on which that vessel is required so to be piloted.

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[Regulation 15 amended in Gazette 14 Jun 1974 p. 1911; 20 Jun 1980 p. 1832-3; 26 Jun 1981 p. 2417; 4 Jul 1982 p. 2512; 5 Aug 1983 p. 2837; 12 Oct 1984 p. 3271; 30 Aug 1985 p. 3079; 8 Aug 1986 p. 2831; 16 Oct 1987 p. 3896; 23 Oct 1987 p. 3942; 12 Aug 1988 p. 2711; 30 Jun 1989 p. 1921; 1 Aug 1990 p. 3643; 26 Jul 1991 p. 3925; 30 Jun 1992 p. 2902; 11 Aug 1992 p. 3975; 29 Jun 1993 p. 3182; 14 Jun 1994 p. 2483; 30 Jun 1995 p. 2692; 25 Jun 1996 p. 2993; 27 Jun 1997 p. 3148; 12 May 1998 p. 2773; 20 Jun 2000 p. 3040; 14 Jun 2002 p. 2821; 27 Jun 2003 p. 2521; 25 Jun 2004 p. 2266; 24 Jun 2005 p. 2774; 23 Jun 2006 p. 2209.]

15A. Detention of pilot

- (1) In the event of a pilot being detained at a vessel until such vessel is ready to leave the berth, a special charge of —
 - (a) \$688.76 per hour or portion thereof, at the port of Wyndham; and
 - (b) \$531 per hour or portion thereof, at any other port,is payable.
- (2) Where a pilot is called out to attend a vessel in accordance with an application for pilotage and such vessel does not arrive at the boarding ground at the time given and the pilot is required to await the arrival of the vessel or the arrival is cancelled completely, detention of the pilot and the pilot vessel shall be payable at the rate of —
 - (a) \$688.76 per hour, at the port of Wyndham; and
 - (b) \$531 per hour, at any other port,for the period of the detention, except during overtime hours when the charge payable shall be —
 - (c) \$817.75 per hour, at Wyndham; and
 - (d) \$630 per hour, at any other port.

[Regulation 15A inserted in Gazette 12 May 1998 p. 2773; amended in Gazette 20 Oct 1998 p. 5792; 20 Jun 2000 p. 3040-1; 14 Jun 2002 p. 2821; 27 Jun 2003 p. 2521-2; 25 Jun 2004 p. 2266; 24 Jun 2005 p. 2774; 23 Jun 2006 p. 2209.]

15B. Provision of launch to run mooring lines

Where the Department provides a launch to run mooring lines —

- (a) during the berthing of a vessel; or
- (b) in connection with the entry or departure of a vessel into and from a port,

and the use of the launch is associated with the pilotage of the vessel, whether or not the vessel is in the charge of an exempt master, the owner or master of the vessel shall pay to the Department an amount of \$327.61 in respect of each hour or portion of an hour for which the launch is so used, except during overtime hours when the charge payable shall be \$469.50 in respect of each hour or portion of an hour for which the launch is so used.

[Regulation 15B inserted in Gazette 12 Oct 1984 p. 3271; amended in Gazette 30 Aug 1985 p. 3080; 8 Aug 1986 p. 2831; 16 Oct 1987 p. 3896; 12 Aug 1988 p. 2711; 30 Jun 1989 p. 1921; 1 Aug 1990 p. 3643; 19 Jul 1991 p. 3644; 26 Jul 1991 p. 3925; 30 Jun 1992 p. 2902; 29 Jun 1993 p. 3182; 14 Jun 1994 p. 2484; 30 Jun 1995 p. 2692-3; 25 Jun 1996 p. 2993; 27 Jun 1997 p. 3149; 12 May 1998 p. 2773; 20 Jun 2000 p. 3041; 14 Jun 2002 p. 2821; 27 Jun 2003 p. 2522; 25 Jun 2004 p. 2266; 24 Jun 2005 p. 2774; 23 Jun 2006 p. 2209.]

15C. Pilot remaining on board

Where a pilot at a port in the State at which the Department provides a pilotage service is required to remain on board or at a

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vessel which is moored or at a berth, for any reason, there shall be a charge of —

- (a) \$103.19 per hour with a minimum charge of \$691.34 and a maximum charge in any 24 hour period of \$1 795.43 at the port of Wyndham; and
- (b) \$80 per hour with a minimum charge of \$533 and a maximum charge in any 24 hour period of \$1 384, at any other port.

[Regulation 15C inserted in Gazette 12 May 1998 p. 2773; amended in Gazette 20 Oct 1998 p. 5792; 20 Jun 2000 p. 3041; 14 Jun 2002 p. 2821; 27 Jun 2003 p. 2522; 25 Jun 2004 p. 2266-7; 24 Jun 2005 p. 2774-5; 23 Jun 2006 p. 2209.]

16. Entitlement to pilotage exemption certificate

The chief executive officer shall issue a pilotage exemption certificate, valid for use in respect of the ports (and any prescribed pilotage areas outside those ports) specified in the certificate, to a person who —

- (a) is entitled to reside permanently in Australia under an Act of the Commonwealth;
- (b) has met the requirements of regulation 16B;
- (c) has submitted, in accordance with regulation 16C, a certificate of health showing, to the satisfaction of the chief executive officer, that he does not suffer from any disability that is likely to affect his ability to do what the certificate will entitle him to do; and
- (d) has paid a fee of —
 - (i) \$759.70 in relation to the port of Wyndham, if Wyndham is a specified port; and
 - (ii) \$585 in respect of each port specified in the certificate.

[Regulation 16 inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3644-5; amended in Gazette 26 Jul 1991 p. 3926; 30 Jun 1992 p. 2903; 29 Jun 1993 p. 3183; 14 Jun 1994 p. 2484; 30 Jun 1995 p. 2693; 25 Jun 1996 p. 2994; 12 May 1998 p. 2773-4; 20 Jun 2000 p. 3041; 14 Jun 2002 p. 2821; 27 Jun 2003 p. 2522; 25 Jun 2004 p. 2267; 24 Jun 2005 p. 2775; 23 Jun 2006 p. 2209.]

16A. Eligibility to attempt examination

- (1) A person is not eligible to be examined under regulation 16B unless —
- (a) he holds —
 - (i) a Master Class 1 Certificate of Competency issued under the *Navigation Act 1912* of the Commonwealth;
 - (ii) a Foreign Going Masters Certificate of Competency issued under the *Navigation Act 1912* of the Commonwealth;
 - (iii) a Certificate of Service as Master issued under the *Navigation Act 1912* of the Commonwealth; or
 - (iv) a certificate issued outside Australia that is recognized by the Department or the Commonwealth Department of Transport³ as being equivalent to one of those certificates;
- and
- (b) he has made in the 2 years immediately before the examination —
 - (i) 3 trips into and 3 trips out of the subject port in command of a vessel; or
 - (ii) 2 trips into and 2 trips out of the subject port in command of a vessel and 2 trips into and 2 trips out of the subject port as first mate on duty on the bridge throughout the period of pilotage or,

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where the vessel was under the command of an exempt master, throughout what would otherwise have been the period of compulsory pilotage.

- (2) Where a person is seeking to obtain a certificate that is valid for use during hours of daylight and hours of darkness, at least one trip into and one trip out of the subject port in command of a vessel as referred to in subregulation (1)(b) must have been made during hours of darkness.
- (3) The trips as first mate referred to in subregulation (1)(b)(ii) have to be verified in writing by the master or exempt master in command of the vessel.

[Regulation 16A inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3645.]

16B. Examination

- (1) An applicant for a certificate has to demonstrate, on written or oral examination —
 - (a) adequate general knowledge of the subject port, particularly the soundings, minimum keel clearances, tides, currents, buoys, beacons and lights within the subject port and its approaches;
 - (b) ability to satisfactorily complete blank charts of the subject port by marking soundings and characteristics of the buoys, beacons, lights, signals and other aids to navigation;
 - (c) thorough knowledge of control requirements, traffic patterns, separation lanes and the special signals, communications and rules applicable to the subject port; and
 - (d) a reasonable knowledge of —
 - (i) these regulations;
 - (ii) the *Shipping and Pilotage Act 1967*;
 - (iii) the *Western Australian Marine Act 1982*;

- (iv) the *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Act 1960*⁴; and
 - (v) any written law applying specifically in respect of the subject port.
- (2) An applicant for a certificate has to demonstrate by practical examination safe ship handling ability within the limits of the subject port.

[Regulation 16B inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3645.]

16C. Standard of health

- (1) A certificate of health is to be in a form approved by the Minister.
- (2) An exempt master shall submit a certificate of health to the Department not later than 2 years after the date on which the previous certificate of health was submitted.
- (3) Where a medical practitioner has recommended that an exempt master undergo a medical examination for the purposes of this regulation after a nominated period that is less than 2 years after the date of the previous medical examination for the purposes of this regulation, the exempt master shall —
 - (a) undergo a medical examination in accordance with that recommendation; and
 - (b) submit to the Department immediately after the examination —
 - (i) a certificate of health; or
 - (ii) written notification that a certificate of health was not issued.

[Regulation 16C inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3645-6.]

16D. Maximum length of vessel

- (1) Subject to regulation 16E(1), the maximum length of a vessel in respect of which a certificate may be used in a port shall be

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determined by the Harbour Master for the port having regard to —

- (a) the depth and width of channel entrances;
 - (b) available deep water manoeuvring space;
 - (c) local tidal conditions;
 - (d) local current conditions; and
 - (e) proximity of other vessels and berthing facilities.
- (2) The chief executive officer shall cause to be recorded in each certificate the maximum length of a vessel in respect of which the certificate may be used.

[Regulation 16D inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3646.]

16E. Conditions

- (1) The chief executive officer shall not issue a certificate for use in respect of a vessel that is longer than the longest vessel in which the exempt master made a trip into or out of the subject port in command of a vessel as referred to in regulation 16A(1)(b).
- (2) The chief executive officer may, on the written recommendation of the Harbour Master for a port, issue all certificates in respect of that port for use only in respect of specified areas of the port.
- (3) Where a person who is otherwise entitled to a certificate has not met the requirements of regulation 16A(2), the chief executive officer shall issue a certificate for use by the person during hours of daylight only.
- (4) An exempt master shall comply with all conditions attaching to his certificate.

[Regulation 16E inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3646.]

16F. Limited to Australian crewed vessels

A certificate may be used only in respect of a vessel that is crewed in accordance with the requirements of an award or agreement registered under —

- (a) the *Industrial Relations Act 1979*; or
- (b) the *Industrial Relations Act 1988* of the Commonwealth.

[Regulation 16F inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3646.]

16G. Use of certificate may be prohibited

Notwithstanding any other regulation, where —

- (a) major works are being carried out in the port;
- (b) the vessel of an exempt master is carrying cargo that is noxious or otherwise hazardous; or
- (c) there are any other circumstances that may impair the ability of the exempt master to navigate the vessel safely,

the Harbour Master for the port may direct the exempt master to use the services of a pilot to navigate the vessel into or out of the port or in the whole or a specified part of the port or any prescribed pilotage area outside the port, and the exempt master shall comply with such a direction.

[Regulation 16G inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3646.]

16H. Contents of certificate

- (1) The chief executive officer shall issue a certificate in accordance with Form 1 in the Sixth Schedule to a person who becomes entitled to a certificate.
- (2) The chief executive officer shall cause a certificate to be suitably amended where there is any change in the entitlements of the exempt master under the certificate.

[Regulation 16H inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3646.]

16I. Register

- (1) The chief executive officer shall cause to be established and maintained a register containing particulars of all persons holding certificates and their entitlements under the certificates.

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- (2) The chief executive officer shall cause the register to be noted where the certificate of a person is cancelled or suspended.

[Regulation 16I inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3646.]

16J. Pilotage exemption record book

- (1) The chief executive officer shall issue to each exempt master a book containing pages in accordance with Form 2 in the Sixth Schedule and the book is to be known as the “pilotage exemption record book”.
- (2) An exempt master shall enter in the pilotage exemption record book, in respect of each trip into or out of a port —
- (a) the name of the port;
 - (b) the date and time of commencement of the trip; and
 - (c) the name of the vessel.
- (3) After making a trip into or out of a port and entering the particulars prescribed by subregulation (2) into the pilotage exemption record book, an exempt master shall present the book to the Harbour Master of the port concerned or another officer of the Department, who shall read and endorse the entry made by the exempt master.
- (4) An officer of the Department to whom a certificate of health is submitted shall record the date on which the certificate was submitted in the pilotage exemption record book of the exempt master concerned and the exempt master shall produce the book to the officer for this purpose.

[Regulation 16J inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3647.]

16K. Invalidation of certificate

A certificate that has not been used in respect of a port for one year or longer is invalid in respect of that port.

[Regulation 16K inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3647.]

16L. Revalidation of certificate

A certificate that is invalid in respect of a port under regulation 16K is revalidated in respect of that port if the holder of the certificate makes, under pilotage, at least one trip into and one trip out of the port in command of a vessel within one year of the certificate becoming invalid in respect of that port.

[Regulation 16L inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3647.]

16M. Cancellation or suspension of certificate

- (1) The chief executive officer may cancel or suspend the certificate of an exempt master if —
 - (a) the exempt master is convicted of contravening regulation 9, 16E(4), 16G or 16J(2) or (3); or
 - (b) the chief executive officer believes on reasonable grounds that the exempt master has contravened any of those provisions.
- (2) The chief executive officer shall cancel a certificate that has become wholly invalid under regulation 16K and has not been wholly or partly revalidated under regulation 16L.
- (3) The chief executive officer shall cancel a certificate if its holder does not submit a certificate of health in accordance with regulation 16C(2) or (3).
- (4) The chief executive officer shall cancel or suspend a certificate in respect of a port if he believes on reasonable grounds that the holder of the certificate is no longer competent to navigate a vessel into and out of the port.
- (5) Where the chief executive officer cancels or suspends a certificate, he shall in writing notify the person concerned of the cancellation or suspension and the reason for it, including, in the case of a cancellation or suspension under subregulation (1)(b) or (4), particulars of the reasons for the belief held by the chief executive officer.

r. 16N

- (6) The chief executive officer shall, in a notification of a cancellation or suspension under subregulation (1)(b) or (4), inform the person concerned of the right of appeal under regulation 16N.
- (7) A cancellation or suspension takes effect on the service of a notice under subregulation (5).

[Regulation 16M inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3647.]

16N. Right of appeal

- (1) An exempt master whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under regulation 16M(1)(b) or (4) may, in writing, within 21 days of the day on which he received notice of the cancellation or suspension, appeal to the Minister against the decision of the chief executive officer.
- (2) The Minister shall determine an appeal without delay and may confirm the decision of the chief executive officer or direct the chief executive officer to reverse his decision or modify it in the manner specified by the Minister.
- (3) The chief executive officer shall give effect to a direction under subregulation (2).

[Regulation 16N inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3647.]

17. Flag required if no pilot on board

- (1) The master of a vessel approaching any port at which pilotage is provided who is, by reason of his being the holder of a Pilotage Exemption Certificate, entitled to bring the vessel into that port without taking on board a pilot, shall cause to be flown from the vessel from the time that the vessel is within 5 nautical miles of the port until the vessel berths, a white flag.
- (2) Where a master referred to in subregulation (1) fails to comply with the provisions of that subregulation, the master or owner of that vessel shall be liable to pay the charges for pilotage that would have been payable if the services of a pilot had been obtained.

[Regulation 17 amended in Gazette 27 Jun 2003 p. 2522.]

18. Conservancy dues

- (1) The master or owner of any vessel other than —
- (a) a vessel of war;
 - (b) a vessel owned by any of Her Majesty's States or Colonies or the government of any country that is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, that is engaged in a non-commercial voyage;
 - (c) a mission vessel;
 - (d) a vessel calling at a port either for the purpose of remedying a situation endangering the safety of the vessel or of obtaining medical treatment for a person on board;
 - (e) a vessel owned and used solely for private pleasure purposes;
 - (f) subject to subregulation (1a), a fishing vessel used for professional purposes that is a subject of a current fishing boat licence issued under the *Fisheries Act 1905*⁵ or of an equivalent licence, permit or registration under the laws of another State or a Territory of the Commonwealth;
 - (g) a commercial vessel —
 - (i) of 5.5 metres or less in length; or
 - (ii) without its own means of propulsion;
 - (h) a training vessel on a non-commercial voyage;
 - (i) a vessel which is at the time engaged as a private pleasure vessel or on some other non-commercial voyage and which is exempted in circumstances which are at the discretion of the chief executive officer; or
 - (j) a vessel having a length of 70 metres or more exclusive of the bowsprit,

entering, calling at or using any port in the State shall pay to the Department conservancy dues calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule Division 2.

- (1a) The master or owner of any fishing vessel, entering, calling or using the Emu Point Fishing Boat Harbour, Albany, the Fishing Boat Harbour, Carnarvon, the Bandy Creek Small Boat Harbour, Esperance, the Fishing Boat Harbour, Fremantle, the Inner Harbour, Geraldton or the Fishing Boat Harbour, Port Denison, shall pay to the Department conservancy dues calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule Division 2 item 3.
- (2) The conservancy dues referred to in the Third Schedule Division 2 are payable —
- (a) in the case of conservancy dues referred to in item 1, on the date of the first entry of the vessel into or on the first day of use of, the port in the period in respect of which the conservancy dues are payable;
 - (b) in the case of conservancy dues referred to in item 2, on the day of entry of the vessel into the port;
 - (c) in the case of conservancy dues referred to in paragraph (i) of item 2, on 1 January;
 - (d) in the case of conservancy dues referred to in paragraph (ii) of item 2, on 1 July or 1 January, as the case may be;
 - (e) in the case of conservancy dues referred to in paragraph (b) of sub-item (1) of item 3, 1 July;
 - (f) in the case of the conservancy dues referred to in sub-item (2) of item 3, on the first day on which the vessel makes use of a harbour.
- (2a) For the purposes of this regulation and the Third Schedule Division 2, “**commercial vessel**” means a vessel which is not used solely for pleasure or recreation and the use of which is made, allowed or authorised in the course of any business or in

connection with any commercial transaction but does not include a vessel referred to in subregulation (1)(a) to (f).

- (3) Where the master of a vessel entering or within any port claims, by reason of there having been made a payment in respect of conservancy dues referred to in the Third Schedule Division 2 item 1, to be entitled to use that port for any period without further payment of conservancy dues, the Harbour Master may require the master or owner to produce satisfactory evidence of the payment so claimed to have been made and, subject to subregulation (4), where satisfactory evidence of that payment is not produced, the master or owner is liable to pay conservancy dues as if the payment claimed to have been made had not been made.
- (4) Where the master of a vessel who —
- (a) has claimed to be entitled to bring the vessel into or use any port without payment of conservancy dues by reason of his previously having paid conservancy dues referred to in the Third Schedule Division 2 item 1; and
 - (b) has, by reason of his being unable to produce satisfactory evidence of that prior payment, been required to pay conservancy dues as if the prior payment claimed to have been made had not been made,

satisfies the Harbour Master or the Department that the payment claimed to have been made was made, there shall be paid to the master or owner an amount equal to the conservancy dues that were required to be paid in pursuance of subregulation (3).

- (5) The master of a vessel shall produce the certificate of registry, and any certificate of tonnage or any other record specified in the Fifth Schedule to the Department or an authorised person, upon demand.

r. 18A

[Regulation 18 amended in Gazette 2 Dec 1977 p. 4442; 27 Mar 1981 p. 1077; 28 Aug 1981 p. 3574; 2 Jul 1982 p. 2361; 13 Aug 1982 p. 3141; 17 Feb 1984 p. 434; 29 Jun 1984 p. 1760; 28 Jun 1985 p. 2319; 23 Oct 1987 p. 3943; 26 Jul 1991 p. 3926; 11 Aug 1992 p. 3975; 6 Aug 1999 p. 3733; 27 Jun 2003 p. 2522-3; 25 Jun 2004 p. 2267.]

18A. Gross registered tonnage

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), in these regulations gross registered tonnage of a vessel is —
 - (a) in the case of a vessel the certificate of registry or certificate of tonnage of which was issued by a country specified in the Fourth Schedule, the sum of the highest gross tonnage appearing on that certificate and the tonnage, as estimated by an authorised person, of any cargo spaces specified on that certificate but not taken into account in the calculation or determination of that highest gross tonnage;
 - (b) in the case of a vessel the certificate of registry or certificate of tonnage of which was issued by a country other than a country referred to in paragraph (a) —
 - (i) if that vessel formerly carried a certificate referred to in paragraph (a) and the Department is aware of the contents of that certificate —
 - (I) the sum of the highest gross tonnage appearing in that certificate and the tonnage, as estimated by an authorised person, of any cargo spaces specified on that certificate but not taken into account in the calculation or determination of that highest gross tonnage; or
 - (II) the tonnage of that vessel as estimated by an authorised person by reference to

the factors referred to in
subparagraph (ii);

or

- (ii) the tonnage of that vessel as estimated by an authorised person by reference to the dimensions and gross tonnage of a vessel similar to that vessel or to the measurements and dimensions of that vessel and any information appearing on any other document specified in the Fifth Schedule pertaining to the tonnage or measurement of the vessel.

- (2) Where an International Tonnage Certificate (1969) has been issued in respect of a vessel, the gross registered tonnage of that vessel for the purposes of these regulations is the gross tonnage set out in the International Tonnage Certificate (1969) relating to that vessel.

*[Regulation 18A inserted in Gazette 28 Aug 1981 p. 3574-5;
amended in Gazette 10 Dec 1982 p. 4799.]*

[18B. Repealed in Gazette 1 Aug 1990 p. 3641.]

19. Powers of Harbour Master

- (1) The master of any vessel shall obey all lawful orders of the Harbour Master, and generally follow such directions as the weather, the crowded conditions of the port or other circumstances may render necessary or expedient, in the judgment of the Harbour Master, for the safety and interest of the whole shipping.
- (2) The Harbour Master of any port has the entire control of the anchoring, mooring, berthing and movement of all vessels within the port, and shall appoint the place where any vessel is to anchor, moor or lie in the port and the berth that any vessel is to occupy.

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- (3) The Harbour Master of a port may at any time order the master of a vessel within the port to move the vessel from its place in the port to any other place in the port.
- (4) Where for any reason the order of a Harbour Master to move a vessel in a port is not complied with, the Harbour Master may move the vessel at the risk and expense of the master or owner thereof, and for that purpose may, at the expense of the owner or master of the vessel, break any anchor chain or rope or mooring line securing the vessel.
- (5) The Harbour Master at a port may, and shall if so directed by the chief executive officer, require the master of a vessel that is entering, departing from or being moved within the port, to engage the services of a tug for that purpose.

[Regulation 19 amended in Gazette 27 Jun 2003 p. 2523.]

20. Duties of masters of vessels in port

Subject to these regulations, the master of any vessel within a port shall, unless otherwise directed by the Harbour Master, comply with the following provisions:

- (a) a vessel shall not be fastened to any part of a wharf except to the bollards or fastenings that are, or may be, provided for the purpose;
- (b) a vessel shall not lie alongside a wharf unless it is properly moored and fastened so as to relieve, as much as may be possible, the wharf from the weight of the vessel;
- (c) a vessel shall not be moored, anchored or lie in the vicinity of a wharf so as to create a second bank of vessels alongside the wharf;
- (d) a vessel shall not be moored or fastened to, or remain alongside, any wharf except for the purpose of, and for the period actually required for, the loading or unloading of cargo;

- (e) where the vessel, being a passenger vessel, has been brought alongside the steps provided at a wharf for the purpose of embarking or disembarking passengers, the master shall not permit the vessel to remain alongside those steps for any period longer than that necessary to complete the embarking or disembarking.

21. Anchoring within a port

- (1) The master of any vessel within a port —
 - (a) shall anchor, moor or berth the vessel at the place appointed by the Harbour Master and in no other place;
 - (b) shall forthwith comply with any order of the Harbour Master requiring him —
 - (i) to move the vessel from its place in the port to any other place in the port;
 - (ii) to put down additional anchors or mooring lines to secure the vessel; or
 - (iii) to slacken any anchor chains or ropes or mooring lines securing the vessel.
- (2) The master of a vessel shall not, except in unavoidable circumstances or with the permission of the Harbour Master, beach the vessel within any port and, where a vessel is beached in a port, the master or owner of the vessel shall cause the vessel to be removed in accordance with the directions of the Harbour Master.

22. Harbour Master may order scuttling

Where the Harbour Master of a port is satisfied that a dangerous situation exists in a port and that —

- (a) the presence of a vessel within the port constitutes a danger to the safety of persons, vessels or valuable property within the port; and
- (b) it is impossible to remove the vessel from the port or that the removal of the vessel would itself create a

danger to the safety of persons, vessels or valuable property within the port,

he may order the master to forthwith scuttle the vessel and, if the master fails to comply forthwith with that order, the Harbour Master may by any means that he thinks fit scuttle the vessel.

23. Provision and use of gangways

- (1) The master of any vessel berthed at any wharf or jetty shall, unless the Harbour Master otherwise directs, at all times that the vessel is so berthed —
 - (a) cause the vessel to be fitted with such gangways and manropes as in the opinion of the Harbour Master are necessary for the safety and convenience of the public;
 - (b) shall place under each gangway a safety net or other device that is, in the opinion of the Harbour Master, suitable to prevent any person using the gangway from falling into the water;
 - (c) cause to be displayed between sunset and sunrise lights that adequately light any gangway fitted to the vessel; and
 - (d) cause a watch to be kept upon the gangway.
- (2) A person other than a member of the crew of the vessel or a person employed by the Department or any harbour authority shall not board or leave, or attempt to board or leave, a vessel before a gangway and net have been properly fitted and secured to the vessel.
- (3) A person employed to control the use of any gangway shall not permit any person to leave or board, or to attempt to leave or board, a vessel before a gangway and net have been properly fitted and secured to the vessel.

24. Keeping watch

- (1) The master of any vessel exceeding 150 tons gross registered tonnage shall, unless the chief executive officer or the Harbour Master otherwise directs, cause a watchman to be kept on duty on the deck of the vessel between sunset and sunrise whenever the vessel is within a port.
- (2) The master of a vessel exceeding 150 tons gross registered tonnage shall, unless the chief executive officer or the Harbour Master otherwise directs, cause one person to be on board the vessel between sunrise and sunset whenever the vessel is within a port.
- (3) The master of any vessel of 150 tons gross registered tonnage or less shall, if the Harbour Master directs, cause one person to be on board the vessel at any time that the vessel is within a port.

[Regulation 24 amended in Gazette 11 Aug 1992 p. 3975.]

25. Flare-up lamps and naked flames

- (1) Unless the consent in writing of the Harbour Master has been first obtained, the master of a vessel lying at any wharf shall not cause or permit the use of a flare-up lamp or naked light in any hold of the vessel.
- (2) The Harbour Master of a port may board or enter any ship or place within the port to search for any fire, or any flare-up lamp or naked light that he suspects may be burning in a vessel or any other prohibited place in the port and may extinguish any such fire, flare-up light or naked light that he may find and take any other action he thinks necessary for the safety of the port.

26. Fire on a vessel

Where a fire occurs on any vessel within a port, the master of the vessel shall forthwith notify the Harbour Master and his assistants and every person on board or belonging to the vessel shall render the Harbour Master and his assistants such

assistance towards extinguishing the fire and protecting other vessels as the Harbour Master may direct.

27. Disposal of waste

The master of any vessel lying alongside a wharf in any port shall not —

- (a) cause or permit any carcass of a dead animal or any refuse, debris or rubbish from the vessel to be cast or deposited on the wharf or in the water near the vessel;
- (b) cause or permit waste from any lavatory or any water to be discharged from the vessel upon any portion of the wharf or steps attached to the wharf; or
- (c) unless the Harbour Master otherwise directs, remove the vessel from the wharf until all debris, rubbish and waste from the vessel has been removed from that portion of the wharf near which the vessel was lying.

28. Offence — throwing debris overboard

A person shall not throw a carcass of a dead animal or any stone or debris overboard from a vessel within any port.

29. Offence — smoking in a hold

A person shall not smoke in the hold of any vessel within a port, or in any other part of a vessel in relation to which the master of the vessel or the Harbour Master directs that smoking is prohibited.

30. Interpretation

In regulations 31 to 48, inclusive, unless the contrary intention appears —

“flammable liquid” means petroleum, kerosene, and any oil, liquid or spirit derived wholly or in part from any petroleum, shale, schist, coal, peat, bitumen or any similar substance, and which has a true flashing point of less than

61° Celsius and any other liquid which the Governor by Proclamation in the *Gazette* declares to be an inflammable liquid for the purposes of these regulations;

“**oil vessel**” means any ship having on board or having lately had on board any inflammable liquid as cargo or part cargo, and includes a tank steamer, barge, or other vessel fitted to carry inflammable liquid.

[Regulation 30 amended in Gazette 15 Jun 1973 p. 2234.]

31. Flag on oil vessel

The master of an oil vessel shall, at all times that the vessel is nearing or is at a wharf or jetty, display at the foremast head, or other conspicuous place clear of all obstructions so as to be clearly visible from any direction at a distance of at least 1 nautical mile from the vessel —

- (a) by day, the International Code flag “B”; and
- (b) during the hours of darkness a red light so positioned as to be clear of all other lights on the vessel.

[Regulation 31 amended in Gazette 27 Jun 2003 p. 2523.]

32. Notice of intention to load or discharge inflammable liquid

The agents or master of any oil vessel intending to load or unload any quantity in excess of 180 litres of inflammable liquid, shall, immediately after making fast to any wharf or jetty, give notice in writing to the Harbour Master of that intention, with particulars as to the quantity of inflammable liquid intended to be loaded or discharged.

[Regulation 32 amended in Gazette 15 Jun 1973 p. 2234.]

33. Permission to load or discharge inflammable liquid

The master of an oil vessel shall not permit inflammable liquids to be discharged or loaded without first obtaining the written permission of the Harbour Master.

34. Oil vessel to be moored as directed

The master of an oil vessel shall moor his vessel only at such places as the Harbour Master shall from time to time direct, and he shall not remove his vessel from the place as directed without the written permission of the Harbour Master.

35. Loading, discharge and storage of inflammable liquids

The master of an oil vessel having on board inflammable liquids other than as deck cargo, and all other persons concerned, shall observe and perform the following provisions, namely:

- (a) after the vessel is made fast to a wharf or jetty, all holds, tanks, and spaces containing inflammable liquid shall be kept securely closed and fastened down, except when opened for the purpose of discharging;
- (b) an oil vessel with its cargo in bulk shall not be berthed until it is ready to load or discharge, and shall at all times continue and complete the loading or discharging with all possible despatch;
- (c) no hold, tank, or space containing inflammable liquid in containers shall be opened until all trucks or other vehicles into which such goods are to be loaded are placed alongside the vessel and all is in readiness to commence the work;
- (d) after the vessel is made fast to a wharf or jetty, all holds, tanks or spaces containing inflammable liquid shall be kept properly ventilated, to the satisfaction of the Harbour Master, to disperse all dangerous vapour that may be generated by the cargo or collected or lie in those places;
- (e) an oil vessel loading or unloading inflammable liquid in casks, barrels, or other receptacles or containers shall work its cargo or carry out any other work on board only as directed by the Harbour Master;

- (f) inflammable liquid contained in casks, barrels or other receptacles shall not be landed on any wharf or jetty from a vessel unless the casks, barrels or other receptacles are staunch and free from leakage and are of such strength and construction as to be not liable to break or to leak;
- (g) where the Harbour Master so approves in writing, inflammable liquid in bulk may be unloaded after sunset into shore tanks, and may, in special circumstances, be loaded into tank ships, and the following conditions and such other conditions as the Harbour Master may in those circumstances impose, shall be complied with:
 - (a) unless circumstances render it unavoidable, pipelines and hoses shall not be coupled, uncoupled, or otherwise interfered with, except in daylight; and
 - (b) sufficient electric flood lighting of approved type shall be provided to give ample light for all operations;
- (h) general cargo, other than deck cargo, shall not be unloaded after sunset on any day from any oil vessel without the approval in writing of the Harbour Master.

36. No admittance to vessel while loading or unloading inflammable liquid

The master of an oil vessel shall not permit or suffer any unauthorised person to be on board the vessel while loading or unloading of inflammable liquid is in process, and shall display and keep displayed at the main gangway while occupying any berth at a wharf or jetty a conspicuous notice to the following effect —

NO ADMITTANCE.

OIL SHIP.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED.

37. Smoking etc. prohibited

During the loading or unloading of inflammable liquid no person shall smoke or heat any combustible matter, rivet or chip iron, or clean boilers or boiler tubes, or carry out other work likely to cause ignition on board the oil vessel or any other vessel lying alongside, and no person engaged in that loading or unloading shall carry matches or other appliances for providing or capable of providing ignition.

38. Use of fire near oil vessels

- (1) From the time when tanks of an oil vessel are opened for the purpose of discharging or loading inflammable liquid in bulk, and until such time as the operations of discharging or loading have been completed and the tanks have been thoroughly ventilated, no person shall use or permit or suffer to be used on the vessel, any fire, other than approved ship's boilers, or light other than a safety lamp approved by the Harbour Master, either on board or within 30 metres of the oil vessel, without the authority of the Harbour Master.
- (2) Fires, lights, or electric apparatus, other than electric filament lamps or self contained lamps, heaters, cookers, or other types of safe apparatus so designed, constructed and maintained as to be incapable of igniting inflammable vapour, shall not be used on or near the wharf at which inflammable liquid is being discharged or loaded, or upon which inflammable liquid is lying.

[Regulation 38 amended in Gazette 27 Jun 2003 p. 2523.]

39. Communication and supervision while loading and unloading inflammable liquid

- (1) Before any pumping operations of inflammable liquids are commenced, and during the continuance of those operations, the master shall cause —

- (a) a competent signalling staff to be in attendance both at the tank installation and on board the oil vessel; and
 - (b) telephonic communication between the same points to be established and maintained.
- (2) A responsible person shall be detailed by the master for attendance on the wharf or jetty to superintend the opening and closing of valves and for patrol of the pipe line during the whole of the pumping operation, and pumping operations shall not be commenced before the correct position of all valves has been verified by the Harbour Master, and the Harbour Master is satisfied that all precautions necessary have and will be taken to prevent leakages.

40. Tanks to be kept closed

- (1) While pumping is in progress the lids, screw caps, or other removable coverings of the tanks shall be kept securely fastened or screwed down, except so far as may be necessary to enable discharge of the inflammable liquid to proceed, and where it is necessary to remove any lid, screw cap, or other coverings, safety wire gauzes shall immediately be properly fitted, or other effective measures immediately taken, by the master to prevent the ignition of the inflammable liquid or vapours.
- (2) If any leakage occurs while inflammable liquid is being loaded onto or discharged from an oil vessel, the master of the oil vessel shall forthwith cause the loading or discharging to cease.

41. Loading or unloading inflammable liquids at night

Where permission has been granted by the Harbour Master in writing for the pumping of inflammable liquids into or out of an oil vessel to be carried out between sunset and sunrise, and an interruption or stoppage of loading or discharging takes place, the pumping shall not be recommenced before sunrise unless permission to do so has been granted by the Harbour Master in writing.

[Regulation 41 amended in Gazette 14 Feb 1975 p. 571.]

42. Procedure on completion of discharging inflammable liquid

- (1) When an oil vessel has completed discharging inflammable liquid in bulk, the connection or connections to the shore pipe line shall not be broken until the pipe line for its whole length has been completely and satisfactorily cleared of all inflammable liquid, and the Harbour Master approves the breaking of the pipe line.
- (2) Immediately discharge of the inflammable liquid is suspended or completed, all lids, screw caps, or other coverings shall be replaced, securely fastened down and made gas tight.

43. No fires or ballasting while tanks are open

- (1) The boiler or galley fires other than those required to produce steam for pumping of an oil vessel carrying inflammable liquid in bulk shall not be alight from the time when the holds or tanks are first opened for the purposes of discharge unless the written authority of the Harbour Master is first obtained.
- (2) The master shall not allow any furnace other than that required to produce steam for pumping or any galley or other fires to be alight on board an oil vessel while the running of water for ballast or other purposes into any tank, receptacle, or enclosure on the oil vessel which has contained inflammable liquids is being carried out.
- (3) No ballasting shall be carried out unless all tanks are sealed down as required by the Harbour Master and the rate of ballasting any tank shall be so reduced as required by the Harbour Master, and any directions given by him for other safety measures to be taken while ballasting shall be strictly observed.
- (4) No ballasting shall be carried out by the master until he is so permitted in writing by the Harbour Master, who shall lay down

such further conditions under which ballasting may be carried out as he may in the circumstances consider necessary.

44. Pipes to be oil and vapour tight

- (1) All pipelines and connections thereto, flexible or otherwise, used between the oil vessel and the berth, shall at all times be kept in an oil and vapour tight condition and shall not leak.
- (2) Inflammable liquid shall not be allowed to escape, either directly or indirectly, into any waters of the port.

45. Oil vessels to be secured by hawser

The master of any oil vessel carrying inflammable liquid in bulk shall, immediately on the berthing of the vessel, have a steel wire hawser sufficiently strong to enable the oil vessel to be hauled away from the berth placed over the fore and aft ends of the oil vessel and made securely fast on board, and the hawser shall remain so placed while any inflammable liquid remains on board and until the oil vessel has been properly cleansed and ventilated.

46. Duty to prevent fire

The master of an oil vessel shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire in the discharge of inflammable liquids, and shall himself remain, or cause a responsible officer of the vessel to remain, on board the vessel, together with a sufficient crew, during the whole time of discharge, or while any inflammable liquid remains on board.

47. Harbour Master may inspect oil vessel

The master of the oil vessel shall, when required so to do by the Harbour Master, do any act necessary to permit the Harbour Master to inspect and examine the inflammable liquid on board the vessel and any appliances to be used on the vessel for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of these

regulations are being observed and whether all other measures necessary for general safety are being taken.

48. Wharf to be barricaded while loading and unloading inflammable liquid

- (1) The loading or unloading of inflammable liquid into or from an oil vessel berthed at a wharf or jetty shall not be commenced unless —
 - (a) a barricade capable of preventing any unauthorised person having access to the vessel and pipe line hose connections has been erected on the wharf or jetty; and
 - (b) satisfactory provision has been made for watchmen to be in attendance to prevent the entrance of any unauthorised person and to take possession of matches from all persons passing through the barricade towards the oil vessel and to assist generally in the enforcement of these regulations.
- (2) The erection and maintenance of the barricade and the employment or engagement of watchmen shall be carried out and arranged by or in accordance with the directions of and to the satisfaction of the Harbour Master.
- (3) Any barricade erected on a wharf or jetty in pursuance of this regulation shall be so erected as to enclose an area of the wharf or jetty extending to a distance not less than 30 metres past each end of the oil vessel and 30 metres out from the vessel measured from the point on the side of the vessel closest to the wharf or jetty.

[Regulation 48 amended in Gazette 15 Jun 1973 p. 2234.]

49. Police officer may inspect vessel

- (1) A member of the Police Force may, where he considers it necessary for the due enforcement of these regulations, board any vessel within a port and search and inspect the vessel and

any machinery, equipment, cargo or article in or on board the vessel.

- (2) A person shall not interfere with or in any way obstruct a member of the Police Force acting in pursuance of subregulation (1).

50. Master responsible for compliance with regulations

Where by these regulations an act is required to be done, or forbidden to be done in relation to any vessel, the master of a vessel has, unless the contrary intention appears, the duty of causing to be done the act so required to be done, or of preventing from being done the act so forbidden to be done, as the case may be.

51. Breach of regulations an offence

Every person who by act or omission contravenes any provision of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$200.

[Regulation 51 inserted in Gazette 3 Sep 1976 p. 3298.]

First Schedule

First Schedule

Table 1 — Tidal Signals at Port Hedland

Signals to be displayed from a flagstaff with a yard on the east side of the entrance to the Port —

Height of tide	Signal
Less than 2.4 metres	No signal.
2.4 metres.....	One ball at the eastern yardarm.
2.7 metres.....	Two balls disposed horizontally at the eastern yardarm.
3.0 metres.....	Three balls disposed horizontally at the eastern yardarm.
3.3 metres.....	Four balls disposed horizontally at the eastern yardarm.
3.6 metres.....	One ball at each yardarm.
3.9 metres.....	One ball at the eastern yardarm and 2 balls disposed vertically at the western yardarm.
4.2 metres.....	One ball at the eastern yardarm and 3 balls, one at the side of the other 2 that are disposed vertically, at the western yardarm.
4.6 metres.....	One ball at the eastern yardarm and 4 balls disposed in the form of a rectangle at the western yardarm.
4.9 metres.....	Two balls disposed horizontally at the eastern yardarm and 2 balls disposed horizontally at the western yardarm.
5.2 metres.....	Three balls, one at the side of the other 2 that are disposed vertically, at the eastern yardarm, and 2 balls disposed horizontally at the western yardarm.
5.5 metres.....	Four balls disposed in the form of a rectangle at the eastern yardarm and 2 balls disposed horizontally at the western yardarm.

By night, each of the above signals may be displayed by the use of a white light for a ball.

Table 2 — Tidal Signals at Broome and Derby

1. Signals to be displayed, upon request, at each Port from the jetty at each Port —

Tide rising — by day, a black triangular shape; by night a green light.

Tide falling — by day, a black ball; by night a red light.

First Schedule

2. Signals to be displayed, upon request, at the Port of Broome and the Port of Derby for a flagstaff yard at the jetty at each Port —

Depth of water	Signal by day	Signal by night
4.2 metres	A black ball over a black triangular shape over another black ball.	A red light over a green light over another red light.
4.6 metres	A black ball over a black triangle shape over a black oblong shape.	A red light over a green light over a white light.
4.9 metres	A black ball over a black triangular shape over another black triangular shape.	A red light over 2 green lights.
5.2 metres	A black ball over a black oblong shape over another black ball.	A red light over a white light over another red light.
5.5 metres	A black ball over a black oblong shape over a black triangular shape.	A red light over a white light over a green light.
5.8 metres	A black ball over 2 black oblong shapes.	A red light over 2 white lights.
6.1 metres	A black triangular shape.	A green light.

Table 3 — Tidal Signals at Point Samson

Signals to be displayed from a post at the jetty at that Port —

Tide rising — by day, a black triangle; by night, a green light.

Tide falling — by day, a black ball; by night, a red light.

Slack water, high or low — by day a black square; by night, a white light.

[First Schedule amended in Gazette 15 Jun 1973 p. 2235.]

Second Schedule

Second Schedule

Table 1 — General Port Signals

Purpose of Signal	Signal to be Displayed
Pilot Required.....	By day — (1) International Code Flag “G”; or (2) The Pilot Jack. By night — (1) A Pyrotechnic Light, commonly known as a Blue Light, shown every 15 minutes; (2) A bright white light flashed at short or frequent intervals, just above the bulwarks of the vessel for a minute at a time; or (3) International Code Signal “G” by flashing.
Medical Assistance Required.	By day — International Code Flag “W”. By night — International Code Signal “W” by flashing.
Tug Required.....	By day — (1) International Code Flag “Z”; or (2) International Code Flags “KF”. Both day and night — Two blasts on whistle, one long and one short.
Explosives, Dangerous Cargo or Inflammable Liquids on board vessel not Gas Free.	By day — International Code Flag “B” not less than 0.91 metre square flown in a prominent position. By night — A red light of such character as to be clearly visible all round the horizon at a distance of 1 nautical mile from the vessel and so positioned as to be clear of all other lights.
To Communicate with Shore Station or Port Control.	By day — (1) International Code Flag “K”; or (2) International Code Flags “YP”. Both signals to be followed by appropriate complement number from Table 1 of International Code. By night — Morse flashing general call, i.e., A.A.A.A., etc.

Second Schedule

Table 2 — Signals to be used by masters of dredging vessels

Purpose of Signal	Signal
Dredging master requires any vessel approaching from seaward to keep the dredger on the starboard hand of that vessel and requires any vessel proceeding seaward to keep the dredger on the port hand of that vessel.	By day — a black triangle on the yardarm on the side of the dredger to be passed. By night — a green light over a red light on the yardarm on the side of the vessel to be passed. In fog, mist, or heavy rain — the Morse sound signal letter “A” given at intervals of not more than 2 minutes on the dredger’s bell.
Dredging master requires any vessel approaching from seaward to keep the dredger on the port hand of the vessel and requires any vessel proceeding seaward to keep the dredger on the starboard hand of that vessel.	By day — a red square on the yardarm on the side of the dredger to be passed. By night — a red light over a green light on the side of the vessel to be passed. In fog, mist, or heavy rain — the Morse sound signal letter “N” given at intervals of not more than 2 minutes on the dredger’s bell.
Dredger is blocking channel.....	By day — a green cone between 2 red balls, shown vertically at the masthead. By night — a green light between 2 red lights shown vertically at the masthead. In fog, mist or rain — the Morse sound letter signal “S” given at intervals of not more than 2 minutes on the dredger’s bell.
Vessel may pass on either side of the dredger.	By day — a white flag at the masthead. By night — a green light on both yardarms.
Dredger is unable to move, or is out of control.	By day — a red flag on the masthead. By night — a red light on both yardarms.
Self-propelled dredger that is under way, and is unable to manoeuvre so as to give way to or avoid other vessels.	By day — one red ball over one white diamond shape over one red ball, mounted vertically. By night — one red light over one white light over one red light, the lights being mounted vertically and so positioned as to be clearly visible at a distance of at least 2 nautical miles.

The Morse sound signals referred to in this table shall be given as follows:

- (a) A short ring — of 1½ seconds’ duration;
- (b) A long ring — of 4 seconds’ duration; and
- (c) Intervals between rings — of 1½ seconds’ duration.

[Second Schedule inserted in Gazette 22 Feb 1972 p. 407-8; amended in Gazette 15 Jun 1973 p. 2235; 27 Jun 2003 p. 2523.]

Third Schedule Fees and charges

Third Schedule — Fees and charges

[Heading inserted in Gazette 24 Jun 2005 p. 2775.]

Division 1 — Pilotage at Wyndham

[r. 15]

[Heading inserted in Gazette 24 Jun 2005 p. 2775.]

1. The charges for pilotage of vessels between Nicholls Point and berth at the Port of Wyndham are —

Gross registered tonnage of vessel	Charges for both inward and outward pilotage
Up to 1 499	\$4 616.83
1 500 — 3 000	\$4 724.63
3 001 — 5 000	\$5 244.42
5 001 — 10 000	\$5 799.04
10 001 — 20 000	\$6 958.58
20 001 — 30 000	\$7 780.21
Exceeding 30 000	\$8 517.99

2. The charges for pilotage of vessels within the Port of Wyndham are —

- (a) for pilotage of vessel being removed from a place in the port to another place in the port not being a removal to or to near the pilot boarding ground

	\$573.97
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- (b) for pilotage of vessel from a berth within the port to a place within that port at or near the pilot boarding ground or vice versa

	50% of the applicable inward and outward pilotage charge
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- (c) where a pilot boat and crew are used in connection with a removal referred to in paragraph (a) a further charge, being launch hire —
 - (i) during normal hours

	\$327.61/hour
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Fees and charges

**[Division 1
inserted in
Gazette 24 Jun
2005 p. 2775-6;
amended in
Gazette 23 Jun
2006 p. 2210.]**

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| (d) | (ii) during overtime hours
for pilotage at the Port of
Wyndham where a radio watch is
required out of hours | \$469.50/hour
an amount
equal to the
cost of the
pilotage
service |
|-----|--|--|

*[Division 1 inserted in Gazette 24 Jun 2005 p. 2775-6; amended in
Gazette 23 Jun 2006 p. 2210.]*

Division 2 — Conservancy dues

[r. 18]

[Heading inserted in Gazette 24 Jun 2005 p. 2776.]

1. Conservancy dues payable in respect of any vessel, other than a fishing vessel or a vessel referred to in regulation 18(1)(a) to (j), on the day of first entry of that vessel —
 - (a) subject to paragraph (b), where the length of the vessel exclusive of bowsprit —
 - (i) does not exceed 6 m \$103.30
 - (ii) exceeds 6 m but does not exceed 10 m \$135.10
 - (iii) exceeds 10 m but does not exceed 20 m \$197.70
 - (iv) exceeds 20 m but does not exceed 30 m \$303.40
 - (v) exceeds 30 m but does not exceed 50 m \$463.00
 - (vi) exceeds 50 m but does not exceed 70 m \$723.40

**[Division 2 Fees and charges
inserted in
Gazette 24 Jun
2005 p. 2776-7; 23
Jun 2006 p. 2210-
11.]**

- (b) where vessel enters port for coal, fuel oil, supplies or orders, and not loading or unloading cargo or taking on more than 10 passengers \$92.10
2. Conservancy dues payable in advance in respect of vessels engaged in Pearl Fishing north of North West Cape —
- (a) Storeships, for each period of 12 months ending on 31 December, in any year \$15.00
- (b) Other Pearl Fishing Vessels, for each period of 6 months ending on 30 June and 31 December respectively, in any year \$7.00
3. Conservancy dues payable in respect of the use by a fishing vessel of —
- the Emu Point Fishing Boat Harbour, Albany;
 - the Fishing Boat Harbour, Carnarvon;
 - the Bandy Creek Small Boat Harbour, Esperance;
 - the Fishing Boat Harbour, Fremantle;
 - the Inner Harbour, Geraldton; or
 - the Fishing Boat Harbour, Port Denison,
- for a period of 12 months ending on 30 June, where the length of the vessel exclusive of the bowsprit —
- (a) does not exceed 6 m \$103.30
- (b) exceeds 6 m but does not exceed 10 m \$135.10
- (c) exceeds 10 m but does not exceed 20 m \$197.80
- (d) exceeds 20 m but does not exceed 30 m \$303.40
- (e) exceeds 30 m but does not exceed 50 m \$463.00
- (f) exceeds 50 m \$723.40

[Division 2 inserted in Gazette 24 Jun 2005 p. 2776-7; 23 Jun 2006 p. 2210-11.]

Fourth Schedule

A country within the Commonwealth of Nations

Belgium

Burma

Denmark

Finland

Federal Republic of Germany

Greece

Iceland

Israel

Netherlands

Norway

Portugal

Poland

Spain

Sweden

United States of America

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Yugoslavia.

[Fourth Schedule inserted in Gazette 28 Aug 1981 p. 3575.]

Fifth Schedule

Fifth Schedule

[r. 18(5)]

Country	Record
Britain	Certificate of British Registry. British Tonnage Certificate.
Panama	Ship's Register. Certificado de Arqueo.
Liberia	Ship's Register. Certificate of Measurement.
Belgium	Ship's Register. Certificat de Jaugeage. (Tonnage Certificate)
Sweden	Ship's Register. Internationelt Matbriv. (International Tonnage Certificate)
Netherlands	Ship's Register. Internationale Meetbreef. (International Tonnage Certificate)
Italy	Ship's Register. Certificato di Stazza.
India	Certificate of Indian Registry.
Singapore	Certificate of Singapore Registry.
Germany	Amtlich Belaubigter. Internationaler Schiffsmessbreef.
Indonesia	Ship's Register — Certificate of Nationality.
Korea	Certificate of Vessel's Nationality.
Japan	Certificate of Vessel's Nationality.
Yugoslavia	Upisni List.
Argentina	Certificado de Matricula.
Greece	Certificate of Nationality. Certificate of Measurement.
China	Certificate of Vessel's Nationality. Tonnage Certificate.
Russia	Ship's Register.

[Fifth Schedule inserted in Gazette 28 Aug 1981 p. 3575.]

Sixth Schedule

Forms

FORM 1

[r. 16H(1)]

PILOTAGE EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT.....
 whose signature appears below, has, in accordance with the provisions of the
 PORTS AND HARBOURS REGULATIONS, become entitled to navigate a
 vessel into and out of the ports specified herein without the services of a pilot
 and is EXEMPTED accordingly from the requirement to take on board a pilot.
 This certificate is subject to the conditions specified in it.
 Dated.....20.....

.....
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIGNATURE OF HOLDER

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPH</p>	<p>PERSONAL PARTICULARS</p> <p>NAME IN FULL</p> <p>ADDRESS</p> <p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>PLACE COUNTRY.....</p>
<p>If found this certificate should be returned to:</p> <p>Department of Marine and Harbours Marine House 1 Essex Street FREMANTLE WA 6160</p>	

FORM 2

[r. 16J(1)]

PILOTAGE EXEMPTION RECORD BOOK

Port Visits					Medical Certificates	
Port	Date & Time In	Date & Time Out	Name of Vessel	Pilot/Harbour Master Initials	Received	Next Due

[Sixth Schedule inserted in Gazette 19 Jul 1991 p. 3648-9.]

Notes

¹ This is a compilation of the *Ports and Harbours Regulations 1966* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table. The table also contains information about any reprint.

Compilation table

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Ports and Harbours Regulations</i> ⁶	3 Feb 1966 p. 277-92	3 Feb 1966
Untitled regulations	3 Oct 1967 p. 2592	3 Oct 1967
Untitled regulations	14 Jun 1971 p. 2146	15 Jun 1971 (see <i>Gazette</i> 14 Jun 1971 p. 2146)
Untitled regulations	24 Sep 1971 p. 3580-1	1 Oct 1971
Untitled regulations	27 Oct 1971 p. 4155	27 Oct 1971
Untitled regulations	26 Nov 1971 p. 4915	26 Nov 1971
Untitled regulations	22 Feb 1972 p. 407-8	22 Feb 1972
Untitled notice under the <i>Metric Conversion Act 1972</i> s. 6	15 Jun 1973 p. 2234-5	1 Jul 1973
Untitled regulations	14 Jun 1974 p. 1911	14 Jun 1974
Untitled regulations	14 Feb 1975 p. 571	14 Feb 1975
Untitled regulations	28 Feb 1975 p. 752-3	28 Mar 1975 (see <i>Gazette</i> 28 Feb 1975 p. 752)
Untitled regulations	3 Sep 1976 p. 3298	3 Sep 1976
Untitled regulations	14 Oct 1977 p. 3704-5	14 Nov 1977
Untitled regulations	2 Dec 1977 p. 4442	1 Jan 1978
Untitled regulations	10 Nov 1978 p. 4252	1 Dec 1978
Untitled regulations	10 Aug 1979 p. 2433	10 Aug 1979

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
Untitled regulations	20 Jun 1980 p. 1832-4	1 Jul 1980 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1980</i>	31 Dec 1980 p. 4437	1 Jan 1981 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1981</i>	27 Mar 1981 p. 1077	27 Mar 1981
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1981</i>	26 Jun 1981 p. 2417-19	1 Jul 1981 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1981</i>	26 Jun 1981 p. 2417	1 Jul 1981 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 4) 1981</i>	28 Aug 1981 p. 3574-5	1 Sep 1981 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 6) 1981</i>	4 Sep 1981 p. 3859	4 Sep 1981
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1982</i>	21 May 1982 p. 1579	21 May 1982
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1982</i>	2 Jul 1982 p. 2361	2 Jul 1982
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 4) 1982</i>	9 Jul 1982 p. 2512-13	9 Jul 1982
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1982</i>	13 Aug 1982 p. 3141	13 Aug 1982
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 5) 1982</i>	10 Dec 1982 p. 4799	10 Dec 1982
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1983</i>	5 Aug 1983 p. 2837-9	5 Aug 1983
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1984</i>	17 Feb 1984 p. 434-5	17 Feb 1984
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1984</i>	29 Jun 1984 p. 1760	29 Jun 1984
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1984</i>	12 Oct 1984 p. 3270-3 (erratum 26 Oct 1984 p. 3459)	12 Oct 1984
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1985</i>	28 Jun 1985 p. 2318-19	1 Jul 1985 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1985</i>	30 Aug 1985 p. 3079-80	2 Sep 1985 (see r. 2)

Ports and Harbours Regulations 1966

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1985</i>	10 Jan 1986 p. 88	10 Jan 1986
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1986</i>	8 Aug 1986 p. 2831-3	8 Aug 1986
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1987</i>	16 Oct 1987 p. 3896-8	16 Oct 1987
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1987</i>	23 Oct 1987 p. 3942-3 (erratum 13 Nov 1987 p. 4146)	23 Oct 1987
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1988</i>	12 Aug 1988 p. 2711-12	12 Aug 1988
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1989</i>	30 Jun 1989 p. 1920-4	1 Jul 1989 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1989</i>	27 Oct 1989 p. 3890	27 Oct 1989
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1990</i>	1 Aug 1990 p. 3641-3	1 Aug 1990 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1991</i>	19 Jul 1991 p. 3644-9	19 Jul 1991
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1991</i>	26 Jul 1991 p. 3925-8	1 Aug 1991 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1992</i>	9 Jun 1992 p. 2380	9 Jun 1992
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1992</i>	30 Jun 1992 p. 2901-4	1 Jul 1992 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1992</i>	11 Aug 1992 p. 3974-5	11 Aug 1992
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1993</i>	29 Jun 1993 p. 3181-4	1 Jul 1993 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1993</i>	6 Aug 1993 p. 4276	6 Aug 1993
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1993</i>	31 Dec 1993 p. 6915	1 Jan 1994 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1994</i>	14 Jun 1994 p. 2483-5	1 Jul 1994 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1995</i>	31 Mar 1995 p. 1175	1 Apr 1995 (see r. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Mar 1995 p. 1173-4)

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1995</i>	30 Jun 1995 p. 2692-4	1 Jul 1995 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1996</i>	25 Jun 1996 p. 2993-5	1 Jul 1996 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1997</i>	27 Jun 1997 p. 3148-50	1 Jul 1997 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1998</i>	12 May 1998 p. 2772-4	1 Jul 1998 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1998</i>	20 Oct 1998 p. 5792-3	20 Oct 1998
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 1999</i>	22 Jun 1999 p. 2689-90	1 Jul 1999 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1999</i>	6 Aug 1999 p. 3732-3	30 Sep 1999 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 2000</i>	20 Jun 2000 p. 3040-3	1 Jul 2000 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 2001</i>	27 Jul 2001 p. 3802-3	1 Aug 2001 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 2002</i>	14 Jun 2002 p. 2820-3	1 Jul 2002 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 2003</i>	27 Jun 2003 p. 2521-5	1 Jul 2003 (see r. 2)
Reprint 1: The Ports and Harbours Regulations as at 1 Aug 2003 (includes amendments listed above)		
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 2004</i>	25 Jun 2004 p. 2265-9	1 Jul 2004 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 2005</i>	24 Jun 2005 p. 2773-7	1 Jul 2005 (see r. 2)
<i>Ports and Harbours Amendment Regulations 2006</i>	23 Jun 2006 p. 2208-11	1 Jul 2006 (see r. 2)

² Repealed by the *Port Authorities (Consequential Provisions) Act 1999*.

³ Now known as the Australian Maritime Safety Authority.

⁴ Repealed by the *Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987*.

⁵ Repealed by the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*.

⁶ Now known as the *Ports and Harbours Regulations 1966*; citation changed (see note under r. 1).

