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Crown Law Department,
Perth, 14th December, 1961.

THE undermentioned regulations as amended from time to time prior to 22nd September, 1961, made by the Governor under the provisions of the Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924-1955, as amended, are reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954, by authority of the Attorney General.

R. C. GREEN,
Under Secretary for Law.

INSPECTION OF SCAFFOLDING ACT, 1924-1955.

Regulations under the Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924-1955.

(Published in the *Government Gazette* on the 9th March, 1951, and incorporating the amendments thereto published in the *Gazette* on the 26th February, 1954; 15th April, 1955; 12th September, 1956, and 20th December, 1957, and reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954.)

Reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954, by authority of the Attorney General dated 14th December, 1961.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE INSPECTION OF SCAFFOLDING ACT, 1924-1955.

Amended by *G.G.* 15/4/55, p. 710.

These regulations are divided into Parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Administration.

Part II.—Inspection of Scaffolding and Gear.

Part IIA.—Roofs Sheathed with Asbestos Cement.

Part III.—Examination for Certificate as Inspector of Scaffolding and for License as Scaffolder.

Part IV.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

Part I.—Administration.

Inspection—Examination of Person by an Inspector.
(Sections 7, 8, 9.)

1. A certificate of the appointment of an inspector may be in the Form A in the Schedule.

2. Every examination of any owner or person, in pursuance of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section seven of the Act, shall be reduced into writing by the Inspector making such examination. The Inspector shall read over the same to the owner or person examined, and shall himself sign every sheet thereof and initial any alterations therein, at the time of the examination, in the presence of the owner or person examined.

Part II.—Inspection of Scaffolding and Gear.

Erection of Scaffolding and Use of Gear.

Reg. 3. Amended by *G.G.* 12/9/56, p. 2266.

3. Notice of intention to erect scaffolding or use gear shall be given in Form D by the owner and by the contractor who has contracted to erect or use the same to the chief inspector at least forty-eight hours before commencement of such erection or use. Provided that when a contract has been let by the owner to any person who undertakes to do or supply the labour only, such notice shall be given by the owner only.

Round Hardwood Pole Scaffolding for Bricklayers, Plasterers, and others.

4. Every external and internal scaffolding for bricklayers, plasterers, and other persons engaged in such like work, shall be erected by the owner thereof according to the following specifications:—

(i) Standards shall be spaced not more than nine feet apart, and shall be not less than four inches in diameter at butt, and two and one-half inches at tip; and shall be fixed in such manner as the inspector may prescribe.

(ii) Ledgers shall be round hardwood poles of similar diameter to standards and shall be securely fastened thereto at spaces not more than nine feet apart with Manilla or other approved quality ropes, each not less than one and three-quarter inches in circumference, and eighteen feet in length; ledgers at joinings shall be lapped not less than three feet and securely roped as before. The first ledger may be fixed at not more than ten feet from ground where circumstances so require.

(iii) Putlogs shall be of approved hardwood timber. Where the span does not exceed five feet in the clear, the size shall not be less than four inches by three inches, spaced not more than six feet apart, and such putlog shall have not less than four and one-half inches bearing in the wall. All putlogs, where practicable, shall be securely wedged in position at wall and securely fastened to ledger. Alternate putlogs only may be removed from the lower stages, until scaffolding is finished with.

(iv) Scaffold boards shall be of sound timber, and not less than one and one-half inches thick lapping; where lapped, the lap shall be not less than nine inches. All scaffoldings shall have fender boards not less than nine inches high and one inch thick, secured to standards on all working platforms, also guard-rail of round poles not less than two feet six inches or more than three feet high from platform, secured to standards with Manilla or other approved quality ropes, each not less than one and three-quarter inches in circumference and eighteen feet in length. No openings through guard-rail and fender boards shall be allowed except alongside of landing.

Bracing shall be of hardwood round poles, secured to standards with one and three-quarter inches in circumference Manilla rope, and shall be securely placed, or placed in such a way as any inspector may direct. All lashings shall be kept properly wedged up.

(v) Where the height of a scaffolding exceeds twenty-five feet double poles shall be erected from the ground, and all fender boards shall be not less than eighteen inches in height.

(vi) If an entrance for carts and vehicles between standards is necessary, then the spacing of such standards shall not be more than ten feet. Under no circumstances shall brick blocking or cement casks be used on or for any part of a scaffolding for a greater height than two feet six inches from the ground or on an internal boarded floor.

(vii) Footplanks not exceeding twelve inches in height may be used if approved by an inspector.

(viii) Where barrows are used for wheeling bricks along any scaffolding, sufficiently heavier timbers shall be used, or the putlogs placed not more than four feet apart, or in such other manner as any inspector may direct.

Square Sawn Timber Scaffolding for Brick Building.

5. When sawn timber is used, every external and internal scaffolding for bricklayers, plasterers, and other persons engaged in such like work shall be erected by the owner thereof according to the following specifications:—

(i) Standards shall be not less than four inches by two inches when the height of scaffolding does not exceed twelve feet; of four inches by three inches when the height does not exceed sixteen feet, and five inches by three inches for greater heights, and shall be spaced not more than eight feet apart. Proper framed trestles or slip heads may be used in lieu of standards when the height of scaffold does not exceed eight feet. Standards shall be embedded in the ground for a distance of twelve inches, where practicable, and, where necessary, shall stand on solid hardwood sole piece eighteen inches in length by nine inches wide and two inches thick.

(ii) Where standards are not in one length, such standards shall be joined with wooden fish-plate at least six feet in length, and two inches thick, well-bolted together on each side of such standard with iron bolts five-eighths of an inch in diameter and provided with washers.

(iii) Ledgers on scaffolds the height of which does not exceed twelve feet shall be not less than five inches by two inches, on scaffolds up to sixteen feet high, the ledgers shall be not less than six inches by two inches, and on greater heights not less than seven inches by two inches, and shall be securely bolted to standards at

spaces not more than nine feet apart with iron bolts five-eighths of an inch diameter, and provided with washers. The first ledger may be fixed at not more than ten feet from ground, where circumstances so require.

(iv) Putlogs shall be of approved hardwood timber. Where the span does not exceed five feet in the clear, the size shall not be less than four inches by three inches, spaced not more than six feet apart, and shall have not less than four and one-half inches bearing in the wall. All putlogs, where practicable, shall be securely wedged in position at wall and securely fastened to ledger. Alternate putlogs only may be removed from the lower stages until the scaffolding is finished with.

(v) Scaffold boards shall be of sound timber and not less than one and one-half inches thick and eight inches wide laid lapping; where lapped, the laps shall be not less than nine inches. All scaffolding shall have fender boards not less than nine inches high and one inch thick on all working platforms secured to standards; also guard-rails of four inches by two inches, secured to standards not less than two feet six inches or more than three feet high from platform, with five-eighths of an inch diameter iron bolts and washers. No openings through guard-rail and fender boards shall be allowed except alongside of landing. Bracing shall be of not less than four inches by two inches, secured to standards with five-eighths of an inch diameter iron bolts and washers, and shall be securely placed or placed in such a way as any inspector may direct.

All bolts shall be provided with washers and shall be kept properly tightened up.

(vi) When the height of a scaffolding exceeds twenty-five feet, sufficiently heavier timbers must be used, and all fender boards shall be not less than eighteen inches in height. Such scaffolding shall be safely erected, or erected in such manner as any inspector may direct.

(vii) If an entrance for carts and vehicles between standards is necessary, the spacing of such standards shall be not more than ten feet. Except as may be prescribed by an inspector, no brick blocking or cement casks shall be used on or for any part of scaffolding for a greater height than two feet six inches from the ground or on an internal boarded floor.

(viii) Foot planks not exceeding twelve inches in height may be used if approved by an inspector.

(ix) Where barrows are used for wheeling bricks along any scaffolding erected with sawn timbers, the ledgers shall not be less than eight inches by two inches or seven inches by two and one-half inches, and putlogs shall be spaced not more than four feet apart, or in such other manner as any inspector may direct.

5A. When sawn timber is used for external or internal scaffolding for bricklayers, plasterers, and other persons engaged in such like work, and such scaffolding is not more than twelve feet high and the standards used therein are in one length and not less than four inches by two inches, and are placed not more than six feet apart, and in other respects are in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 1 of Regulation 5, then ledgers not less than four inches by two inches may be used on such scaffolding; provided that the first ledger is not more than five feet above the ground level and all the ledgers are securely bolted to standards with iron bolts not less than one-half inch in diameter with washers, and properly tightened up.

And provided also, that this regulation shall be supplementary to and be read in conjunction with Regulation 5 as if the same were included therein.

Scaffolding for Carpenters, Painters, Plumbers, and others Working on Wooden Buildings.

6. Every scaffolding for carpenters, painters, plumbers, and others working on wooden buildings shall be erected by the owner according to the following specifications:—

(i) Standards shall be not less than three inches by two inches hardwood, or four inches by two inches pine, spaced not more than nine feet apart. Ledgers shall be not less than six inches by one inch, well nailed to standards and to the studs of walls.

(ii) Scaffold boards shall be of sound timber not less than one and one-half inches thick and eight inches wide, laid lapping; when lapping, the laps shall be not less than nine inches. The floor of platform shall be not less than eighteen inches in width. Guard-rail shall be not less than three inches by one and one-half inches, securely fastened to standards at not less than two feet six inches from platform. Braces shall be not less than three inches by one and one-half inches pine, or other approved timber, well nailed to standard.

(iii) Any inspector may direct the construction of all scaffolding to be made in such manner as he in his discretion thinks necessary to make the same safe for use.

Scaffolding over Twenty-five Feet in Height.

7. Every scaffolding over twenty-five feet in height used on a wooden building shall be erected by the owner thereof according to the following specifications:—

Standards shall be not less than four inches by three inches hardwood, and shall be spaced not more than nine feet apart. Ledgers shall be not less than six inches by two inches, well bolted to standards and to walls, and spaced to suit the work required. Braces shall be not less than three inches by two inches, bolted to standards. Guard-rail shall be not less than three inches by two inches, and shall be securely fastened to standards. Any inspector may direct the construction of such scaffolding to be made in such manner as he in his discretion thinks necessary to make the same safe for use.

Swinging Stages.

8. Every swinging stage used or intended to be used in connection with any scaffolding shall be so constructed or built by the owner thereof so as to bear three times the maximum weight ordinarily supported thereby, and according to the following specifications:—

(i) Blocks shall be of iron or wood not less than four inches in diameter of sheave, consisting of double and single block. All rope shall be Manilla, not less than two and one-half inches in circumference.

(ii) The platform of the stage shall be not less than eighteen inches in width.

(iii) Every swinging stage eighteen feet in length shall have two hangers to be wrought iron or mild steel, of not less than one inch in diameter, securely fitted or fitted to the satisfaction of an inspector. The distance between the hangers shall be not more than twelve feet.

(iv) Where the stage exceeds eighteen feet in length, and the distance between the hangers exceeds twelve feet, the planking of such swinging stage shall be stiffened with an approved truss underneath, and other parts shall be of stronger construction or as directed by an inspector. The guard-rails shall be of three-inch manilla rope or one-inch pipe securely fastened not

less than two feet six inches or more than three feet from floor; fender boards not less than four inches by one inch shall be fitted on outside and both ends.

(v) Where the overhead needle supports are of timber, and project for a distance not exceeding four feet, they shall be not less than six inches by four inches oregon pine or other approved timber on edge.

(vi) Where the needles project more than four feet, heavier timber shall be used in the construction thereof, to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(vii) Outriggers shall not be used except with the approval of an inspector.

Gantries.

9. Plans and specifications of all gantries which it is proposed to erect shall be submitted by the owner thereof to the Scaffolding Department for approval before the commencement of the erection thereof.

Tripod Gantries.

10. (i) Every gantry not exceeding one hundred feet in height for a steam or other crane to lift a weight of five tons but not exceeding ten tons, shall be constructed by the owner thereof as follows:—

Tripod gantry towers shall be not less than six feet by six feet, and shall be constructed with seven inch by seven inch corner posts, extending the full height of the gantry, properly fish-plated and bolted at junctions; corner posts shall be firmly tied together with nine inch by three inch horizontal ties at ten foot centres, and each side of the tower shall be properly braced with seven inch by three inch diagonal braces firmly bolted to the corner posts. Each tower shall have a centre post eight inches by eight inches; such post shall extend to the full height and shall be firmly fish-plated to approval at junctions, and stiffened at intervals of not more than ten feet apart with five inch by three inch stays to the corner post of each tower. The tower shall have horizontal braces nine inches by three inches, spaced not more than twenty feet apart. Each side of the gantry shall be braced with diagonal braces of nine inches by three inches bolted to the timbers of the tower, and at intersections. The tower shall rest on nine inch by nine inch sleeper plates and shall be tied together at top with nine inch by nine inch kerb. Each tower of the gantry shall be connected to each other tower by two horizontal rows of nine inch by four inch walings spaced six feet apart and thoroughly braced to approval with four inches by four inches trussed braces between walings with one inch round iron hanging rods at each intersection of braces; there shall be one horizontal set of truss bracing as above to each fifty feet or part thereof of height of towers. All bolts for gantries shall be not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The back stays of the crane shall be tied to the eight-inch by eight-inch centre post by means of two four-inch by one-inch wrought iron straps, extending over the back stay of the crane and down each side of the centre post. The length of the strap shall be nine feet, and shall be firmly bolted to the centre post and to the timbers of the crane by one-inch bolts. The ends of the straps shall be also turned and mortised into the centre post one and one-half inches. The bottom ends of each eight inches by eight inches centre post shall rest on a sole plate of eight inches by eight inches hardwood, extending across the full width of sleeper plates and securely bolted thereto on the underneath side, with one inch diameter bolts to approval, and the centre post shall in each case be tied to the sole plate by means of two four-inch by one-inch wrought iron straps extending around under the sole plate and up the centre post, the length of the straps shall be nine feet on each side, and shall be firmly bolted to the centre post and sole plate

by one inch bolts to approval. All gear and foundations thereof and gear connections to gantries and all similar structures shall be done to the full approval of the Chief Inspector of Machinery. Each centre under the back-stay of the crane shall have a platform at the bottom formed of nine-inch by three-inch timber, firmly bolted to the centre post and to the sides of the tower, and each tower shall be loaded with a weight equal to three times the weight the crane has to lift.

(ii) The construction of every tripod gantry not exceeding one hundred feet in height for a crane to lift from ten to fifteen tons shall be similar in all respects to the foregoing, with the exception that the corner posts of the towers shall be eight inches by eight inches. Where the circumstances necessitate a gantry exceeding one hundred feet in height, it shall in all respects be securely constructed by the owner thereof, or constructed to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(iii) All single mast derricks shall be provided by the owner thereof with not less than three guys, each of which guys shall be securely attached to top of derrick and fastened to a substantial anchorage.

(iv) Other styles of gantries shall be erected in such a manner as an inspector may approve.

Lift Boxes.

11. Lift boxes, designed to carry up to three tons, shall be constructed by the owner thereof of two-inch oregon properly framed together. Each box shall have two carrying straps made of three-inch by five-eighths of an inch iron passing under the bottom of the box and up each side, and secured to the timber with five-eighths-inch bolts. Eyelet-holes shall be formed on top to receive box chains.

Stages in use upon Ships in Dock or upon Slips.

12. Every stage used or intended to be used upon any ship in dock or upon a slip shall be constructed by the owner thereof according to the following specifications:—

(i) Planking for large stages shall be not less than twelve inches by three inches oregon pine or other approved timber. There shall be supporting stage ropes, and the distance between any two such ropes shall not exceed eighteen feet supporting stage ropes, and the distance between any two such ropes shall not exceed eighteen feet.

(ii) All stage ropes shall be of steel not less than one and three-quarters inches in circumference, and shall have a long eye spliced in one end to go round planks; such eye shall be not less than four feet six inches in length; a short eye shall be spliced in other end of such rope to take tail-rope. All splices shall have at least three and one-half tucks, and if in steel rope shall be properly served. Tail-ropes shall be of not less than two and three-quarter inches circumference, and shall be of Europe or Manilla rope. Guys shall be of sufficent strength and number to secure the proper steadiness of all stages.

(iii) All guys shall be of wire rope not less than one and one-quarter inches in circumference, and shall be provided with Manilla tail-ropes of not less than two inches circumference.

All guys and tail-ropes shall be attached by means of spliced eyes, properly made, with at least three and one-half inch tucks.

All steel rope spliced shall be served.

(iv) All stages shall be provided with a life-line of Europe rope not less than two and one-half inches in circumference, which life-line shall be properly secured to the

stage-ropes by means of one and one-quarter inch Europe or Manilla rope lanyards, at a height of not less than two feet six inches from planks.

Staging planks shall lap at least four feet, and staging ropes shall be attached to planks, in middle of laps, with one full turn of the large eye.

All stages shall be provided with satisfactory guys.

Flying Stages.

13. Every flying stage shall be constructed by the owner thereof according to the following specifications:—

(i) Flying stages shall be constructed of twelve-inch by two-inch oregon or other approved timber planking, fourteen feet long. Such staging shall be suspended by means of two-inch Europe or Manilla tail-ropes attached to one-inch circumference stage ropes (steel) by means of eyes spliced in ends of ropes.

(ii) Such stage-ropes shall be attached to planks by means of one full turn round plank, and be seized beneath plank and stapled in position to sides of plank.

(iii) All flying stages shall be provided with spurs securely bolted to planks and sufficiently long to ensure effective working conditions.

(iv) Where it is necessary for workmen to stand to their work upon flying stages, an efficient life-line must be provided.

Stages for Engineers and Boilermakers.

14. Every stage used or intended to be used for engineers or boilermakers shall be constructed by the owner thereof according to the following specifications:—

(i) Every hanging stage shall be of sufficient strength to bear at least three times the weight which it will be called upon to support. Every such stage shall be suspended from overhead cat-heads or needles properly lashed in position or otherwise securely fixed.

(ii) All planking forming such staging shall be not less than twelve inches by three inches oregon pine free from knots or shakes. Single planks shall be used only when the nature of the work requires the workman to sit to it.

(iii) All planks shall be supported by means of steel ropes not less than one and three-quarters inches in circumference. The distance between the supporting ropes shall not exceed fourteen feet; such supporting ropes shall be carried round cat-heads or needles and bearers for planks. Bearers for platforms of two or more planks in width shall be not less than six inches by six inches oregon pine.

(iv) Where the use of life-lines would not interfere with working operations, and the workmen have to stand upon stages, life-lines of Europe rope of not less than two and one-half inches in circumference shall be provided, properly lashed to the supporting ropes by means of one and one-half inch Europe or Manilla rope lanyards.

All staging planks shall lap at least four feet.

(v) Guys shall be of sufficient strength and number to secure the proper steadiness of staging.

(vi) Where trestles are used such trestle shall be of sufficient strength and shall be properly framed with trestle legs spread in every direction.

General.

15. (i) All runs, gangways, or similar means of communication between different portions of a scaffolding or building shall be at least eighteen inches wide. If composed of two or more boards, such boards shall be bolted together in such a manner as will prevent unequal sagging.

(ii) Every scaffold board forming part of a working platform shall be supported at each end by a putlog, and shall not project more than six inches beyond such putlog, unless lapped by another board which rests partly on or over the same putlog and partly upon putlogs other than those upon which the said board rests.

(iii) When any building is in the course of erection, repair, or structural alteration, it shall be the duty of the owner to make proper provision for the protection of workmen and others within the building, or in the vicinity thereof, by boarding over all well-holes, staircases, or lifts, or by fixing guard-rails down all the stairs and across all landings and well-holes, or by adopting such other means for that purpose as may be directed by an inspector, and by keeping such boarding and guard-rails in position as long as any risk of an accident would be incurred by the removal of such protection.

(iv) All working platforms at a greater height than eight feet from the ground or floor shall be at least eighteen inches wide, and, where practicable, shall have a guard-rail not less than two feet six inches or more than three feet above such platform.

(v) While pole or trestle scaffolding remains erected from open floor joists or girders, such joists or girders shall be close covered for a distance of at least five feet from the outside edge of such scaffolding.

(vi) The owner shall remove all rubbish from all floors, landings, runs, gangways, platforms, and scaffoldings, and keep such floors, landings, runs, gangways, platforms, and scaffoldings at all times clear and clean of rubbish.

(vii) Such trestles as may be approved by an inspector may be used in place of standards. The standards may only be omitted when the internal or division walls form sufficient bearing for ledgers. The distance between any two such bearings shall not exceed eight feet.

(viii) When any scaffolding is used in connection with ceiling work, the opening between scaffold boards shall not be greater than three inches, and all such scaffold boards shall be secured in position sufficiently to prevent spreading.

(ix) No workman shall remove any brace, plank, putlog, or standard from any scaffolding without the authority of the person in charge.

Ladders.

16. (i) All ladders for bricklayers, plasterers, painters, and others shall be constructed by the owner thereof, in a proper manner, of clean oregon pine or other approved timber; batten ladders, when square timber is used, shall be constructed of three inches by two inches stiles and two and one-half inches by one inch battens partly sunk into stiles and firmly nailed or screwed to stiles.

(ii) No batten ladders shall exceed thirty-five feet in length and all batten ladders of twenty feet in length or less than twenty feet in length shall have stiles of three inches by two inches finished size; and all batten ladders of a greater length than twenty feet but not exceeding thirty-five feet, shall have stiles of four inches by two inches finished size. Every other ladder shall have hardwood turned rungs and three-eighths inch iron rods through both stiles underneath every eighth rung, and screwed up with nuts and washers. All ladders shall be used in such a manner as to extend at least five feet above the level served.

(iia) Extension ladders shall have stiles of the finished sizes set out hereunder:—

Ladders not exceeding forty feet in length, 3in. x 2in.

Ladders exceeding 40ft. in length, 3½in. x 2in.

All extension ladders shall have ½in. diameter steel rods through both stiles under every eighth rung with nuts and washers, and the lap shall be at least five feet when fully extended, and both stiles shall have one No. 10 gauge galvanised wire full length of the back of stiles and properly fixed, and all fittings shall be of a design approved by an inspector.

(iib) Extension ladders, when fully extended and supported at the extremities, shall not, when subjected to a weight of one hundred and forty pounds, avoirdupois, placed midway between the extremities, have a deflection greater than—

(a) six inches where the length of the ladder is not less than thirty feet or not greater than thirty-five feet;

(b) eight inches where the length of the ladder exceeds thirty-five feet but does not exceed forty feet.

(iii) The rungs of all ladders used or intended to be used by builders' labourers shall be spaced at eight and one-half inches (8½ inches) centre to centre.

Use of Wooden Brackets.

17. No wooden brackets shall be used for or in connection with any scaffolding the method of construction of which is prescribed by these regulations.

Scaffolding or Gear not otherwise provided for.

18. Any scaffolding or gear not otherwise provided for herein shall be constructed or used to the satisfaction of an inspector.

Scaffolding Adjacent to Electric Wires.

19. (i) Every owner of scaffolding who intends to erect scaffolding adjacent to or under or over any electric wires shall give notice of the presence of such electric wires to an inspector at least twenty-four hours before the commencement of such erection, and the inspector shall forthwith notify the electric supply authority or other person or authority having control of such wires thereof.

(ii) Upon receipt of such notice from the inspector, the electric supply authority or other person or authority aforesaid shall thereupon remove or make safe such wires.

(iii) The owner of scaffolding shall pay in advance to the electric supply authority or other person or authority aforesaid the cost of removing or making safe such wires.

(iv) No person shall erect scaffolding in such a position as may make it possible for any person to come in contact with any live electric wires under any circumstances whatsoever.

(v) No person shall erect scaffolding in such a position as may make it possible for any material or plant which may be carried by any person or persons to come in contact with any live electric wires under any circumstances whatsoever. Live wires shall not be attached to any scaffolding without the approval in writing of the inspector, and no inspector shall give such approval unless approved insulated cable is used.

(vi) No bare wires shall be used to supply light or power to any apparatus or plant on or under any scaffolding. All live wires shall be at such a distance from scaffolding that they cannot be touched by a person leaning over or carrying out his usual duties on such scaffolding.

Periodical Inspection of Scaffolding and Gear.

20. An inspection of all scaffolding or gear shall be made by an inspector at least once in every three months, and upon such inspection any scaffolding or gear or any part or parts thereof which is or are not considered safe shall be marked by the inspector as unfit for further use; and after being so marked by the inspector the marks shall not be obliterated and such scaffolding or gear or such part or parts thereof shall not be used by any person.

Fees to be Paid for the Inspection of Scaffolding.

Reg. 21 amended by *G.G.* 26/2/54, p. 313, *G.G.* 12/9/56, p. 2266.

21. (i) In respect of the inspection of scaffolding and gear, or scaffolding or gear, there shall be paid by the owner thereof to the Chief Inspector, the following fees, respectively:—

(a) A sum equal to four shillings for every one hundred pounds or portion thereof of the cost or estimated cost of the building, structure, ship, boat, or other work for which the scaffolding and gear, or scaffolding or gear, is used, where such cost does not exceed ten thousand pounds; two shillings for every additional one hundred pounds or portion thereof where the cost or estimated cost exceeds ten thousand pounds but does not exceed fifty thousand pounds; and one shilling for every additional one hundred pounds where the cost or estimated cost exceeds fifty thousand pounds:

But where the building or structure—

is being erected in conjunction with, or is intended to be used or form part of another building, or structure being erected simultaneously therewith; or

is being erected pursuant to a contract made with the "Commission" as defined by section 6 of the State Housing Commission Act, 1946, as amended for the construction of a group of "houses" as defined by that section;

the fee shall be assessed on the total of the cost or estimated cost of all of the buildings or structures—

being erected simultaneously; or

being erected pursuant to the contract;

as the case may be.

Provided that the maximum fee payable shall not in any case exceed one hundred pounds.

(b) In respect of scaffolding which consists of only trestles and planks or swinging stages, and in respect of gear used by painters, signwriters, paperhangers, plumbers, and electricians, the fees payable shall be four shillings for every one hundred pounds or portion thereof of the aggregate cost of all work which the owner has given notice in the prescribed form covering a period of one calendar year. For the purposes of this clause one year shall mean the period commencing on the first day of July and ending on the thirtieth day of June next following.

(c) In respect of buildings, structures, or lifts, in connection with which the only scaffolding used or to be used comprises planks laid on the permanent framework or structure, and also in connection with which no scaffolding or gear other than swinging stages or planks are used, the fees payable shall be four shillings for every one hundred pounds or portion thereof of the cost of the labour only engaged in connection with the actual works for the purpose whereof the kind of scaffolding specially mentioned in this clause is used or to be used, and not on the total cost of such works.

(d) In respect of each one storey wooden dwelling house the fee payable shall be ten shillings, and in respect of each one storey brick, masonry or concrete dwelling house, the fee payable shall be three pounds ten shillings, provided that the fee so payable shall not be greater than if it were assessed under the provisions of subparagraph (a) of this Regulation.

(e) For the purposes of this Regulation a dwelling house means any building intended to be used or occupied exclusively as a place of residence, provided that where any building is intended to be let or occupied in flats, each flat shall be deemed a separate dwelling house.

(f) Where a public building is to be used exclusively as a place of worship, benevolent asylum or orphanage the fee to be paid shall be one-half of that specified under this regulation.

(ii) For any scaffolding or gear used in connection with any building, structure, ship, boat or other work, for the purposes of alterations, repairs, or additions to such building, the fees shall be charged on the cost or estimated cost of such alterations, repairs, or additions according to the scale of fees in clause one hereof.

(iii) For every gantry erected to a height not exceeding fifty feet on any building, structure, ship, boat, or other work, the fee shall be one pound, and for every additional twenty-five feet or part thereof an additional fee of ten shillings shall be paid.

(iv) The fees prescribed by this regulation, if not paid by or on behalf of the owner, forty-eight or more hours before the scaffolding or gear is erected or used, as the case may be, are recoverable in accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924, as amended.

Scaffolding Constructed of Metal Tubes.
Permissible Loading.

22. The load due to the weight of men and materials uniformly distributed over the area of a scaffolding platform shall not exceed forty-five (45) pounds per square foot of area.

The weight of a concentrated load applied to any bay of a scaffolding shall not exceed four hundred (400) pounds, provided that this load and a distributed load shall not act simultaneously.

Not more than two (2) working platforms shall be set up and used on a frame at any one time, but short platforms may be set up in different positions upon the frame, provided that the total area of these platforms supported by any vertical would not exceed that supported when two (2) full length platforms are set up.

General Arrangement.

23. In general arrangement, the scaffolding shall comprise a number of verticals or uprights to which are connected horizontal members (ledgers) supporting putlogs on which are laid the scaffold planks, the complete frame being braced both longitudinally and transversely.

Materials.

24. (i) (a) Tubes—to be of round pipes of not less than one and twenty-nine thirty-seconds (1 29/32) of an inch outside diameter, one and a half (1½) inch bore and a wall thickness of not less than number 7 British Imperial standard wire gauge, such pipes to be straight and free from indentations, corrosion and other like defects.

(b) The following tube dimension tolerances are permissible:—

Outside diameter—1.924 inches maximum; 1.893 inches minimum.

Thickness—ten per centum more or less for welded tubes and for close jointed tubes; twelve and one-half per centum more or less for seamless tubes.

(c) Lengths of tube or strips cut from tubes shall show an ultimate tensile stress of from 22 to 30 tons per square inch.

(d) The tubes shall be straight, cleanly finished, and free from scale. They shall be free from cracks, surface flaws, laminations and other defects. The ends shall be cut cleanly to form a plane surface square with the longitudinal axis of the tube.

(ii) Fittings.—The fittings or devices used for connecting the various members of the scaffolding shall only be those approved in writing by the chief inspector.

All fittings shall accurately embrace, over the whole area of their bearing surfaces, the member or members on which they are used.

Where the efficacy of fittings is dependent on frictional grip, such fittings shall not be used to transmit tension forces.

Fittings having screw threads in blind bosses or nuts, in which the amount of screw thread or nut cannot be directly observed, shall not be used.

(iii) Platform planks.—Shall be of the best quality oregon (Douglas fir) or of an approved species of Australian hardwood timber.

Construction.

25. (i) The height of the topmost platform shall not exceed one hundred and fifty feet (150 feet), such height being measured from the base of vertical to the surface of the platform.

(ii) Verticals shall be spaced not more than six feet for masons' scaffolds, eight feet for blicklayers' scaffolds, ten feet for painters' light scaffolds apart. Joints in verticals shall not occur at a distance greater than nine (9) inches from a ledger.

(iii) Verticals shall be founded on base plates of approved design and construction. Verticals shall be straight throughout and shall be set up truly vertical. The centre point of any cross section of a vertical shall not diverge more than one-quarter (¼) of an inch from a vertical passing through the centre point of a cross section of the tube at the foot of the upright.

Where necessary, suitable guards or fenders shall be provided to prevent verticals sustaining damage from any source.

(iv) Each ledger shall be supported by and at each vertical. The distance apart of ledgers on vertical shall not exceed six (6) feet, provided that in emergent cases, the distance from the base of the scaffolding to the first ledger may be increased to not more than ten (10) feet. Joints in ledgers shall not occur in adjacent panels of the scaffolding frame. A joint shall not be made at the centre of the distance between two verticals and the distance from one vertical to the centre of the joint shall not exceed twenty-seven (27) inches.

(v) Ledgers shall be continuous the whole length of the scaffolding frame. They shall be fixed in a horizontal plane.

Putlogs.

26. (i) One putlog shall be placed at each side of each vertical, except at the verticals at the end of the scaffolding where one only may be used.

(ii) Putlogs shall be positioned not more than nine (9) inches from a vertical, measured centre line of vertical to centre line of putlog.

The maximum span of a putlog shall not exceed five (5) feet, measured centre to centre of supports. Where one end of a putlog is supported by a wall or other part of a structure, such end shall be positively secured to the wall or structure and, in this case, the span shall be considered as the distance between the face of the wall and the centre line of the ledger supporting the other end.

(iii) Putlogs shall not be placed in positions other than those mentioned in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above.

Putlogs shall be set horizontally and above the ledgers. The top surface of each putlog shall be in a plane parallel to the ledgers.

Putlogs shall provide true and even support to the scaffold platform planks.

A joint shall not be made in the span of a putlog.

Scaffolding Platforms.

27. Platform planks shall be not less than nine (9) inches in width, nor less than one and a half (1½) inches thick if of oregon timber, or one and a quarter (1¼) inches thick if of karri timber; finished-sizes.

Planks shall be closely laid over the full width of the frame and shall lap at ends not less than nine (9) inches.

Fenders (Toe Boards) and Guard Rails (Hand Rails)

28. Fenders and guard rails shall be securely fixed to the verticals at the edges and ends of all scaffolding platforms.

Fenders to effectively prevent materials, tools or other objects falling from a platform shall extend to a height of not less than nine (9) inches above the surface of a platform and, if of timber, shall be not less than one and a quarter (1¼) inches thick; if made of metal they shall be at least of equal stiffness as if of timber.

Guard rails shall be fixed at a height of thirty-six (36) inches above the surface at the edges of platforms. They shall be of mild steel round pipe one and twenty-nine thirty-seconds (1 29/32) of an inch outside diameter, of wall thickness of not less than No. 7 British Imperial standard wire gauge (one and a half (1½) inch bore).

Bracing.

29. Scaffolding shall be securely and effectively braced in all directions to form a rigid structure capable of maintaining a wide margin of stability under all possible conditions. Braces shall be of mild steel scaffold tubes as specified in regulation 23 of these regulations.

Part IIA.—Precautions and Measures to be Taken in connection with Roofs Sheathed with Asbestos Cement.

Reg. 29A added by *G.G.* 15/4/55, p. 710.

29A. In this Part of these regulations, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires or indicates—

"large section sheets" means corrugated asbestos cement sheets of material not less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness, having corrugations one and seven-eighths inches and over in depth, the pitch of the corrugations being more than three inches but not more than five and three-quarter inches, measured centre to centre of adjacent crests or troughs;

"small section sheets" means corrugated asbestos cement sheets of material not less than seven-thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness, having corrugations less than one and seven-eighths inches in depth, the pitch of the corrugations being three inches or less, measured centre to centre of adjacent crests or troughs;

"safety-mesh" means a mesh-work of galvanised steel wires of size and arrangement as specified in these regulations;

"longitudinal wires" means the safety mesh wires parallel to the corrugations of the roof sheathing;

"transverse wires" means the safety mesh wires at right angles to the corrugations of the roof sheathing.

Reg. 29B added by *G.G.* 15/4/55, p. 711.

29B. Purlins, or other immediate supports, for corrugated asbestos cement roof sheathing shall be spaced, when measured from centre to centre—

(a) not more than four feet apart, measured in the direction of the corrugations, when supporting large section sheets;

(b) not more than three feet apart, measured in the direction of the corrugations, when supporting small section sheets; or

(c) not more than the maximum distance approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Scaffolding when supporting sheets differing in section from those mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this regulation.

Reg. 29C added by *G.G.* 15/4/55, p. 711, amended by *G.G.* 20/12/57, pp. 3621, 3622.

29C. (1) Subject to subregulations (2), (2a) and (3) of this regulation, a person shall not place, lay or fix, or caused to be placed, laid or fixed upon any roof structure, or part of any roof structure, a roof sheathing of asbestos cement, unless safety mesh has first been securely fixed to the roof structure in the manner prescribed by these regulations.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply to a roof in which the members immediately supporting corrugated asbestos cement sheathing are spaced—

(a) not more than eighteen (18) inches apart, measured from centre to centre, for small section sheets; or

(b) not more than twenty-four (24) inches apart, measured from centre to centre for large section sheets.

(2a) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply to a roof where the roof area is sheeted on the top of the members immediatly supporting the corrugated asbestos with material approved by the Chief Inspector of Scaffolding and capable of sustaining a central load of 400 lb. on a span of four feet.

(3) Subregulation (1) of this regulation does not apply where safety mesh, if used, would be likely to be affected by corrosive agencies, in which case the roof members immediately supporting the corrugated asbestos cement sheathing shall be spaced as set forth in subregulation (2) of this regulation.

Reg. 29D added by *G.G.* 15/4/55, p. 711.

29D. Safety mesh shall be so constructed that—

(a) It is made entirely of galvanised wire which has a breaking strain of not less than one thousand and ten pounds; and

(b) the size of each mesh is not greater than twelve inches by twelve inches; and

(c) the wires forming each corner of each mesh are welded, or otherwise affixed one to the other, so that there is no movement at the junction of those wires.

Reg. 29E added by *G.G.* 15/4/55, p. 711.

29E. Safety mesh shall be deemed not to conform to the provisions of these regulations, unless a complete specification and such samples of the mesh as may be required in writing for examination by the Chief Inspector of Scaffolding have been submitted to the Chief Inspector.

Reg. 29F added by *G.G.* 15/4/55, p. 711.

29F. (1) In this regulation—

"anchorages" includes purlins, or other anchorages;

"staples" means galvanised steel staples of 10 s.w.g. size and one and one-quarter inches (1¼ in) in length.

(2) Safety mesh shall be fixed to the anchorages, in one of the following ways only—

(a) subject to subregulation (3) of this regulation, the longitudinal wires shall be bent down and fixed to the sides of the anchorages with staples; or

(b) subject to subregulation (3) of this regulation, the longitudinal wires shall be fixed to the tops of the anchorages with staples; or

(c) the longitudinal wires shall be passed once completely around the anchorages and the tail of each wire shall be twisted twice tightly around the main portion of the same wire.

(3) Where the safety mesh is fixed with staples either one or other of the following methods shall be employed—

(a) all staples shall be driven in such a manner that a transverse wire is immediately behind the staple and between the staple and the end of the longitudinal wire; or

(b) when the longitudinal wire has been stapled, the end shall be bent back and again stapled over the main portion of the same wire.

Reg. 29G added by *G.G.* 15/4/55, p. 712.

29G. Safety mesh shall be fixed in such a manner that—

(a) it rests upon each of the purlins or battens; and

(b) it is free from perceptible sag; and

(c) It is immediately beneath the roof sheathing; and

(d) the transverse wires are located above the longitudinal wires; and

(e) where a break of continuity in the longitudinal wires occurs, those wires are effectively joined to preserve the same measure of safety afforded by continuous wires; and

(f) the longitudinal wires at the adjoining or over-lapping edges of adjacent strips of safety mesh shall be strongly fastened together at intervals not greater than three feet.

Reg. 29H added by G.G. 15/4/55, p. 712.

29H. Where asbestos cement box gutter sections are used, the gutter supports shall be spaced not more than thirty inches (30 in.) apart, measured centre to centre, or a suitable gutter board shall be fixed immediately under and supporting the box gutter sections.

Reg. 29 I added by G.G. 15/4/55, p. 712.

29I. Where asbestos cement wall sheathing is to be fastened on a building the sheathing shall be held suspended in position for fastening by a designed hook and suspender of a type approved by the Chief Inspector of Scaffolding.

PART III.—EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE AS INSPECTOR OF SCAFFOLDING AND FOR LICENSE AS SCAFFOLDER.

Examination for Certificate for Inspector of Scaffolding.

30. Every candidate for the position of Inspector of Scaffolding shall produce satisfactory references from a former employer as to his character and reliability, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the chief inspector that he has been engaged for at least seven years in the building industry, and shall pass such an examination to the satisfaction of the chief inspector to show that he possesses the following qualifications:—

(a) A sound knowledge of the rules of arithmetic up to and including square root and decimal fractions.

(b) A sound knowledge of the Act and these regulations.

(c) A thorough knowledge of all material used in connection with scaffolding and gear.

(d) A thorough knowledge of the strength of various timbers, and the safe load they will carry in any given position.

(e) Ability to construct and to erect various kinds of scaffolding used in connection with building or structural operations.

(f) Ability to make a good freehand sketch or working drawing of any kind of scaffolding required.

Examination for License as Scaffolder.

31. (1) Every candidate for examination for a license as scaffolder shall prove to the satisfaction of the chief inspector by oral examination that he has been engaged in that class of work and that he has a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to speak such language intelligibly and that he possesses a sound knowledge of the Act and the regulations.

In addition, every candidate shall perform to the satisfaction of the chief inspector such practical test as the chief inspector shall prescribe.

(2) Upon proof that any person to whom a license as scaffolder has been issued is responsible for the erection of any scaffolding or gear of a defective nature such license may be cancelled by the chief inspector.

Part IV.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

Notification by Municipal Council or Road Board.

32. Every municipal council or road board shall, within seven days of the receipt of any notice under any building by-law or regulation in force for the time being in the district of the intention of any person to commence to build, take down, alter, add to, or repair any building, notify the Chief Inspector of the following particulars in respect of such notice:—

(1) Date of receipt of notice.

(2) Name of owner of building.

(3) Address of owner.
(4) Name of contractor (if any).
(5) Address of contractor.
(6) Situation of building.
(7) Description of work to be performed.
(8) Cost of work.

33. Every owner of scaffolding or gear shall cause to be affixed and maintained, in such place or places as the inspector directs, true abstracts of the sections of the Act specified opposite each such class respectively, together with true abstracts of such clauses of these regulations as relate to the same matters:—

	Section.
(1) Powers and duties of inspectors	7 (1) (2)
(2) Occupiers to allow entry and inspection	8
(3) Obstructing an inspector	9
(4) Scaffolding, etc., to be in accordance with Act	10
(5) Inspector may give directions as to scaffolding, etc.	12 (1)
(6) Inspector may order work to cease	12 (4)
(7) Appeal from an inspector	12 (5)
(8) Not keeping scaffolding in conformity with Act	13
(9) Inspector to be notified of accident	15
(10) No contracting out	18
(11) Abstract of Act, etc., to be posted up	19
(12) False entries	21
(13) Who may be proceeded against for offences	22

General Duty of an Inspector.

34. It shall be the duty of every inspector and officer appointed for the purposes of the Act or these regulations to so act in the exercise and discharge of his powers and duties thereunder as not to interfere unreasonably or unduly with the work or processes being carried on in connection with any scaffolding or gear.

References to Magistrates.

35. (i) Forthwith after the receipt of a requisition under section twelve of the Act, the inspector shall send a copy thereof to the nearest police or resident magistrate, who shall thereupon fix a day and place for the hearing of such matter, and shall at the least three days before the day so fixed for such hearing give written notice of same to the appellant and to the inspector.

(ii) Every such reference shall be heard and determined in open court, and, subject to these regulations, shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the practice adopted in the hearing and determination of complaints of breaches of duty under the provisions of the Justices Act, 1902-1936.[1]

The magistrate shall have, for the purpose of such reference and the summoning and examination of witnesses thereat, all the powers which are possessed by any two justices in the case of summary proceedings under the said lastmentioned Act.

Every person summoned shall be allowed such expenses as would be allowed in a court of petty sessions to a witness attending on subpœna: Provided that the magistrate may disallow in whole or in part the expenses of any such person.

The magistrate may, upon a request in writing signed by two or more persons, who shall prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate that it is to the public interest that the matter in dispute be authoritatively settled, hear and determine the dispute in the absence of the parties or either of them, if, after proof of the service of the said three days' notice of the meeting, the appellant and inspector, or either of them, are or is absent or unrepresented.

[1] Now Justices Act, 1902-1959.

Every such notice of the meeting for the purpose of a reference shall be served in the manner provided for the service of a summons under the Justices Act, 1902-1936.[1]

(iii) The decision of the magistrate shall be made within one month next after the date on which the reference was heard.

(iv) The magistrate may, before making decision, make a personal inspection of the premises, buildings, or apparatus in question, and the approaches and surroundings thereof, and may take the evidence of such experts as he may think fit upon the necessity or the fact of the practicability of making such structural alterations or other matter alleged in the notice or order to be dangerous, or of any possible modifications of the requirements of the notice or order.

For such purposes the magistrate, or some person or persons appointed by him, may enter and inspect any premises, the entry and inspection whereof appears to the magistrate to be requisite.

When any expert is summoned at the instance of the magistrate, as provided for in this subsection, the fee payable to him shall be part of the expenses of the reference.

(v) If the magistrate decides that the notice or order was unnecessary, the notice or order shall be cancelled.

In such cases the cost and expenses of the reference shall be paid by the Minister in the same manner as the expenses of the inspector under the Act.

(vi) Save as aforesaid, the magistrate may make such order as he thinks fit respecting the payment of the cost and expenses of the reference.

(vii) Any portion of the costs and expenses ordered to be paid by the person to whom the notice or order was given shall be a debt due by him to the inspector, and shall be recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction.

General Penalty.

36. (1) When any matter or thing is by these regulations directed or forbidden to be done, or when any authority is given by these regulations to any person to direct any matter or thing to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone, or such act so forbidden to be done is done, in every such case every person offending against such direction or prohibition shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) Any person committing a breach of or guilty of an offence against any of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Forms.

37. The forms in the Schedule hereto, with such alterations as circumstances may require, shall be used for the purposes to which they respectively apply.

The Schedule.

Form A.

Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924-1955.

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR.

Department of Public Works,
Perth,.....19.....

This is to certify that (name in full) has been appointed by the Governor in Council an Inspector under and for the purposes of the abovementioned Act.

Under Secretary for Works.

(Note.—The Inspector shall, when applying for admission to any place, if required, produce this certificate to the occupier of the place.)

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[1] Now Justices Act, 1902-1959.

Form B.

Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924-1955.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A LICENSE AS SCAFFOLDER TO THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SCAFFOLDING, PERTH.

Sir,

I hereby make application for a license as Scaffolder. I desire to present myself for examination at.....

The particulars hereunder are provided for your information.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

.....

(1) Address in full of the applicant.....

(2) Place of birth of applicant.....

(3) Date of birth.....

(4) Length and nature of service, with testimonials.....

.....

(5) Name of any person to whom reference may be made, if considered necessary, for verification of above particulars

.....

.....

Form C.

Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924-1955.

LICENSE AS SCAFFOLDER.

Department of Scaffolding,

Perth,.....19.....

This is to certify that.....

has been licensed as Scaffolder under and for the purpose of the abovementioned Act.

.....

Chief Inspector.

Form D.

INSPECTION OF SCAFFOLDING ACT OF 1924-1955.

To the Inspector of Scaffolding.

I (or we)....., of.....

hereby give notice that I (or we) intend to erect scaffolding and (or) use gear at.....(here describe the premises or exact locality where scaffolding is to be set up or gear is to be used) in accordance with the following particulars:—

(The particulars should include a short statement of the material to be used, and for what purpose the scaffolding or gear is intended.)

.....

.....

.....

Class of building, structure, or other work.....

Height of same.....

Total cost of contract or estimated cost of works in connection with which the scaffolding or gear is intended to be used £.....

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

(Signature).....

Form E.

Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924-1955.

NOTICE TO OWNER OF SCAFFOLDING OR GEAR.

To.....

I hereby give you notice that it appears to me that the use of the scaffolding (or gear) erected and used (or in course of erection and use) at.....is (or would be) dangerous to human life and limb [or that with regard to the scaffolding (or gear) erected (or used in course of erection or use) at..... .....the above Act (or the regulations under the above Act, or the Order in Council dated the.....day of.....19....., under the above Act, as the case may be) is not being complied with].

I therefore direct you to alter it by.....before allowing the same to be used by any workman or for the support or protection of any workman.

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

.....

Inspector of Scaffolding.

Form F.

Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924-1955.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT.

To the Inspector of Scaffolding.

I have to notify you that an accident occurred at..... ....., on.....

The following are the particulars:—

Name of person killed or injured.....

Occupation.....

Residence.....

Where removed to.....

Nature of accident.....

(Signature).....

Date.....

Form G.

Inspection of Scaffolding Act, 1924-1955.

REQUISITION TO REFER MATTER TO MAGISTRATE.

To the Inspector. 19 .

Office of the Chief Inspector of Scaffolding (in the case of the Metropolitan District; or, in the case of country districts) To the Inspector of Scaffolding for the District of..... (at his gazetted address).

I hereby require you to refer the subject-matter of your notice (or order) to me, dated the.....day of....., 19....., namely (set out the matter of reference) to the nearest police or resident magistrate.

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

(Signed).....

51784/12/61. By Authority: ALEX. B. DAVIES, Government Printer