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MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906.

Department of Mines,
Perth, 24th May, 1939.

The following regulations are published for general information.

A. H. TELFER,
Under Secretary for Mines.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906, REGULATIONS

(as originally published in the *Government Gazette* of 16th November, 1934, and now reprinted as corrected and amended up to 31st December, 1938).

1. *Manager's responsibility for workings of Contractors and Tributaries.*

In every mine of which there is a registered manager, it shall be a condition of the agreement between him and every contractor and tributer employed in the mine that the said manager shall have supervision and control of all the work carried out by the said contractor or tributer, and in respect of such work shall be deemed to be the Manager appointed by such contractor or tributer in so far as he is owner of such mine or part thereof unless the said contractor or tributer, with the consent in writing of the Inspector of Mines and of the owner, agent, or manager from whom the contract or tribute is taken, shall himself appoint and register a manager to have charge of the said work.

The Inspector of Mines may, in writing, prescribe the part or parts of the mine in which such contractor's or tributer's manager shall have responsibility for the due performance of the provisions of the Act, and beyond such prescribed part or parts the first-mentioned registered manager shall have full responsibility.

This regulation shall not apply where the whole of the land or mines comprised in a mining lease has or have been let on tribute, and it is one of the conditions of the tribute agreement that the tributer, or some person nominated by him, shall be registered as Manager under this Act.

2.—*Men working alone.*

In every mine where there are men employed underground who are working alone at points in the mine where they are not in frequent communication with or within easy hearing of other employees, the Manager shall direct that each such man shall be visited by some person told off for this duty at intervals of

not more than two hours, and neglect to make such visits on the part of any person so told off shall be a breach of these Regulations. The Inspector may prescribe conditions for the better protection of men working alone against accidents.

In dangerous ground no workman shall be employed alone unless there is some person within easy hearing.

3.—*Notices of Commencement, Abandonment, Discontinuance, and Recommencement of Mining Operations.*

The notices to be given by the owner, agent, or manager to the Inspector in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Act shall include the following particulars, viz.:—

- (1) The name and address of the mine owner.
- (2) The name and location of the mine.
- (3) The number of the lease or other mining tenement.
- (4) The date on which the mining operations have been abandoned, discontinued, or recommenced.
- (5) A statement of whether the mining operations are abandoned or discontinued or recommenced.

4.—*General Rules.*

The following rules shall be observed in all mines wherever and so far as in the opinion of the Inspector of Mines they are reasonably practicable:—

Ventilation of Mines.

1. In any part of the underground workings of a mine which has not been closed off as disused as hereinafter provided—

- (a) The total quantity of carbon dioxide present in the air shall not exceed 0.25 per cent. by volume, but at any point where firing of explosives has taken place, a greater percentage of carbon dioxide shall be permissible until thirty minutes have elapsed since the last explosion;
- (b) The temperature shall not exceed 87 deg. Fahrenheit, measured with dry bulb thermometer, unless firing of explosives has taken place in such part not more than 30 minutes previous to the taking of the thermometer's reading; but the Inspector may, in writing in the Record Book, allow a higher limit of temperature if satisfied that it is impracticable to maintain the temperature below 87 deg. Fahrenheit;
- (c) The reading of the wet bulb thermometer shall not exceed 80 deg. Fahrenheit;
- (d) There shall be a perceptible current of air sufficient to distinctly deflect the flame of a candle from the vertical, but the test shall not be made within ten feet from the face of any drive or crosscut, or from the top of a rise or bottom of a shaft or winze, nor while rock drills are working so close to the testing point as to cause agitation of the air;
- (e) When instructed by the Inspector, in writing, the Manager, or some person appointed by him, shall make tests in the working faces to show that the foregoing requirements have been complied with in all rises, winzes and underlay shafts in course of excavation, and in all "ends" of levels and crosscuts in progress when such ends are over fifty feet in length, and also if the adequacy of the ventilation is in any way doubtful in all parts of the mine where men are working. The results of all such tests shall be entered in the Record Book. The Inspector may, in writing, require tests to be made at more frequent intervals in workings in which he may consider such necessary, and the Manager shall comply with such requirements;
- (f) Where the ventilation in any place is inadequate, no work excepting such as is necessary for the purpose of remedying the conditions shall be undertaken in that place until the ventilation is adequate;
- (g) The ventilation in any place shall be determined by the Senior Inspector of Mines;
- (h) From the decision of a Senior Inspector of Mines an appeal shall lie to the Mines Ventilation Board hereinafter constituted. Such appeal shall be instituted by notice in writing to the other parties affected and to the Under Secretary for Mines, which notice must be given within seven days from the date the parties appealing are notified of the Senior Inspector of Mines' decision. The Under Secre-

tary for Mines will then convene the Board, which shall meet as soon as possible on a date to be notified by the Under Secretary for Mines;

- (i) For the purpose of this general rule the Mines Ventilation Board is hereby constituted, such Board to consist of—
- (1) the State Mining Engineer;
 - (2) the Commissioner of Public Health;
 - (3) a workman's Inspector of Mines appointed by the Union;
 - (4) a representative appointed by the employer or, if unable to act, their respective nominees. The State Mining Engineer (or his nominee) shall be Chairman of the Board. The Commissioner of Public Health shall be a member of the Board in an advisory capacity only and without a vote. The decision shall be in accordance with the majority of votes. The presence of four members shall be necessary for a quorum. The decision of the Board shall be final;
- (j) All reasonable costs and charges of the Board and the members shall be rendered to the Under Secretary for Mines, who shall apportion them equally between the Mines Department and the parties to this award. Provided that the Board may order any appellant to pay the whole or a certain proportion or amount of the costs of any appeal which the Board may declare to be trivial, and such appellant shall forthwith pay any such sum.

2. Any part of a mine which is disused may be shut off from the ventilation system thereof, and in such shut-off part the requirements of the foregoing Clause 1 shall not be enforced. Such shut-off parts shall be noted in the Record Book, and shall be fenced off from the parts of the mine in use. Before work is resumed in any workings which have been disused, the ventilation of these shall be thoroughly restored.

3. Air-doors, stoppings, cross-overs, and brattices shall be provided where necessary for regulation of the ventilating air currents, and shall be kept in good order and condition. Air-doors shall have notices attached to them, "This door is to be kept open," or "This door is to be kept shut," as the case may be, and any person leaving a door shut which is marked to be kept open, or leaving a door open which is marked to be kept shut, shall be guilty of a breach of the Regulations.

4. When required by the Inspector, the direction and course of the air currents, and the position of all air-doors, stoppings, fans, and ventilating devices of all sorts throughout the mine shall be marked upon the plans and sections required to be kept at the mine in accordance with Section 48 of the Act.

5. If in the opinion of the Inspector the state of ventilation of any part of a mine is unsatisfactory and there is no immediate prospect of improvement of the natural ventilation by connection of workings, he may in writing require that ventilating machines shall be used, and such machines shall thereupon be provided and used.

6. The supply of air for any ventilating machine or air-compressor which forces air into the workings shall be drawn from the purest source practically available.

7. Air mains from compressors shall be furnished with sufficient traps to remove accumulations of water, and water shall not be allowed to blow through to the working faces.

8. Air receivers and the pipes connecting them with the compressors shall be cleaned as frequently as is required to prevent any accumulation of oil or carbonised material in them.

9. Every air-receiver used in connection with the production and distribution of compressed air in mines shall be examined at least once in each year by a competent person appointed by the manager, who shall cause such receiver to be opened and thoroughly cleaned out, and shall thoroughly inspect it externally and internally, and shall enter in the Record Book and sign a statement duly dated, of his opinion of the condition of the said receiver and of the nature and extent of any deterioration or damage which may have occurred to it from corrosion or any other cause, and of the nature and extent of any repairs which are advisable to be effected, and of the amount of internal air pressure which such receiver may safely carry for a stated ensuing period not exceeding twelve months.

10. In every mine there shall be constructed as soon as practicable one or more air-ways independent of the main shaft or other principal entrance to the mine, from the lowest level through to the surface, of sufficient area to allow passage of the amount of air required to ventilate all the parts of the mine served by such air-ways, and they shall be maintained open and unobstructed except when it may be

necessary to close some of them in order to regulate and properly distribute the air through the workings.

11. In filling stopes, "rearings" or passes shall, if so directed in writing by the Inspector, be constructed so as to leave open air-ways between the filling and the unbroken ground.

12. Where a lode or reef crosses the boundary between two adjoining mines and stoping is carried on in either or both mines up to the boundary, a pass shall be constructed at the boundary and shall be kept open as an air-way.

13. The air currents passing through every mine shall as far as practicable be regulated so that the air shall pass through the workings from inlet to outlet without local circulations, that is, the same air shall not be allowed to return repeatedly through the same place.

14. The workings from each level in every mine shall be ventilated by a separate split of air from the main intake into such level, and after passing through these workings the air shall be led as directly as practicable to the main return air-way.

15. Where a shaft is being sunk, a winze shall, when so instructed by the Inspector, also be sunk so as to reach the level to be opened by the shaft in time to meet the said level as it is driven; but should the owner object to sink such winze he shall have the right of appeal from the Inspector's decision to a Court of Arbitration under the conditions prescribed for appeals under Sections 37 and 38 of the Act.

16. Where the workings of adjoining mines are not more than three hundred feet apart, the owners shall, when required by the Minister, make connecting drives between them for ventilation, at their joint cost. The Minister may determine the proportion of the cost to be borne by each owner, the compensation (if any) to be paid, and the precautions to be taken to prevent the vitiated air from one mine injuriously affecting the atmosphere of the other. No connection between adjoining mines shall be closed so as to prevent the free passage of air, without the consent in writing of the Inspector of Mines, which shall set forth the reasons for allowing such closure. The Inspector shall send a copy of his consent and reasons to the Minister, who may ratify, annul, or qualify the consent of the Inspector, as he may think fit. Any owner shall have the right of appeal from any decision of the Minister under this Regulation to a Court of Arbitration under the same conditions as prescribed for appeals under Sections 37 and 38 of the Act.

Use of Cyanide Tailings.

17. Tailings used for filling worked out ground shall not contain more cyanides than are equivalent to .01 per cent. of potassium cyanide. A strong current of air shall be maintained through any workings which are being filled with such tailings so long as men are working and passing therein.

Acid Treatment of Slimes.

18. All vessels used for the treatment with acid of zinc slimes from the cyanide process shall be fitted with hoods or other appliances by which the fumes shall be removed so as not to be allowed to escape into the air breathed by the workmen.

Noxious Fumes from Metallurgical Process.

19. (1.) In every case where fumes which, in the opinion of the State Mining Engineer are noxious and dangerous to persons, are likely to escape from any furnace or other plant used in connection with any metallurgical process in quantities or under conditions which in the opinion of the State Mining Engineer are likely to endanger the health and life of persons engaged in, on or about the premises in which such metallurgical process is carried on, such furnace or other plant shall, for the purpose of preventing such escape, be equipped with a suitable fume precipitator approved by the State Mining Engineer.

(2.) Such fume precipitator shall be constructed and operated at all times to the satisfaction of the State Mining Engineer.

Prevention of Dust.

20. Where dry dust is produced in the course of mining operations underground, or in mills and reduction works, to such an extent that the Inspector considers the health of the workmen to be endangered thereby, he shall give notice in writing to that effect, and the owner, agent, or manager shall thereupon provide and cause to be constantly used such appliances as will prevent the dust from being breathed by the workmen.

The appliances so used shall be such as lay the dust by use of water supplied by means of a service of pipes from the levels into the stopes or other workings to points from which the working faces may be reached by sprays or jets; but if the Inspector of Mines, in his discretion, is satisfied that any other methods of

watering, or other appliances which may be proposed by the manager for removing the dust or rendering it innocuous are adequate for the requirements of any particular mine, or part of a mine, or are the best means reasonably practicable for preventing dust in any particular case, he may give permission, by writing in the Record Book, for the use of such methods, appliances, or means, in such mine, or part of a mine, or in such particular case, and such may then be used instead of sprays or jets of water.

Every person employed in a mine shall comply with the instructions of the manager or of the Inspector as to the use of water and the appliances provided in the mine under the two last preceding Regulations.

Where in the opinion of the Inspector the dust from tailings dumps, or any other heaps of waste rock or mill residues on a mine is a nuisance to persons employed on them or in their vicinity, and detrimental to their health, he shall give notice in writing to that effect, and the manager shall thereupon provide and cause to be constantly used such spraying appliances as will effectively lay the dust.

21. If spraying with water is used either on surface or underground for the purpose of laying dust, the water so used shall be free from pollution with organic or other noxious matter.

22. When respirators are supplied to the men working in dusty places, each one shall be used by one person only, and when returned they shall be thoroughly cleansed before being again issued.

Detonators.

23. Detonators shall not be sunk into the primers more than their own length, and shall not be buried by the addition of more charge after the primers have been inserted in the holes. This general rule shall not apply to electric firing: Provided that any fuse used in such firing is approved by the Inspector of Mines.

Remedies for Fumes Poisoning.

24. A supply of remedies, including oxygen gas, for treatment of men suffering from fumes of explosives or other noxious gases shall be kept in the office at every mine employing more than twenty men underground, with instructions as to their use.

Sanitary Provisions.

25. A sufficient number of privies and urinals for the use of the employees shall be provided upon the surface of every mine.

26. The system and the pans used in such surface privies shall be prescribed by the Local Board of Health for the district.

27. In every mine over 100 feet in depth, where a cage or bucket is not available when required for men to come to the surface or to a higher level where pans are provided, and when so directed by the Inspector, a sufficient number of pans shall be provided underground, at least one in each level where men are working, wherever practicable, and such pans shall be furnished with a stool of pattern approved by the Inspector. The pans shall be sufficiently screened from observation, and where possible shall be placed in a return air-way.

28. An ample supply of sawdust or other suitable deodorant approved by the Inspector shall be maintained alongside each pan either on the surface or underground, with a suitable scoop for the application of same.

29. Every pan shall be thoroughly cleansed each time it is emptied before being returned, and shall after cleansing be thoroughly washed inside and out by a two (2) per centum solution of cyllin or other disinfectant approved by the Inspector.

30. The Inspector may prescribe the frequency of removal and cleansing of sanitary conveniences, and any other requirements necessary to insure proper cleanliness.

31. Any person polluting the working with fæces, or wantonly misusing or fouling the privies or underground stools, shall be liable to a penalty as for a breach of the Regulations.

Ropes to be fixed in Rills and Slopes.

31A. Whenever an inspector so requests, a rope shall be fixed and maintained in any rill or slope to the satisfaction of the inspector for the use of the workmen.

Crib Places.

32. One or more places shall be set aside in each level in the driest and most comfortable position available, for "Crib" places, at which the men may eat their food. Such places shall be frequently cleaned out, and shall be maintained in a clean state.

33. At every "Crib" place an impervious metal receptacle shall be provided in which all waste food, paper, and other rubbish shall be placed. Any person wilfully neglecting to use the receptacle and throwing waste food about the mine shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

34. The contents of the receptacle shall be sent to the surface, and the receptacle shall be thoroughly cleansed, at intervals of not more than two days.

Stables.

35. Underground stables shall be placed in a return air-way and shall be frequently cleansed thoroughly. All manure and stable refuse shall be removed from underground every day.

Stagnant Water.

36. Stagnant water shall not be allowed to remain on the floors of levels which are in use, but shall be drained off.

37. Where accumulations of stagnant water in winzes are being drained off, sufficient precautions shall be taken to prevent dangerous pollution of the mine atmosphere by noxious gases given off from the water.

Change Houses.

38. When instructed in writing by the Inspector change houses shall be provided at every mine employing more than twenty men underground, and the following provisions shall apply to them:—

- (1) The floor space shall not be less than three feet by two feet for every man employed underground in any one shift, in addition to the floor space required for passage ways, heating pipes, and drying racks.
- (2) An ample supply of fresh, hot and cold water shall be provided for the men to wash themselves with, and washing basins at the rate of one for every five men employed on any one shift. Proper provision shall be made for removing the waste water.
- (3) Where there is a good supply of fresh water available at any mine, shower-baths shall be provided in the change house, at the rate of one for every twenty men employed underground in any one shift and more, if in the opinion of the Inspector of Mines they are necessary. The baths shall be at least five feet apart, screened from observation, and provided with drainage to remove the waste water.
- (4) Change-houses shall be well ventilated and lighted, and shall be provided with sufficient appliances for drying wet clothes. Provision shall be made for warming the change-houses in cold weather and for keeping clean and working clothes separate.
- (5) Every man using the change-house shall, at the end of each week, remove his dirty clothes therefrom, and bring back clean ones on his return to work. Any clothing left unremoved at the end of the week shall be burned.
- (6) Change rooms shall be as near the haulage shaft as, in the opinion of the Inspector of Mines, it is reasonably practicable to have them.

Drinking Water.

39. A supply of pure drinking water, sufficient for the needs of the men employed, shall be provided on each working level in every mine.

Clearing Passes and Shoots.

40. When any pass underground which has an angle of inclination greater than forty-five degrees from the horizontal has become obstructed or jammed with ore, rock, mullock, or sand "hung up" in it, no person shall go up into it beneath such ore, rock, mullock, or sand, for the purpose of examining, blasting, or freeing the obstruction, or for any other purpose.

41. When any shoot or opening used for drawing off ore from stopes worked on the shrinkage system, or ore, mullock, rock, or sand from stopes in which such material has been used for filling, has become jammed or obstructed with ore, rock, mullock, or sand "hung up" in it, no person shall go up into it beneath the obstruction unless and until all other practicable means have been exhausted of causing the ore, rock, mullock, or sand to run or become free. The state of the shoot or opening shall then be reported to the manager or person for the time being in charge of the underground mining work, who shall be responsible for the methods adopted for freeing it.

Gates to Cages.

42. When so directed by an Inspector, the Manager shall have gates securely fixed upon cages during such time as they are employed at the change of shifts for lowering or raising men.

Testing Winding Engine after Repairs.

43. After any stoppage for repairs which might by any possibility affect the safe running of the engine, and after any stoppage for any other purpose which shall exceed one hour in duration, the winding engine shall not be used for raising or lowering persons until the cage, skip, or other means of conveyance has been run at least one complete trip up and down the working portion of the shaft.

Use of Intoxicating Liquor.

44. Any person who, while in or on any mine, is under the influence of intoxicating liquor to such an extent as not to be fully capable of performing his duties, or as to be a likely cause of danger to himself or other persons, shall be guilty of an offence against the Regulations, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds.

(1.) No intoxicating liquor shall be in or on any mine or be taken by any person on to or into any mine, except with the knowledge and permission of the manager, and any person having intoxicating liquor in his possession while in or on the mine, without such permission, shall be guilty of an offence against the Regulations, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds.

Lighting Fuses when Blasting.

45.—When igniting fuses, other than electric fuses, in blasting operations, a flaming lump of gelignite or like explosive shall not be used as a lighting torch, but a piece of burning safety-fuse may be so used, or thin slips of gelignite or like explosive may be inserted into a knife-cut in the fuse and ignited. In so lighting fuses care must be taken to avoid the possibility of any portion of the burning igniter falling into any of the holes or upon any of the fuses.

Method of Firing Charges.

45A. In mining operations where more than one charge is to be exploded the cartridge method of firing or some method approved by the Minister which reduces the number of fuses to be lit at any one time to a minimum shall be used—

- (1) In shaft sinking, winzing and rising not more than three fuses are to be lit at any one time; the master fuse shall not be less than six feet in length;
- (2) In driving, crosscutting and work carried on in all other development places, not more than four fuses shall be lit at any one time; the master fuse shall not be less than six feet in length.
- (3) In stoping no charge shall be fired without the use of a cartridge and master fuse; the master fuse shall not be less than six feet in length.

This Regulation shall not apply when popping rocks and cutting hitches.

Rises in Mines.

46. Rises of more than ten feet in height shall not be made in any mine unless the sanction of the District Inspector of Mines has been first obtained; such sanction shall be in writing, and may impose conditions under which the work shall be carried out, and may at any time be cancelled or altered by such Inspector at his discretion.

Transport of Carbide.

47. No person shall carry, or cause or permit to be carried, any calcium carbide underground, except in lamps provided or approved by the manager, or in a watertight receptacle of a type approved by the Senior Inspector of Mines and to be approved by the manager. No person shall store or leave calcium carbide underground on coming off shift. Spent carbide shall be placed in approved receptacle and taken to the surface as often as may be necessary.

Time for Blasting.

48. Subject as hereinafter provided, the manager shall cause the times of working shifts and of blasting operations in every section of the mine to be so arranged that workmen shall not be exposed to fumes and dust from blasting.

Provided that—

- (i) Blasting shall be allowed at noon, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, eight o'clock in the evening and eleven o'clock at night.
- (ii) With the consent in every case of the manager or the underground manager, blasting may be carried on at times other than those prescribed in paragraph (i) of this proviso for the purpose of removing obstructions in ore passes or box holes, or for the purpose of making the hanging safe, or for blasting misfired holes in development faces.

- (iii) With the consent in each case of the Senior Inspector of Mines, blasting may be carried on at times other than those prescribed in paragraph (i) of this proviso for the purpose of sinking shafts and in other special work not included in paragraph (ii) of this proviso.
- (iv) Blasting shall not be carried on during crib time, unless and until the workmen have been removed to the intake side of all places where blasting is to be done and where the resultant smoke and dust will not affect them in the section where they congregate during crib time.
- (v) In any mine where ordinary mining operations are not undertaken during night shift, blasting may be carried on between the hours of midnight and six o'clock a.m. next ensuing, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained elsewhere in this proviso.

Misfires.

48A. Whenever a misfire has occurred no work shall be done at the working face on which such misfire has occurred until the shift boss in charge of the workmen working at that face, or some other person specially delegated by the manager to certify as to the safety of particular places in the mine, has certified such face as being safe for further work.

Maximum depth of Hole where Nitro-glycerine Compound used.

48B. Subject as hereinafter provided no hole of a greater depth than nine feet shall be charged with any nitro-glycerine compound unless the consent thereto in writing of the Inspector of Mines shall have been first obtained.

Provided that this general rule shall not apply to quarries.

Deep Holes in Quarries to be charged through Copper or Brass Pipes.

48C. In any quarry no hole deeper than nine feet shall be charged with any nitro-glycerine compound, except through a copper or brass pipe.

Nitro-glycerine Compounds to be used in form of Cartridge.

48D. All nitro-glycerine explosives are to be charged into holes in the form of cartridge and, except in the case of primer cartridges, no person shall remove or interfere with the wrappers round the cartridges to be so used.

Explosives not to be Forced into Holes.

48E. No explosive shall be forcibly pressed into any hole of insufficient size.

Dust and Ventilation.

49. (1.) All development ends and winzes, where machine drills are used, shall not be advanced more than 20 feet from the through air current unless a blower, approved by the Senior Inspector of Mines, delivering induced air through pipes to within a few feet from the face, and with sufficient velocity and volume to remove the dust, is installed. Any working place where dust is formed shall be provided with a blower if, in the opinion of the Senior Inspector of Mines, it is considered necessary.

Any person who wilfully damages or misuses a blower or pipes shall be liable to a penalty as for a breach of this Regulation.

(2.) The manager of a mine shall appoint dust and ventilation officers, when required to do so by the District Inspector of Mines, whose duty it shall be to examine and report on—

- (a) all matters relating to the mine's water supply, its quality, distribution, and use;
- (b) the condition of the necessary appliances for using water at each working place elsewhere;
- (c) the dust sampling of the mine, more particularly as regards development ends.
- (d) the condition of the mine relating to ventilation and health, more particularly as regards the amount of air supplied during the interval after blasting and before entry and during the working shift, in all development ends and working places in which there is no through ventilation current.

The manager shall notify the Senior Inspector of Mines in writing of the name of the person or persons so appointed from time to time. The condition of the mine as found by such person shall, at the completion of each day, be entered by him in the Record Book. Such entries shall be examined and countersigned by the manager or underground manager at least once a week.

Rules 47, 48, and 49 shall apply to and be observed only by the mines using rock drills to bore holes for blasting underground.

Internal Combustion Engines.

50. Internal combustion engines shall not be used underground in mines, except with the written permission of the Minister.

First-aid Outfit.

51. (1) Where any men are employed at a mine, whether underground or on the surface, an adequate first-aid outfit shall be kept on the mine for immediate use in case of accidents.

(2) The nature, quality, and adequacy of the first-aid outfit kept in a mine in compliance with paragraph (1) of this regulation, and the nature, quality, and adequacy of the ambulances or stretchers and surgical requisites kept on a mine in compliance with general rule (46), as contained in Section 32 of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," shall at all times be subject to the approval of an Inspector of Mines.

(3) Any requisition in relation to any of the matters aforesaid made in writing under the hand of an Inspector of Mines, and given to any person liable to comply with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation, or of general rule (46) in Section 32 aforesaid, shall be binding upon such person, and such person shall forthwith observe and comply with such requisition.

Underground Dams.

52. Plans and specifications of any proposed underground dam shall be submitted to the District Inspector of Mines for his approval, and no such underground dam shall be constructed without such approval. But this general rule shall not apply to open dams on any level.

Raising and Lowering Tools.

53. Tools shall not be raised or lowered in any winze or other confined place in which men are working, except in a bucket or other approved receptacle, and any projecting tool shall be secured so as to prevent it from falling out of such bucket or receptacle.

5.—Magazines on Mines.

Magazines on mines shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Inspector of Explosives under "The Explosives Act, 1895," and for this purpose the Inspector of Mines shall also have all the powers of Inspectors under the said Act.

6.—Diseased Persons.

No person known to be suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs or ankylostomiasis shall enter the underground workings of any mine for the purpose of working therein, and no owner or manager shall knowingly employ such person underground in any mine.

7.—*Inspection and Examination of Persons likely to be infected with Tuberculosis, etc.*

1. Subject as hereinafter provided, no person shall enter any mine for the purpose of working as a mine worker therein, unless within the last preceding two years he shall have submitted himself for medical examination and obtained a certificate in the Form No. 1 in the schedule as provided for in Clause 5 under Regulation 7 of these Regulations, or a certificate issued under Subsection (3) of Section 8 of "The Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932," that he is free from tuberculosis; and no owner or manager or other person authorised to employ persons to work in a mine shall employ any person in a mine in any capacity whatsoever until such person shall have obtained a certificate as aforesaid: Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to persons lawfully employed in a mine at the date of this Regulation coming into operation, insofar as this Regulation relates to their present employment.

Provided further, that any person who has obtained a certificate as aforesaid shall submit himself to a medical officer or practitioner appointed under and for the purposes of "The Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932," or to the Laboratory for examination whenever required so to do by the Laboratory or such medical officer or practitioner.

2. Any person who has not been employed in a mine in Western Australia within two years last preceding his application for employment in a mine shall not enter any mine for the purpose of working therein as a mine worker, unless within the last preceding two years he shall have submitted himself for medical examination and obtained the initial certificate in the Form No. 2 in the schedule

as provided for in Clause 5 under Regulation 7, that he is free from tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis, silicosis, ankylostomiasis, myasthenia, subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand), subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (miner's beat knee), acute bursitis over the elbow (miner's beat elbow), inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheath, and dermatitis; and is in other respects physically fit for work as a mine worker, and no owner or manager or other person authorised to employ persons to work in a mine shall employ any person, to which this Regulation applies, in a mine in any capacity whatsoever until such person shall have obtained a certificate as aforesaid.

Application for examination for the Initial Certificate shall be made in the Form No. 18C in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Provided that any person who has obtained a certificate as aforesaid shall submit himself to a medical officer or practitioner appointed under and for the purposes of "The Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932," or to the Laboratory for examination whenever required so to do by the Laboratory or such medical officer or practitioner.

3. An applicant for the initial certificate aforesaid who has failed to gain such certificate shall not be eligible for a further examination for the purpose of obtaining such certificate until the lapse of such period as the Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie, may direct in the Form No. 3 in the Schedule as approved, and, if the Laboratory decides that the bodily condition of the applicant is such as to preclude all possibility of his ever being physically fit for work as a mine worker, a notification in the Form No. 4 in the Schedule as provided shall be issued, and such applicant shall not thereafter be entitled to work on, in, or about any mine or part of a mine to which the above Act applies.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in Clause 2 or 3 under Regulation 7, any person who submits satisfactory proof in the Form No. 5 in the schedule as provided that he has been prospecting, or has been employed as a mine worker in Western Australia for a period or periods amounting to not less than five years, and who on examination at the Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie, is found to be free from tuberculosis, and the other diseases mentioned in Clause 2 under Regulation 7, with the exception of silicosis in the early stage, shall be supplied with a Re-admission Certificate in the Form No. 6 in the schedule as provided, which, until revoked, shall render him eligible for work on the surface of any mine in any position not specified as underground: Provided that any person who has obtained a certificate as aforesaid shall submit himself to a medical officer or practitioner appointed under and for the purposes of "The Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932," or to the Laboratory for examination whenever required so to do by the Laboratory or such medical officer or practitioner.

Provided further, that any person supplied with the Re-admission Certificate aforesaid may make application in the Form No. 7 in the schedule as provided, for a permit to work underground at any specified mine: Provided that the aforesaid medical certificate is not more than two years old at the date of such application.

If the District Inspector of Mines is satisfied that such work will not be detrimental to the health of the applicant, and indorses on the application a certificate to that effect, the District Inspector may grant such person a permit in the Form No. 8 in the schedule as provided, which shall entitle such person to work underground at any mine or mines, or part of such mine or mines, as may be stated in the permit, for such period, not exceeding twelve months from the date of the issue of such permit, as may be stated in the permit, and subject to such conditions as the District Inspector may consider necessary. But such permit shall have effect only for 30 days from the commencement thereof, unless confirmed in writing in the meantime by the Minister, and shall be held by the applicant upon and subject to the condition that the District Inspector may cancel the same at any time by notice in writing to the applicant, if in his opinion the nature of the underground work on which the applicant is engaged is detrimental to his health.

Provided further, that if the medical officer in charge of the Laboratory is of opinion that any person who has failed to obtain the said Initial Certificate or the said Re-admission Certificate, but who is not suffering from silicosis with tuberculosis or silicosis advanced, would not be a danger to the health of the other mine workers, if employed on the surface of a mine, he may supply such person with a Special Certificate in the Form No. 9 in the schedule as provided which, until revoked, shall render him eligible for employment on the surface of a mine, in any position not specified as underground: And it shall be the duty of such person to submit himself for re-examination whenever required so to do by any medical officer or practitioner appointed under or for the purposes of "The Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932," and if the officer or practitioner making such re-examination is of opinion that such person is suffering from any disease or diseases, and his condition is such as to render him unsuitable for employment as a mine worker, such officer or practitioner shall forthwith forward a certificate to that effect in the Form

No. 10 in the schedule as provided to the Minister, and in such case such certificate shall be final and conclusive as to the particulars therein contained. Upon receipt of such certificate the Minister shall serve upon the person examined and named in the certificate notice in the Form No. 11 in the schedule as provided, and upon his employer (if any) notice in Form No. 12 in the schedule as provided, together with a copy of the said certificate, and thereafter such person, if already employed in a mine, shall cease to work or be employed therein, or, if not then employed in a mine, shall not enter any mine for the purpose of working therein as a mine worker.

5. Subject as hereinafter provided, any person who requires a certificate for the purpose of Clauses 1, 2 or 4 under Regulation 7, shall submit himself for medical examination at the Commonwealth Health Laboratory established for that purpose at Kalgoorlie, and obtain the necessary certificate from such Laboratory: Provided that—

- (a) If a person is residing at a place and seeking employment in a mine so far distant from Kalgoorlie that compliance with this Regulation would impose upon him unreasonable delay and expense, such person may submit himself for medical examination and obtain a provisional certificate in the form No. 17, 18, 18A, 18B in the Schedule to these Regulations as the case may be, from the legally qualified medical practitioner residing nearest to him, but such certificate shall expire at the end of twelve months from the date of issue and shall be of no effect thereafter; and
- (b) If any person shall have obtained a provisional certificate from a medical practitioner as provided in the next preceding proviso, and thereafter shall be medically examined by the said Commonwealth Laboratory, or by a medical officer or practitioner appointed under or for the purposes of "The Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932," and such person is then found to be suffering from tuberculosis, or from any of the diseases mentioned in Clause 2 under Regulation 7, as the case may be, and in the opinion of the officer or practitioner making such medical examination the person examined by him was, in his opinion, suffering from the said disease or diseases at the time when he previously obtained the certificate of a medical practitioner as aforesaid, such officer or practitioner shall forthwith forward a certificate to that effect in the Form No. 13 in the schedule as provided to the Minister, and in such case such certificate shall be final and conclusive as to the particulars therein contained. Upon receipt of such certificate the Minister shall serve upon the person examined and named in the certificate notice in the Form 14 in the schedule as provided and upon his employer (if any) notice in the Form No. 15 in the schedule as provided, together with a copy of the said certificate, and thereafter such person, if already employed at a mine, shall cease to work or be employed therein, or, if not then employed at a mine, shall not enter any mine for the purpose of working therein until such time as he shall again submit himself for medical examination at the Commonwealth Health Laboratory at Kalgoorlie, or to a medical officer or practitioner appointed under or for the purposes of "The Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932." and obtain a certificate that he is free from the diseases mentioned in Clauses 1 and 2 under Regulation 7; and
- (c) Any person who on examination has failed to obtain the Initial, Re-admission, or Special Certificate aforesaid from the Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie, shall be prohibited from obtaining any of the said certificates from any other medical practitioner; and any such certificate obtained in contravention of this provision shall be null and void and of no effect; and
- (d) No certificate shall be issued to any person who is unable to answer readily and intelligibly in the English language any questions put to him by the officer or other medical practitioner making the examination.

6. Within seven (7) days of the completion of the examination of any person under Clauses 2, 4 or 5 of Regulation 7 by the Commonwealth Health Laboratory aforesaid, the medical officer in charge thereof shall furnish a report in writing to the Minister stating—

- (a) particulars of the cases rejected for the Initial Certificate:
- (b) the name, address, and Laboratory number of any person supplied with the Re-admission Certificate:
- (c) the name, address, and Laboratory number of any person supplied with the Special Certificate.

7. Any person who neglects or refuses to observe and comply with, or otherwise commits a breach of any of Clauses 1 to 5, inclusive, under Regulation 7, shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds for each such offence.

8. (a) If any person seeking employment as a mine worker in, on, or about a mine situated within the East Coolgardie Goldfield cannot enter upon any such employment because he has not obtained the requisite Medical Certificate under Clause 1 or 2 under Regulation 7, as the case may be, and proves to the satisfaction of the medical officer in charge of the Commonwealth Laboratory aforesaid that he is without sufficient means to pay the cost of obtaining such certificate, then, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Regulation 7, the Commonwealth Laboratory aforesaid may issue to such person a Medical Certificate in the Form No. 16 in the Schedule as provided, and upon such person obtaining such certificate it shall be lawful for any owner or manager or other person authorised to employ persons as mine workers to employ such person as a mine worker, and it shall be lawful for such person to work in, on, or about any mine within the said East Coolgardie Goldfield as a mine worker for a period which shall not in any event exceed thirty days from the date of the issue of such certificate. Upon the expiration of such period the said certificate shall cease to have effect, and thereafter such person shall cease to be employed or to work as a mine worker until he shall have obtained the requisite Medical Certificate provided for in Clause 1 or 2 under Regulation 7, as the case may be.

(b) This Clause shall apply only to employment in, on, or about mines situated within the East Coolgardie Goldfield, and not elsewhere.

(c) Any person who continues to employ another person as a mine worker and any person who continues to work as a mine worker after a certificate issued under paragraph (a) of this Clause shall cease to have effect, without the requisite certificate under Clause 1 or 2, as the case may be, being first obtained, shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation, and in such case Clause 7 shall apply and be enforceable against the person committing such offence.

9. For the purpose of Clauses 1 to 8 inclusive of Regulation 7, the terms "Mine worker" and "Underground" (when used in relation to the work or employment of a mine worker) shall have the same meanings respectively as in "The Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932."

10. Any person who in obtaining or attempting to obtain employment on or about any mine falsely represents to any person that he is the person named in any initial, readmission, special, or provisional certificate shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds for such offence.

11. Any person who wilfully makes any false declaration provided for under these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds for such offence.

8.—*Medical Certificate for Winding Engine-drivers.*

1. Every person in charge of a winding engine used for raising or lowering men or materials on any mine shall, within three months of the coming into force of this Regulation, and thereafter at intervals of not more than one year, forward to the Inspector a certificate in the Form No. 19 in the schedule provided by a duly qualified and registered medical practitioner stating that such person is not suffering from deafness, defective vision, epilepsy, disease of the heart, or other physical infirmity to any such extent as would, or would be likely to, render him unfit for his duties or liable to become suddenly incapable of controlling his engine.

2. Any engine-driver who, in the opinion of a duly qualified medical practitioner, is not in a fit state of physical health to have charge of a winding engine shall not take such charge, but may take charge of any other stationary engine subject to the sanction of the Inspector having been first obtained.

3. Any engine-driver who does not comply with or contravenes this Regulation, and any manager who employs such engine-driver, shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty pounds.

9.—*Code of Signals.*

The following code of signals shall be used wherever Knocker Lines or Bell Signals are employed:—

Knocks or Rings.	Shall Signify.
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- | | |
|------|---|
| 1 .. | Stop, if the cage, skip, or bucket is in motion. |
| 1 .. | Hoist. |
| 2 .. | Lower. |
| 3 .. | Change to hoist from a different level. (This signal shall not be given while the cage is in motion.) |
| 4 .. | Men on, hoist to surface. |

- 5 .. Danger signal. The cage must not be worked until further signals are given by ringing eight knocks or rings, which shall signify that the cage is again free.
- 6 .. Tools on cage. The cage shall not be moved on this signal, which must be followed after a pause by the signal for the place to which the tools are to be sent.
- 8 .. (See 5 above. Cage again free.)
- 12 .. Accident. To be followed after a pause by the signal for the level at which the accident has taken place.

	{	1 pause 1	....	To No. 1 level.	Raise or lower cage as case may be.		
Sec. 1.		1 pause 2	....	" 2	" "	" "	" "
		1 pause 3	....	" 3	" "	" "	" "
		1 pause 4	....	" 4	" "	" "	" "
		1 pause 5	....	" 5	" "	" "	" "
Sec. 2.	{	2 pause 1	....	" 6	" "	" "	" "
		2 pause 2	....	" 7	" "	" "	" "
		2 pause 3	....	" 8	" "	" "	" "
		2 pause 4	....	" 9	" "	" "	" "
		2 pause 5	....	" 10	" "	" "	" "
Sec. 3.	{	3 pause 1	....	" 11	" "	" "	" "
		3 pause 2	....	" 12	" "	" "	" "
		3 pause 3	....	" 13	" "	" "	" "
		3 pause 4	....	" 14	" "	" "	" "
		3 pause 5	....	" 15	" "	" "	" "
Sec. 4.	{	4 pause 1	....	" 16	" "	" "	" "
		4 pause 2	....	" 17	" "	" "	" "
		4 pause 3	....	" 18	" "	" "	" "
		4 pause 4	....	" 19	" "	" "	" "
		4 pause 5	....	" 20	" "	" "	" "
Sec. 5.	{	5 pause 1	....	" 21	" "	" "	" "
		5 pause 2	....	" 22	" "	" "	" "
		5 pause 3	....	" 23	" "	" "	" "
		5 pause 4	....	" 24	" "	" "	" "
		5 pause 5	....	" 25	" "	" "	" "
Sec. 6.	{	6 pause 1	....	" 26	" "	" "	" "
		6 pause 2	....	" 27	" "	" "	" "
		6 pause 3	....	" 28	" "	" "	" "
		6 pause 4	....	" 29	" "	" "	" "
		6 pause 5	....	" 30	" "	" "	" "
Sec. 7.	{	7 pause 1	....	" 31	" "	" "	" "
		7 pause 2	....	" 32	" "	" "	" "
		7 pause 3	....	" 33	" "	" "	" "
		7 pause 4	....	" 34	" "	" "	" "
		7 pause 5	....	" 35	" "	" "	" "
Sec. 8.	{	8 pause 1	....	" 36	" "	" "	" "
		8 pause 2	....	" 37	" "	" "	" "
		8 pause 3	....	" 38	" "	" "	" "
		8 pause 4	....	" 39	" "	" "	" "
		8 pause 5	....	" 40	" "	" "	" "

N.B.—All signals from level to level shall be regarded as meaning that men are being raised or lowered, and the engine-driver shall drive accordingly.

Sinking Signals.

(a) When winding from the bottom of the shaft directly to the top thereof by means of the main winding engine, or

(b) When winding from the bottom of the shaft to a Station underground therein by means of a winch or other auxiliary winding engine:—

Knocks or Rings.	Shall Signify.
7	Firing warning.
1	Hoist, men on.

Upon receiving the signal 7 (firing warning) the engine-driver of such main or auxiliary engine shall raise the bucket or cage by giving his engine not less than one full revolution, and shall then lower it again as a signal that he is ready to hoist. He shall then stand ready at his engine until he receives the signal 1, on which he shall hoist carefully. *He shall not return the signal 1 before hoisting.*

Return Signals.

On receiving any signal, except as provided in the next preceding paragraph hereof, that men are about to be raised or lowered, the engine-driver shall, before beginning to wind, give return signals, repeating the signals as received by him.

When sinking is in progress by means of a winch or other auxiliary winding engine working from a Station underground in the shaft, the firing warning shall be repeated from such station to the person in charge of the main winding engine at the top of such shaft, and such person shall return this signal.

Repairing Shafts.

When men are engaged in any shaft repairing or timbering it, special notice shall be given to every engine-driver who comes on duty on the winding engine. The signals 1, hoist, and 2, lower, shall then be taken as meaning that men are to be raised or lowered, and the winding shall be done slowly and with great care.

Lowering Men from Surface.

Before signalling the level to which the men are going, the bracedman shall notify the engine-driver by special signal that men are on the cage.

Pause.

The pause between signals in the above code shall be the space of time required for ringing two knocks. The engine-driver shall not move the cage, skip, or bucket after receiving any signal (except that of "hoist" when firing) for at least two pauses when hoisting or lowering materials, and at least six seconds when raising or lowering men.

Knowledge of Signals by certain Employees.

No person shall be employed as a platman, skipman, bracedman, or lander in any mine unless and until such person, before being so employed, satisfies the employer that he has such knowledge of the code and system of signals as prescribed by these Regulations, and of his duties and obligations under the provisions of the Act and these Regulations as such employee as will enable him properly to use and understand such code and system of signals, and to perform efficiently his said duties and obligations.

10.—Plans of Mines.

1. The surveys shall be made and the plans drawn by a Licensed Surveyor of the State of Western Australia, but surveys may be made by and plans may be accepted from the following persons, viz.:—

- (a) A person who holds a Certificate as Mining Surveyor in one of the other States of Australia or in the Dominion of New Zealand.
- (b) A person who holds a degree, or, not having matriculated, has passed all examinations prescribed for the course in civil or mining engineering of an Australian University, or of any University recognised by an Australian University, and who produces satisfactory evidence of having for not less than 12 months assisted to make underground surveys under a surveyor qualified under this regulation, or under a surveyor in Australia or New Zealand whose qualifications are deemed by the persons appointed by the Minister to investigate to be equal thereto.
- (c) A person who holds the certificate of Mine Surveyor from the School of Mines of Western Australia or who holds certificates from any other School of Mines or Technical College deemed equivalent thereto by the persons appointed by the Minister to investigate, and who produces satisfactory evidence that he has assisted to make underground surveys for not less than twelve months under a surveyor qualified under this regulation or under a surveyor in Australia or New Zealand whose qualifications are deemed to be equal thereto by the persons appointed by the Minister to investigate.
- (d) A person who, before the 31st day of October, 1916, produces satisfactory evidence of having, during not less than three years prior to the passing of this regulation, carried out underground surveys either as principal or as an assistant to a surveyor qualified to perform mining surveys under this regulation.

Provided that all such persons shall first have submitted to the Minister such evidence of their qualifications as aforesaid as he may from time to time require, and shall have satisfied him, after receiving the report of the Inspecting Surveyor or such person or persons as he may from time to time appoint to investigate such evidence, that they are competent to perform mining surveys, and also provided that the Minister may at any time refuse to accept plans from any of the aforesaid persons if he is satisfied that any of the surveys made or plans furnished by them are inaccurate or defective.

2. The surveys shall be made with instruments of precision, as prescribed in the survey regulations for land surveys, or with special mining instruments of equal accuracy to these. All surveys shall be made to the true meridian, without use of the magnetic needle, using the bearing of the boundaries of the lease as a basis.

3. True bearings shall be carried from surface into the underground workings by an accurate method.

4. Whenever practicable the surveys of different levels in a mine shall be connected by direct bearings and measurements through winzes or by traverses through stopes.

5. Measurements of depths of shafts and distances between levels shall be accurately made with steel measuring bands or metal wires. Winzes and Rises under 100 feet in length may be measured with non-metallic tapes, but all others must be measured with accurate metallic bands or wires.

6. Accurate levels shall be taken from the plats in every shaft, and from the entrance to every adit or tunnel into the face of every drive and crosscut in the mine.

7. Whenever a closed traverse cannot be otherwise obtained, every traverse which consists of more than one line shall be checked by returning over the same ground with a different set of stations.

8. Every traverse shall be calculated to meridian and perpendicular, and shall show a closing error of not more than one in 2,000. Copies of the traverse sheets shall be sent to the Minister with the copies of plans and sections.

9. Magnetic surveys of small mines may nevertheless be accepted if the Inspecting Officer is satisfied that sufficient accuracy is thereby attained for the particular case. In every traverse made with free magnetic needle the bearings, whenever possible, shall be read both forwards and backwards from each station along each line of the traverse, and in plotting, allowance shall be made for local attraction and variation. The instrument used shall be fixed upon a tripod or other firm support while bearings are read, and shall be capable of being read with accuracy to not less than one quarter of one degree. The surface traverse shall be commenced from one of the corners of the lease, and shall show the variation of the magnetic bearing of two of the boundary lines from the true bearing, as shown on the lease.

10. The plans to be furnished shall include—

- (a) A plan of the leases on which the mine is situated, showing the position thereon of all shafts and openings from the surface to underground workings, to a scale not smaller than three chains to an inch.
- (b) A general plan of all underground workings to a scale not greater than 20 or less than 60 feet to an inch, showing the levels superimposed one upon another.
- (c) If the plan (b) does not show the workings at lower levels clearly, owing to those at higher levels being superimposed, there shall also be furnished such plans of each level so obscured, or of successive groups of levels, as may be sufficient to clearly show the workings on each level to the same scale as (b).
- (d) Longitudinal sections to the same scale as the plans of the workings, showing all stoping. (If workings on branch reefs or parallel reefs can be clearly shown superimposed on the main section they may be so shown, but otherwise a separate section of each must be shown.)
- (e) Sufficient cross sections, to the same scale as the plans, to clearly show the reefs and the workings on them.

The plans shall be projections of the workings on a horizontal plane; the longitudinal sections shall be projections on one or more vertical planes parallel to the longest axis of the reef or ore deposit, and shall be shown on the plan by a line indicating the plane of the section. The cross-sections shall be projections on vertical planes at right angles to those of the longitudinal sections, and which shall be shown by straight lines upon the plans.

11. The Inspecting Officer may require information on any matter connected with the instruments and methods used in making the surveys, and may, if he think fit, call for a copy of all the field notes used, and such information or copies shall thereupon be supplied to him.

12. The plans and sections shall show the true shape and size of all underground excavations.

13. The copies of plans and sections sent to the Minister may be tracings on tracing linen or sun prints on good paper. They shall be sent rolled on suitable rollers, and shall not be folded.

14. All copies of plans, sections, and field notes shall be certified to be correct by the surveyor making the surveys.

15. All tracings of extensions of workings furnished to the Minister subsequently to the first time the plans are sent to him in accordance with Section 48 Clause (2) of the Act, shall show enough of the old work to enable the additions to be correctly connected therewith. Sun prints of extensions of workings will not be accepted, but the whole plan will be required.

11.—*Testing Winding Ropes and Appliances.*

1. Every winding rope newly put on in any shaft other than prospecting shafts where winding is done by manual or animal power, and every connecting attachment between the rope and the cage, skip, or other conveyance, shall, prior to being first used, and prior to being used for the first time after any stoppage of working exceeding one month, be carefully examined and properly tested as to their working strength by the Manager or some competent and reliable person appointed by him to do so, and shall be used for the ordinary transport of persons in the shaft only after having been run two complete trips after such examination and testing up and down the working portion of the shaft with the cage or skip loaded to the full authorised extent. The result of the examination and testing shall be immediately recorded in the Record Book by the person making the tests, and shall be signed by him.

2. The Record Book shall contain the following particulars of all winding ropes referred to in the preceding subsection of these Regulations, viz.:—

(a) Maker's data of rope when new, or a copy thereof certified to by the Manager—

Name and address of manufacturer.
 Date of manufacture.
 Date of purchase.
 Length of rope in feet.
 Diameter and circumference of rope in inches or (in the case of flat ropes) width and thickness of rope in inches.
 Weight per foot in pounds.
 Construction of rope—
 Number of strands
 Class of core.
 Construction of strands—
 Number of wires.
 Diameter of wires (decimals of an inch).
 Class of core.
 Class of steel of which wire is made.
 Breaking stress of steel of which wire is made (tons of 2,240 lbs. per square inch).
 Breaking load of rope (tons of 2,240 lbs.).

(b) History of rope in use—

Name of shaft in which rope is used.
 Compartments in which rope is used.
 Date on which rope was put on.
 Dates of shortening.
 Dates of recapping.
 Dates of turning end for end.
 Dates of tests after shortening.
 Breaking stress of wires at these tests.
 Date when rope was taken off.

Each record shall be signed by the person responsible for the required examination.

3. The Manager, or some competent person or persons appointed by him in writing in the Record Book, shall carefully examine—

- (a) At least once each day the winding ropes and their attachments to the cages, the brakes, depth indicators, the cages and their safety catches, the pulley wheels, and all and every external part of the winding arrangements upon the proper working of which life depends.
- (b) At least once a week the guides and the winding compartments generally, the signalling arrangements, and the external parts of the winding engine.
- (c) At least once a month the structure of the rope, for the purpose of discovering the amount of deterioration of same. For the purpose of this examination, the rope must be thoroughly cleaned at selected places not more than 100 feet apart, and the manager or person appointed by him shall note the condition of the rope externally, and as far as practicable internally, and shall record same in the Record Book, noting especially any reduction in diameter of the rope and estimating the reduction in its strength due to wear.
- (d) At least once a year the winding engine as to the working condition of the internal parts.

4. At least once in six months in the case of a round rope, and once in three months in the case of a flat rope, the rope shall be reshod or recapped, and a portion of a length not less than half the circumference of the pithead sheave shall be cut off the lower end. The portion of rope cut off shall be tested as hereunder prescribed. On each occasion of recapping, the connections between the rope and the skip, cage, or other conveyance shall be annealed.

5. Should any weakness or defect in the rope or winding appliances be discovered in the course or as a result of examination, by which life or limb of persons may be endangered, the defect shall be immediately reported to the Manager, and remedied, and no person shall be lowered or raised by such rope or appliance until the defect is made good.

6. So soon as a rope becomes defective it shall no longer be used for transport of persons, unless the damaged part be at the end and be cut off.

7. Ropes which have been previously in use in places beyond the Manager's control shall not be used to raise or lower persons unless the full history of such ropes has been obtained, and the Inspector is satisfied that they may be used with all reasonable assurance of safety.

8. The Inspector may require any winding rope or appliance to be examined and tested in his presence by the person or persons ordinarily making such examination and tests, and may prescribe such further examination and tests, and such alterations in the methods thereof as may seem to him necessary, and the Manager shall furnish all necessary means and facilities for such examination, tests, and methods.

9. The "prescribed test" in Section 32, General Rule (42), paragraph (a), of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," shall be a test of the breaking strain of a piece cut from one end of the rope, and of its full cross-section without any separation of the strands, at the Railway Department's Testing Station at Midland Junction, or other testing station from time to time approved by the Minister.

10. If the Inspector is not satisfied that the maker's certificate exhibited to him is authentic, and applies to the particular rope in question, he may require a certificate to be obtained by means of a test of the breaking strain of a sample of the said rope at the Railway Department's Testing Station, or other testing station from time to time approved by the Minister, and the Manager shall thereupon obtain such certificate before using the rope.

11. The retesting of ropes which have been used in shafts, referred to in Section 32, General Rule (42), paragraph (c), of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," shall be—

- (1) By means of a test at the aforesaid Testing Station of a sample cut off the cage end of the rope for its breaking strain; or
- (2) By means of a test at the mine of the breaking strain of all the separate wires in each strand of the sample piece of rope. If the test is made of the separate wires no account shall be taken of the strength of any wires which are broken in the sample, or are of less than half the average strength of the wires of the same sort in the sample, or which fail to successfully pass the bending test prescribed hereunder. The breaking strain of the whole rope shall then be deemed to be five-sixths of the sum of the breaking strains of all the individual wires, except those left out of account. The bending tests shall be made by bending a sample of each wire held in a vice with the upper edge of each jaw rounded to a quarter-circle of two-fifths of an inch diameter backwards and forwards through an angle of 180deg. until it breaks. Wires up to .08 inches diameter must stand eight turns before breaking; wires from .08 to .09, seven turns; from .09 to .10, six turns; from .10 to .11, five turns; from .11 upwards, five turns,
- (3) If a rope be tested by both methods (1) and (2), and the results do not agree, the result obtained by testing the whole rope at the Midland Junction Testing Station, or other Testing Station from time to time approved by the Minister, shall be deemed to be correct.

12.—*Reporting Accidents to Winding Machinery.*

Whether personal injury is caused or not, every accident occurring in connection with the winding arrangements and included in the following classification shall be reported without delay to the Inspector of Mines:—

- (1) Engine running out of control.
- (2) Fracture of any essential part of winding engine, crank shaft, couplings, bearings, gearing, clutch, drums, or drum shaft.
- (3) Fracture of winding rope, or of its attachment to skip, cage, or drum
- (4) Fracture of pit-head sheave or axle or bearings of same.
- (5) Jamming of skip or cage in shaft.
- (6) Derailment of skip or cage in motion by which, in the opinion of the management, the winding rope is possibly overstrained.

- (7) Failure of efficiency of brake.
 - (8) Failure of safety catch to act when required, or the acting of the catch when not required during winding.
 - (9) Failure of over-winding prevention device to act when required, or the acting of this device when not required.
 - (10) Sheaving of cage or skip.
- All such accidents shall be recorded in the Record Book.

13.—Installation and Use of Electricity in Mines.

SECTIONS.

- I.—General.
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Note.—The rules have been grouped under the above sections for convenience of reference only.

The following rules shall be observed, as far as is reasonably practicable, in all Mines using electricity.

SECTION I.

General.

1. The expression “pressure” means the difference of electrical potential under normal conditions between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and earth, as read by a hot wire or electrostatic voltmeter; and—

Low Pressure up to 250 volts.

- (a) Where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure at the terminals where the electricity is used *cannot exceed 250 volts*, the supply shall be deemed a *low-pressure* supply.

Medium Pressure 250 volts to 650 volts.

- (b) Where the conditions of supply are such that the pressure at the terminals where the electricity is used, between any two conductors, or between one conductor and earth, *may at any time exceed 250 volts*, but *cannot exceed 650 volts*, the supply shall be deemed a *medium pressure* supply:

High Pressure 650 volts to 3,500 volts.

- (c) Where the conditions of supply are such that the pressure at the terminals where the electricity is used, between any two conductors, or between one conductor and earth, *may at any time exceed 650 volts*, but *cannot exceed 3,500 volts*, the supply shall be deemed a *high-pressure* supply:

Extra High Pressure above 3,500 volts.

- (d) Where the conditions of supply are such that the voltage at the terminals where the electricity is used, between any two conductors, or between one conductor and earth, *may at any time exceed 3,500 volts*, the supply shall be deemed an *extra high-pressure* supply.

Cables and Appliances to be Efficient.

2. All electrical apparatus and conductors shall be sufficient in size and power for the work they may be called upon to do, and efficiently covered or safeguarded, and so installed, worked, and maintained as to reduce the danger, through accidental shock, or fire or overheating, to the minimum, and shall be of such construction, and so worked that the rise in temperature caused by ordinary working will not injure the insulating materials.

Earthing Frames, etc.

3. The armouring of cables, and the frames and bedplates and all metallic coverings of generators, transformers, rheostats, liquid switches, and motors other than portable motors, shall be properly connected to earth in a skilful and careful manner, if the pressure at the terminals where the electricity is used exceeds the limits of low pressure.

Medium Pressure.

4. Where a medium pressure supply is used for power purposes, or for arc or incandescent lamps in series, the conductors which form the connections to the motors, transformers, or lamps, or are otherwise used in connection with the supply, shall be:—

- (a) Completely enclosed in strong armouring or metal casing efficiently connected with earth, or
- (b) They shall be fixed at such a distance apart, or in such a manner that danger from fire or shock shall be reduced to the minimum. (This rule shall not apply to trailing cables, which are dealt with under Rules Nos. 39 to 46, Section III. of Regulation 13.)

High Pressure.

5. A higher pressure than a medium pressure shall not be used or transmitted for any purpose below ground without special permission of the Minister.

Competent Person in Charge.

6. Where electricity is used for power or lighting purposes in excess of 100 kilowatts a competent person shall be employed who shall be subject to the authority of the Manager, and shall have charge of all electrical machinery and apparatus in or about the mine, and who is in these Regulations called the electrician.

7. Every person appointed or allowed to work any electric motor or other apparatus shall have been instructed in his duty and be competent for the work that he is set to do.

Interference and Damage.

8. No person shall wilfully damage, interfere with, or without proper authority, remove or render useless any electric line or any machine, apparatus, or part thereof, used in connection with the supply or use of electricity.

SECTION II.

Generating or Distributing Stations and Machine Rooms.

Switchboard Passage Way.

9. There shall be a passage way in front of the main switchboard of not less than 3 feet in width, and if there are any connections at the back of the switchboard the passage way behind the switchboard shall not be less than 3ft. clear. This space shall be kept clear and shall not be utilised for hats, clothes, lumber, etc., or obstructed in any way by resistance frames, meters, or otherwise. If space is required for resistance frames or other electrical apparatus behind the board, the passage way must be widened accordingly.

Cables Crossing Passage.

10. No cable shall cross the passage way at the back of the board except below the floor, or at a height of not less than 7ft. above the floor.

Space at Back of Switchboards.

11. The space at the back of the main switchboards shall be properly floored, and except in the case of low pressure switchboards, must be closed by a self-closing door with a warning notice in a prominent position upon it. The floor at the back shall be firm and even, and insulating boards or mats shall be provided.

Automatic Circuit Breakers.

12. Automatic circuit breakers must be arranged so that when the contact lever opens outwards no danger exists of striking the head of the attendant. If unenclosed fuses are used they must be placed within 2ft. of the floor or not less than 6ft. above the floor, or must be suitably protected.

Pressure above Medium.

13. Where the supply is at a pressure exceeding the limits of medium pressure, there shall be no live metal work on the front of the main switchboard within 8ft. of the floor or platform, and the space provided under rule 9 of this section shall be not less than 4ft. in the clear. Insulating floors or mats shall be provided for boards exceeding low pressure where live metal work is on the front or back.

Protection above Medium Pressure.

14. All terminal and live metal on machines over medium pressure above ground, and over low pressure under ground, where practicable, shall be protected with insulating covers or with metal covers connected to earth in a skilful and careful manner.

Leakage Detector.

15. In every completely insulated circuit having a pressure above low pressure earth or fault detectors shall be kept connected up in every generating station, to show immediately any defect in the insulation of the system. These instruments shall be placed where they shall be under observation, and inspected daily by a competent person, and in the event of leakage current occurring suitable steps shall be taken at once to localise and remedy the leakage.

Live Parts of Fittings.

16. All live metal on main and distribution switches and fuse boards shall be mounted on incombustible material properly insulated, such as marble or slate free from metallic veins, and shall be fixed in as dry a situation as practicable.

Fuses or Cutouts.

17. Every sub-circuit above low pressure shall be protected by a fuse on each pole, except in the case of the earthed middle wire of a 3-wire system, in which case the fuses shall be on the outers, but no fuse or switch shall be placed between the middle wire and earth. Every circuit having a current of more than three amperes at any pressure above low pressure must be protected by one of the following alternative methods:—

- (a) By an automatic maximum-current circuit breaker on each pole; or
- (b) By a detachable fuse on each pole constructed in such a manner that it can be safely removed from a live circuit; or
- (c) By a switch and fuse on each pole.

Replacing Fuses.

18. Fuses shall only be adjusted or replaced by an authorised person.

Record of Fuses.

19. A record of each instance of a generator circuit-breaker or generator fuse opening shall be kept in the Record Book in each generating station or room, and signed by the person making the record.

Switch near Mine Entrance.

20. Where electric cables go into a shaft mouth or mine entrance from a generating or transformer station situated more than 400 yards from the shaft mouth or mine entrance then a main switch to control these circuits shall be placed in a box sufficiently enclosed or protected or in a small switch house near the shaft mouth or mine entrance for cutting off the supply of electricity to the underground workings of the mine.

Emergency Switches for Supply outside Mine.

21. (a.) In cases where cables carry current exceeding 250 volts on the mine, from a source outside the mine, an emergency main switch shall be placed in a convenient place near where the cables come on to the mine, and shall be properly protected.

(b.) This switch must be so placed that it can be operated without risk to a person unused to operating such switches.

(c.) In the event of this switch being locked up, or the main switch to be used for emergency purposes being placed inside the transformer cabin, the keys for obtaining access to same shall be kept in such places as to be immediately available at any time, day or night, by responsible mine officials.

(d.) In cases where the main switch in the transformer cabin is to be used for emergency purposes (in addition to protection, see Subclause (b)), it must be so placed as to avoid risk of accident from other apparatus; and a conspicuous notice shall be placed to indicate the switch, and how to operate it.

Electric Lighting.

Electric Lighting Wires.

22. Small wires for lighting circuits shall either be conveyed in pipes or casings, or they may be suspended from porcelain insulators, or tied to them by insulated tie wire or some non-conducting material which will not cut the covering, and so that they do not touch any timbering or metal work. On no account shall staples be used. If metallic pipes are used they must be electrically continuous and earthed. If separate unencased wires are used they shall be kept at least three-quarters of an inch apart, and not brought together except at lamps or switches or fittings.

Emergency Oil Lamps.

23. In all machine rooms and other places underground, where a failure of electric light is likely to cause danger, suitable lamps or other proper lights shall be kept ready for use in the event of such failure.

SECTION III.

Cables, Wires, Etc.

No Cables near Mine Hoist.

24. No electric cable or wire of any kind shall cross over or be placed in such a position that it could fall on or foul any mine hoisting rope.

All Conductors to be Insulated.

25. All conductors in the underground workings of any mine, except as hereinafter provided, shall be continuously covered with insulating material of which the insulation resistance per mile shall not be less than 1,200 megohms for low pressure and 2,500 megohms for medium pressure and all such conductors shall in every case be maintained completely insulated from earth.

Concentric System.

26. It is permissible to use the concentric system with earthed outer conductor, if in the opinion of the Inspector proper arrangements have been made to reduce the danger from fire or shock to the minimum; and the neutral point of polyphase systems, and the middle wire of three-wire continuous-current systems may be earthed at one point. In these latter cases fuses and switches are prohibited.

Earthing Armoured Cable.

27. Unless fixed out of reach of injury all conductors, other than armoured cables, must, in addition to the insulation, be protected by a suitable covering. Where lead-covered cable is used each section of the lead shall be properly connected to earth in a skilful and careful manner.

Exposed Ends of Cables.

28. The exposed ends of cables, where they enter the terminals of switches, fuses, and other appliances, shall be properly protected and finished off, so that moisture cannot creep along the insulating material within the waterproof sheath, or the insulating material, if of an oily nature, leak out of the cable.

Cable Joints.

29. All joints shall be mechanically and electrically efficient, and where reasonably practicable, shall be suitably soldered. Wires other than blasting wires or cables must not be joined by merely twisting them together. This rule does not apply to trailing cables.

High and Low Pressure Cables on Points.

30. Cables and wires supported on poles or buildings, carrying current exceeding the limits of low pressure, shall, wherever possible, be so erected that they shall not be closer than three feet from lower voltage circuits, excepting at transformers and other necessary apparatus, and in cases where it is not possible to keep wires three feet apart special precautions shall be taken and protection afforded.

Cables Entering Buildings.

31. Where cables or wires enter buildings or structures of any kind they shall be protected by porcelain tubes or other suitable insulators, to prevent the cables or wires from being injured.

Lightning Arresters on Overhead Lines.

32. All overhead transmission lines or feeders to the shaft or mine entrance shall be provided with lightning arresters of well approved type connected to earth in a skilful and careful manner.

Overhead Wires and Lightning Arresters.

33. Overhead bare wires on the surface shall be properly secured to insulators, and clear of any traffic or moving machinery, and provided with lightning arresters of well approved type connected to earth in a skilful and careful manner.

Cables in Shafts.

34. All cables used in shafts must be highly insulated and substantially fixed. Shaft cables not capable of sustaining their own weight shall be properly supported at intervals, varying according to the weight of the cable.

Cables in Ladderways.

35. When cables are placed in ladderways precautions shall be taken that they shall be so installed as to prevent any person using the ladderway from receiving a shock.

Cables in Haulage Ways.

36. Where the cables in main haulage ways cannot be kept at least one foot from any part of the cage, skip, tub, or truck, they shall be specially protected. Where separate cables are used they shall be fixed as far apart as possible.

Cables on Walls.

37. Cables and wires, unless provided with metallic coverings, shall not be fixed to walls or timbers by means of metallic fastenings.

Cables and Protection.

38. Where main or other roads are being repaired or blasting is being carried out, suitable temporary protection must be used, so that the cables are protected from damage.

Trailing Cables.

Trailing Cables Protection.

39. Trailing cables for portable machines shall be specially flexible, heavily insulated, and protected with extra stout braiding, hose pipes, or other equally effective covering. Bare metal armouring shall not be used upon any trailing cable carrying current at a pressure exceeding the limits of low voltage.

Twin Trailing Cables.

40. The two cables of the twin trailing cable shall be divided at the motor end only for such a length as is necessary for the making of connection to the motor; and the twin cable with its outer cover complete shall be held by a suitable clamp on the motor frame in such a manner as to protect the trailing cable from injury, and to prevent any mechanical strain being borne by the single ends making electrical connection with the motor.

Flexible Cables Terminal Boxes.

41. At points where the flexible conductors are joined to the main cables a fixed terminal box shall be provided; and a switch and fuses shall be fitted in the terminal box capable of entirely cutting off the supply from the trailing cable, unless the machine is operated on a circuit of its own, either from the power house or some sub-station, at which point it shall be permissible to place the fuse or circuit-breaker.

Trailing Cable Inspection.

42. The machine-men shall be required to carefully inspect each trailing cable, while in use, so as to detect defects; and, in the event of any defect becoming apparent, notice of the same shall at once be sent to the electrician or manager.

Machines not to be left with Current on.

43. The person in charge of a portable machine shall not leave the machine while it is working, and shall, before leaving the working place, see that the current is cut off from the trailing cables. He must not allow the cables to be dragged along by the machine. No repairs shall be made to any portable machine until the current has been cut off from the trailing cables.

If Defects appear, Machine to be stopped.

44. If any electric sparking or arc be produced outside a portable machine or by the cables or rails, the machine shall be stopped, and not be worked again until the defect is repaired, and the occurrence shall be reported to an official of the mine.

Horse Traffic with Cable.

45. All horse traffic shall be suspended on the part of every road along which a trailing cable is extended for the purpose of moving a machine from place to place.

Cables Clear of Rails.

46. Trailing cables shall at all times be kept clear of the rails and traffic, except when machines are being moved from place to place.

Poles, Etc.

Poles to be kept in Good Condition.

47. All poles carrying electric cables shall be maintained in good condition, and shall be of sufficient strength to support the cables, and with a view to prevent weakening by dry rot, white ants, etc., in wooden poles, or corrosion, etc., in iron poles, shall be examined at least once every six months.

Cross-fitting kept in Good Condition.

48. All cross-arms, insulators, and attachments of cables shall be examined at least once every six months, and all defective cross-arms, insulators, and attachments removed and replaced, and the cables re-strained if required.

Warning Notices.

49. A notice shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on the mine warning unauthorised persons not to touch or interfere with any fallen or broken electric cable or wire but to report such at once to the manager or electrician,

High and Low Pressure Cables.

50. Overhead cables carrying current exceeding medium pressure are to be erected so that cables carrying a lower pressure should be below and not closer at the poles than three feet between the high and low pressure cables in any direction.

Disused Cables.

Disused Cable.

51. All electric cables, wires etc., whether inside or outside a building, which are no longer in use, shall be disconnected from the mains, and removed, excepting in the case of cables, wires, etc., which are temporarily not in use.

Cables not to lie about.

52. In the event of cables and wires being out of use temporarily, these shall, where practicable, be coiled up and not allowed to lie about, and precautions shall be taken to prevent dead and disused wires from touching or making contact with those circuits in use.

Underground Tramway Circuits.

Tramway Circuits.

53. In underground roads the trolley-wires, unless sufficiently guarded, shall be placed so that they are throughout at least seven feet above the level of the road or track, or the pressure shall be cut off from the wires at all times when such roads are used for travelling on foot. The hours during which travelling on foot therein is permitted shall be clearly indicated by notices and signals placed in conspicuous positions at the end of, and at all entrances into, the roads. At other times no one except a person duly authorised by the manager shall be permitted to travel on foot along such roads.

Pressure on Tramway Circuits.

54. Under the conditions indicated in the foregoing Rule, trolley-wires may be used with current at a pressure not exceeding low pressure; but a pressure not exceeding medium pressure may be used on roads on which travelling on foot is not at any time permitted, except in the case of drivers of locomotives or of persons duly authorised by the management to travel only for purposes of inspection and to effect repairs.

SECTION IV.

Motors.

Motor Protection.

55. Every motor, together with its starting resistances, shall be protected by switches capable of entirely cutting off the pressure, and fixed in a convenient position near the motor.

Cable Protection.

56. Where unarmoured cables or wires pass through metal frames or into boxes or motor casings, the holes shall be substantially bushed with insulating collars, and, where necessary, with gas-tight bushings which cannot readily become displaced.

Terminal Boxes.

57. Terminal boxes of portable motors shall be securely attached to the machine, or be designed to form a part thereof.

Insulation of Motor to be Maintained.

58. Where the insulation of a motor is found to become damp during a stoppage, suitable steps shall be taken to ensure that the insulation shall be dry before the working of the motor is resumed, in order that the base may not become alive.

Motors to be kept Clean.

59. The casing or inspection doors of all portable motors used underground, and the casing of their switches and other appliances, shall at least once a week be opened by a competent person appointed by the manager, and the parts so disclosed shall be cleaned and examined before the coverings are replaced. In special cases requiring a motor to run continuously longer than one week, the motor shall be examined at the end of the run. A report of such examination shall be entered in the record book.

Repairs to Live Parts.

60. Where the live parts of electrical apparatus, switches, or machines working at a pressure exceeding the limits of low pressure may have to be handled for the purpose of adjustment, gloves, mats, or shoes, or india-rubber or other sufficient non-conducting material, shall be supplied by the manager and shall be used by the attendants,

SECTION V.

Circuit Breakers, Switches, and Fuses.

Automatic Circuit Breakers.

61. Automatic circuit breakers and fuses shall be so constructed as to effectually interrupt the current when a short circuit occurs, or when in the case of direct current motors the current through them exceeds the working current by 200 per cent., or by 100 per cent. the permissible current of the cables which the fuses protect. Fuses shall be stamped or marked or shall have a label attached indicating the current with which they are intended to fuse, or, where fuse wire is used, each coil in use shall be so stamped or labelled.

Live Parts to be Guarded.

62. All switches, except oil or enclosed switches, circuit breakers, and fuses shall be on incombustible bases of slate, marble, porcelain, or other suitable insulating material. All live parts of switches, contact breakers, and fuses which it is necessary to handle in replacing or removing, not in machine rooms or in compartments specially arranged for the purpose, shall be covered or guarded. These covers or guards shall be of incombustible material, and shall be either non-conducting or of rigid metal, and, as far as practicable, clear of all internal mechanism.

Makeshift Not Allowed.

63. All points at which a circuit (other than those for signals) has to be made or broken shall be fitted with proper switches. The use of hooks or other makeshifts is prohibited.

Switches and Fittings to be Protected.

64. All open-type switches and fittings, such as main switches and fittings controlling an installation in a building or electrical machinery, shall be so placed or protected as to guard against any person accidentally coming in contact with the live parts of the switch or apparatus.

Knife Switches.

65. All switches of the "knife" type shall be so placed that the hinged part of the switch is below, so that should anything fall on the handle it would tend to open the switch.

SECTION VI.

Accidents and Fire Protection.

Electric Shock Accidents.

66. Instructions shall be posted up at the mine entrance and in main generating, transformer, and motor houses, containing directions as to the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock. All employees working in connection with electrical apparatus shall acquaint themselves with the said instructions.

Fire Buckets and Sand.

67. Fire buckets filled with clean dry sand shall be kept near main switchboards ready for immediate use in extinguishing fires.

Accidents to be Reported.

68. Every personal accident occurring in connection with the operation of the electrical equipment (including electric shocks and burns) shall be promptly reported by the person injured, or by some other person on his behalf, or by any person witnessing or discovering the accident, at the office of the mine, and shall be there recorded.

SECTION VII.

Signalling, Shot-firing, etc.

69. The foregoing Rules shall not apply to apparatus used for telephone, telegraph, and signal purposes, which are provided for by the three following Rules:—

Signals Voltage.

70. The voltage of underground signal circuits shall not exceed 30 volts.

Signal Wires Protection.

71. Electric signal and telephone wires shall not be allowed to come into contact with other electric conductors, whether insulated or not.

Signal Appliances to be Substantial.

72. Bells, wires, insulators, contact-makers, and other apparatus used in connection with electric signals underground shall be of a substantial and reliable description, and shall be erected in such a manner as, in the opinion of the Inspector, to reduce the liability to failures or false signals to the minimum.

Shot-firing.

Shot-firing Circuits.

73. Electricity from lighting or power cables shall not be used for firing shots.

Cables to be Protected.

74. When shot-firing cables or wires are used in the vicinity of power or lighting cables, sufficient precautions shall be taken to prevent the shot-firing cables or wires from coming into contact with the lighting or power cables.

Only Competent Person to Fire Shots.

75. Only competent persons who have been properly instructed in the work and duly authorised by the manager in writing shall be allowed to fire shots electrically in any part of a mine.

Wires Suitable.

76. The exploder, fuses, and wires shall be suitable for the conditions under which the blasting is carried out.

Shot-firer to have Key only.

77. The exploder shall be in the charge of the shot-firer, and shall be fitted with a handle or key, which shall be detached when not required for firing, and shall not under any conditions pass from the personal custody of the shot-firer whilst on duty. A primary or secondary battery shall not be used for shot-firing.

Connection of Exploder.

78. The exploder shall not be connected to the shot-firing cable until all other steps preparatory to the firing of the shot have been completed, and all persons have removed to a place of safety.

Misfires.

79. Immediately after the firing of the shot the firing cable shall be disconnected from the exploder; and no person shall approach a shot which has been attempted to be fired by electricity and has failed to explode, until the firing cable has been so disconnected and an interval of five minutes has elapsed since the last attempt to fire the shot.

SECTION VIII.

Notices and Exemptions.

Notices.

80. Within three months after the coming into force of these Rules notice in writing of any existing electric installation shall be sent to the Inspector of Mines.

Plans and Data.

81. A plan, of a scale not smaller than four chains to one inch, shall be kept at the mine, showing the position of all permanent electrical machinery and fixed main cables in the mine, and shall be corrected as often as may be necessary to keep it as nearly as practicable up to date and never more than three months in arrear; and the Inspector shall be entitled to examine the plan and, for official purposes only, to demand and be supplied with a copy of every part thereof.

Reports of Breakdowns.

82. In the event of any instance occurring of overheating of any electrical portion of the apparatus or of the appearance of arcs outside the enclosing casings, or in the event of any portion of the equipment (not being a proper part of the electrical circuit) becoming alive, every such occurrence shall be promptly reported in the Record Book and signed by the person making such report.

Exemptions and Miscellaneous.

83. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, any electrical plant or apparatus installed or in use or contracted to be bought before the 1st February, 1911, before the coming into force of these Rules, may be continued in use or used subject to any reasonable conditions affecting safety that the Inspector may prescribe.

Exemption.

84. Exemption from any of the foregoing requirements may be granted by the Minister, on the ground either of emergency or special circumstances, on such conditions and to such extent as the Minister shall prescribe. Such exemption must be in writing, signed by the Minister or the Under Secretary for Mines.

14.—*Safety Fuse.*

(1) No safety fuse whose rate of burning is less than 80 or more than 100 seconds per lineal yard shall be used in any mine.

(2) The Manager of every mine shall ascertain the rates of burning of the various sorts of fuse in use therein and shall take all necessary steps to have such rates made known to the men using the fuse.

Not less than one coil from each cask, case, or package brought on to any mine shall be tested by burning before any of the contents of such cask, case, or package are allowed to be used for ordinary mining purposes.

15.—*Use of "Holman" Hoists and similar Hoisting Appliances.*

(Note.—“Shaft” under Section 3 of “The Mines Regulation Act, 1906,” includes any winze which in the opinion of the Inspector is used as a principal shaft.)

(1) No person shall be allowed to have charge of a “Holman” hoist or any similar small winding engine used underground for temporary winding purposes unless he has been examined by the Manager of the mine, or some competent person appointed by him in writing for the purpose, and a First Class Certificated Engine-driver, by a thorough practical trial in the use of the machine, and has received from them a certificate that he is thoroughly competent and fit to have charge of it.

(2) A duplicate of every such certificate shall be sent by the Manager to the Inspector forthwith after issue thereof.

(3) Such certificate shall state the name of the person in full to whom it is issued, his address, his place of birth, his age, the name of the mine and mine-owner, the date and place of issue, and shall be signed by the persons examining him, and the holder shall sign his name in the margin of both the original and duplicate certificate in the presence of the Manager, who shall certify that the signature is that of the person examined by him, and to whom the certificate is issued.

(4) The Inspector may examine the holder of any such certificate by a thorough practical trial in the use of the machine, and if satisfied of his competency to have charge of same may endorse the certificate to that effect.

(5) The Inspector may, at any time, cancel any such certificate, whether previously endorsed by himself or another inspector or not, if he has reason to believe that the holder should not be entrusted with the charge of such machine, and the holder shall, on demand, deliver his certificate to the Inspector for cancellation.

(6) Any person taking charge of such machine without a certificate, and any owner, agent, or manager knowingly allowing such person to take charge of it, shall each be guilty of a breach of this Regulation.

(7) Persons shall not be lowered by such hoists by the brake alone.

16.—*Exemptions under Subsection (4) of Section 31.**Application to be made in Writing.*

1. Every application for exemption under Subsection (4) of Section 31 of “The Mines Regulation Act, 1906,” shall be made in writing in the form appended hereto, by the applicant personally, to the Inspector of Mines of the district in which the machinery is situated for the driving of which exemption is desired.

Particulars to be given by Applicant.

2. The application shall state the name in full and address of the applicant, the length of his experience with machinery and the nature of such experience, the length of time during which he has had experience in working the particular machinery in respect of which the exemption is desired, and shall give a full description of such last-mentioned machinery.

Fee Payable.

3. Each application shall be accompanied with a fee of ten shillings, which shall be due and payable by the applicant for a certificate of exemption. Should the application be refused, the fee will be returned to the applicant.

Conditions upon which Certificates are Issued.

4. Every certificate of exemption issued by the Minister is subject to revocation at his discretion should he become convinced that the person to whom it was granted is incapable or in any way unsuitable to have such granted to him or that there has been a breach of any of the conditions on which the exemption was granted, or that in the circumstances the employment of a certificated engine-driver is necessary.

17.—*Inspectors.*

1.—District Inspectors of Mines.

1. The Inspectors of Mines appointed under "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," and who were in office at the time of passing of "The Mines Regulation Act Amendment Act, 1915," shall be deemed to be duly appointed District Inspectors of Mines under the last named Act.

2. All appointments of District Inspectors of Mines made after the passing of "The Mines Regulation Act Amendment Act, 1915," shall be subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

(1) Applicants for appointments as Inspectors of Mines shall forward with their applications a statutory declaration stating:—

- (a) The name in full of the applicant;
- (b) The place and date of his birth;
- (c) The nature of his occupation or profession during five years previous to the date of the application, with the dates of beginning and ending of each period of employment, and the names and addresses of his employers;
- (d) The nature and amount of his practical experience in underground mining work;
- (e) Particulars of any degrees, diplomas, or certificates of competency in regard to mining work held by him;
- (f) That he is the person mentioned and referred to in the testimonials and other documents submitted in support of his application and attached thereto.

(2) Applicants of less than twenty-five or more than forty-five years of age will not be eligible for appointment unless the Minister, on the report of the Selection Committee, is satisfied that there are good reasons for appointing a person above the said limit of age.

(3) Applicants shall submit documentary evidence from persons of good repute certifying to their good character and sobriety, and prior to any appointment being confirmed the Minister may require any applicant to supply satisfactory medical evidence of his being in a sound state of physical health and free from any ailment or disease likely to interfere with the performance of his duties.

(4) All applications shall be submitted to a Selection Committee consisting of three members, viz.:—

- The State Mining Engineer, who shall be Chairman and Convenor thereof;
- One representative from time to time nominated by the Chamber of Mines of Western Australia and approved by the Minister; and
- One representative from the Westralian Goldfields Federated Miners' Association, approved by the Minister,

who shall examine the applications of candidates and may require candidates to appear before them for personal interview. The Committee shall select the names of such candidates as they may consider suitable to fill the position, and transmit them to the Minister with a recommendation showing such names in order of merit. If any such candidate has already passed an examination for the position of an Inspector of Mines in Western Australia, or satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has passed an examination equivalent thereto as hereinunder provided, the Minister, subject to "The Public Service Act, 1904," may thereupon appoint such candidate to be an Inspector of Mines, with or without a period of probation. But if none of the candidates has passed such examination, or equivalent examination, or if the Minister in his discretion should decide that the candidates who have not passed the examination should have an opportunity of doing so before the appointment is finally filled, he may appoint one of the candidates to fill the position temporarily and may direct that an examination of all the candidates approved by the Selection Committee be held by the Board of Examiners not less than six or more than nine months after the temporary appointment has been made. The Board of Examiners shall thereupon hold an examination as hereinunder provided, and shall report the results thereof to the Minister with their recommendation as to the person to be appointed.

(5) There shall be a Board of Examiners consisting of three members, viz.:—

- The State Mining Engineer, who shall be Chairman thereof;
- The Director of the School of Mines of Western Australia;

And an Inspector of Mines from time to time nominated by the Minister, which shall examine the applicants selected by the Selection Committee in writing or orally or both, as may seem to the Board most advisable, and the Board shall report to the Minister their recommendation as to the merits of the applicants, taking into account both the results of the examination and the evidence submitted by the applicants in support of their application.

(6) The subjects of examination shall be:—

- (a) Mining.—The laying out and construction of shafts, chambers, levels, winzes, rises, stopes, and other underground workings; the methods of breaking ground and exploitation of ore; the methods of timbering, filling, and otherwise supporting workings; the drainage of mines and appliances used therefor; haulage in shafts and underground planes, and the strength and methods of testing ropes, chains, and haulage appliances; the ventilation of mines by natural and mechanical methods; the lighting of mines; the tapping of water in mines, and construction of underground dams; the methods and practice of blasting, and the use, nature, and properties of explosives, and construction and use of safety cages, detaching hooks, apparatus for preventing overwinding, and other safety appliances; sanitary requirements in and about mines, and, generally, all subjects connected with the working of the mines.
- (b) Metallurgy, Ore-dressing and Sampling.—Elements of the metallurgy of gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead; construction, erection, and use of machines for crushing and concentrating ores, amalgamation, chlorination, and cyanidation methods; methods of sampling ore deposits, ores, metallurgical products and residues; methods of valuation of ore reserves.
- (c) Mining Geology.—Modes of occurrence of useful minerals; elementary principles of geology and knowledge of common rocks; knowledge of the properties and methods of testing common useful minerals; law of faults; disturbance in mineral deposits.
- (d) Mining Surveying.—Elementary practice.
- (e) Surface Work.—Erection of engines, boilers, poppet heads, hoppers, and mine buildings; laying out and construction of tramways, water-races, flumes, and pipe-lines, strength of materials of construction; testing of boilers and air receivers.
- (f) Arithmetic and Mensuration of Lines, Surfaces, and Solids.
- (g) Book-keeping and Mine Accounts.
- (h) Knowledge of the Mining laws in force in the State, especially the Mines Regulation Acts and Regulations.

(7) The Board may exercise discretion as to the extent of the examination in each of the foregoing subjects, the marks to be given for each subject, and the percentage of marks to be gained in order to qualify as having passed the examination.

(8) The Board shall make such rules as it may think necessary for the conduct of the examination and the regulation and record of its own proceedings.

(9) The Board may accept certificates granted by any duly recognised examining body showing that the holder thereof has passed an examination equivalent to the foregoing in any of the subjects prescribed for examination in lieu of examination in such subject, but such acceptance shall be entirely at the discretion of the Board, and no such certificates shall confer on any applicant any right of exemption from examination.

2—Workmen's Inspectors of Mines.

In this part the term Returning Officer includes Deputy Returning Officer.

1. Workmen's Inspectors may be appointed for full time employment or part-time employment, as the Minister in his discretion may decide that the needs of the case require.

2. Workmen's Inspectors may be appointed for such districts or for such mining centres or for such mines or groups of mines as the Minister may from time to time direct.

3. The Minister may from time to time, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, specify the districts, mining centres, mines, or groups of mines for which he is willing to appoint Workmen's Inspectors.

4. The powers of every Workmen's Inspector, as provided under Section 7 of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," shall apply to all mines within the district, mining centre, mines, or groups of mines, specified by the Minister in accordance with the foregoing Clause 3, as those for which the said Workmen's Inspector shall be appointed, and subject always to the control of the District Inspector, it shall be such Workmen's Inspector's duty from time to time to inspect and exercise his powers in all the mines therein which employ men underground as wages men, contractors, or tributers, together with such other mines as may be from time to time arranged and directed by the District Inspector.

5. The rates of payment for Workmen's Inspectors shall be £8 8s. 0d. per week. No district or other allowance shall be paid to Workmen's Inspectors beyond travelling allowance and expenses for conveyance when necessary and approved by the District Inspector.

6. Every Workmen's Inspector shall be under the control and direction of the District Inspector of the district for which the said Workmen's Inspector has been appointed, and shall make all his reports to the District Inspector. He shall also forward a copy of all his reports to the Industrial Unions having members concerned.

7. The Minister may from time to time direct that an election of Workmen's Inspectors be held in each of such districts, on such dates and at such times and places as he may appoint, and for the carrying out of such election the following conditions shall be observed, viz.:—

- (a) The State Chief Electoral Officer, or a deputy appointed by him, shall act as Returning Officer at such election, and shall be empowered to make all necessary arrangements.
- (b) Every candidate for appointment shall be nominated in writing by not less than six persons who are actually employed in mines in the districts in question at the date of signing such nomination, and shall forward his nomination paper so as to reach the Returning Officer on or before the date fixed by the Minister for receipt of such nominations, accompanied with an application from himself for employment in the desired position, any testimonials or other evidence which he may desire to submit in support thereof, and a statutory declaration, signed by himself, under "The Evidence Act, 1906," declaring his name in full, occupation, place of abode, age, place and date of birth, nationality, the nature and extent of his mining experience, and that he is in good health and physically fit for the work of the position.
- (c) All nominations received shall be transmitted forthwith to the Minister, who may require further information about any candidate, and proof of any of the facts contained in the declaration accompanying his application, including a medical certificate of health and physical fitness, and a statutory declaration from not less than two respectable persons that they are well acquainted with the candidate and know him to be of sober habits and good character. The Minister may disapprove of any candidate at his discretion, and the nomination of such candidate shall thereupon become void.
- (d) If only one nomination is received for each position vacant and is approved by the Minister, the candidate so nominated and approved may be appointed by the Minister without further election, or the Minister may call for fresh nominations.
- (e) If more nominations than one for each position vacant are received and approved by the Minister, he shall fix the dates, times, and places at which elections shall be held for each such position, and the Returning Officer, shall thereupon cause the names and addresses of the duly nominated and approved candidates to be posted up at two or more conspicuous places within each district for which a Workmen's Inspector is to be appointed, and to be advertised not less than twice in a newspaper circulating in such district, and such notices and advertisements shall state the dates, times, and places at which votes may be cast for election of such Workmen's Inspector.
- (f) The Returning Officer shall arrange for voting papers to be given out and ballot boxes to be provided to receive them when duly marked, at such of the principal mines in each district for which a Workmen's Inspector is to be appointed, and/or at such other convenient places as the Minister may direct, and every person voting shall appear personally at one of such places to cast his vote.
- (g) No person shall be entitled to vote who is not employed in a mine in the district for which the election is held, or who, being out of employment at the time of the election, was not last employed in a mine in the said district within a month of the date of the election, but any person who may be out of employment through illness or other cause, and who would be debarred from voting under this clause, may apply to the Returning Officer to be allowed to vote, and may be permitted to vote if the said Returning Officer is satisfied that such person has been previously last employed in a mine in the said district, and is not still so employed for good and sufficient reasons beyond his own personal control.

- (h) Before receiving his voting paper from the Returning Officer or his deputy, each voter shall satisfy such officer or deputy by a certificate from the office of the mine at which he is employed, or by personal identification by an officer of the said mine, or by such other evidence as may seem to the Returning Officer to be sufficient, that he is entitled to vote at the election. In any case in which the Returning Officer or his deputy is not fully satisfied, he may require the voter to make a statutory declaration showing the grounds on which he claims to be entitled to vote.
- (i) No person shall vote more than once at the same election, and the Returning Officer or his deputy may require any voter, before a voting paper is given to him, to make a statutory declaration that he has not voted previously at the same election.
- (j) No person shall be eligible to vote who is not a natural born or naturalised British subject. The Returning Officer or his deputy may require any person claiming a voting paper to make a statutory declaration that he is a natural born or naturalised British subject.
- (k) Each candidate may scrutinise all evidence submitted to the Returning Officer or his deputy in support of claims to vote, and may have the assistance of one scrutineer appointed by himself at each voting place in doing so and in scrutinising the subsequent counting of the votes.

8. The method of marking the voting papers shall be on the optional preferential system, as follows:—

- (a) In the case of the election of one Workmen's Inspector, the voter shall mark his vote on the voting paper by placing the numeral 1 opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes as his first preference, and he may, if he so desires, give contingent votes for the remaining candidates or any of them, by placing numerals, 2, 3, 4 and so on opposite their names.
- (b) In the case of the election of two Workmen's Inspectors the voter shall mark his vote on the voting paper by placing the numerals 1 and 2 opposite the names of the candidates for whom he votes as his first and second preferences, and he may, if he so desires, give contingent votes for the remaining candidates, or any of them, by placing numerals 3, 4, 5 and so on opposite their names.

In the case of the election of one Workmen's Inspector the counting of votes shall be on the preferential system as employed in election for the State Parliament, so far as it is applicable, provided that a voting paper shall not be informal if it be marked in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this clause.

Where two Workmen's Inspectors are to be elected the count of the votes will proceed until one candidate has received an absolute majority, when he shall be declared elected.

The first elected Workmen's Inspector is then eliminated from the count, and to proceed with the election of the second inspector, all the ballot papers, including those which have been set aside as exhausted, shall be brought into operation and again sorted into first preference votes.

The first preference votes of the eliminated successful candidate shall be distributed according to the second preference markings shown thereon to the remainder of the candidates, and when added to their respective first preference votes shall constitute the first count for the second inspector.

The procedure from then on will be similar to that obtaining for the election of the first inspector.

The Minister may authorise alterations in detail as may be deemed necessary by him.

In all matters not herein provided for, the provisions of the Electoral Act in connection with Parliamentary elections shall be followed, so far as they are applicable to the election of Workmen's Inspectors.

9. When the votes have been counted the Returning Officer shall publicly announce the result and post it in writing in a conspicuous place, and shall report it forthwith to the Minister.

10. Any person voting who is not entitled to vote, or voting more than once at the same election, shall be guilty of a breach of the Regulations, and shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Ten pounds for each offence.

11. The Minister may from time to time, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, extend the boundaries of the district of a Workmen's Inspector to include other mining centres, mines, or groups of mines than those for which he was elected, without an election for the district so extended, but such extensions shall participate in the next subsequent election.

12. (a) The fees payable to Returning Officers, Deputy Returning Officers, Assistant Returning Officers, Presiding Officers, and Poll Clerks for their services in connection with elections of Workmen's Inspectors of Mines will be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officers or Deputy Returning Officers	4	4	0
Returning Officers or Deputy Returning Officers, un- contested election	2	2	0
Assistant Returning Officers	2	14	6
Presiding Officers	1	14	6
Poll Clerks	0	15	0

(b) Subject to the approval of the Minister, officers engaged on the scrutiny and count may be paid overtime on the following scale:—

	Per hour.		
	s.	d.	
Returning Officers or Deputy Returning Officers	5	0	
Presiding Officers	3	6	
Poll Clerks	2	6	

(c) For each additional polling place over ten in number a fee of 2s. 6d. may, subject to the approval of the Minister, be allowed the Returning Officer.

(d) A fee at the rate of 10s. per hundred will be paid to Mines officials for preparing voters' certificates.

Persons appointed under the provisions of "The Public Service Act, 1904," are authorised to receive and retain such fees as are provided for their use under this Regulation.

17A.—*Certificates for Underground Supervisors.*

1. Every person employed or acting as an underground supervisor in the capacity of an underground manager, foreman, or shift boss whose duty it is to exercise some control and supervision over twelve or more underground employees in any mine shall—

- (a) have been employed underground for a period of not less than five years; provided that this period shall be reduced to three years, if he is an Associate of the School of Mines of Western Australia in the Mining Course or the holder of a degree, associateship, or certificate which in the opinion of the Board is equivalent thereto; and
- (b) be the holder of a certificate of competency under this Regulation.

This clause does not apply to any person who at the time this Regulation is gazetted is employed as an underground supervisor at any mine in the State of Western Australia and who obtains from the Board a certificate to the effect that he has been so employed.

2. For the purpose of granting certificates of competency and of service for the purpose of this Act there shall be a Board of Examiners consisting of three members, viz.:—

The State Mining Engineer or his deputy the Assistant State Mining Engineer, who shall be chairman thereof;

The Principal of the School of Mines of Western Australia;

And an Inspector of Mines from time to time appointed by the Minister;

who will examine the applicants in writing, or orally, or both, as may seem to the Board most advisable, and issue certificates to the successful applicants.

The subjects for examination shall be:—

- (a) mining, as detailed under Regulation 17, Clause (6), paragraph (a);
- (b) knowledge of the mining laws in force in the State, especially the Mines Regulation Act and Regulations.

The Board may refuse a certificate to any applicant if not satisfied as to his character.

3. (a) The Board will meet at such places and at such times as the Minister may appoint. Notices of intention to hold examination will be advertised in a paper or papers circulating in the mining districts of the State.

(b) Any person desirous of presenting himself for examination shall notify the secretary of the Board of Examiners for Underground Supervisors, Department of Mines, Perth, of the fact on a prescribed form, which may be obtained from the secretary. The notice shall be accompanied by a fee of £1 1s. This fee shall admit to one examination only.

(c) Each candidate shall forward to the secretary for the Board of Examiners at least 14 days before the date of examination satisfactory evidence as to experience and general good conduct, and as to his having been employed underground for a period of not less than five years. A statutory declaration shall be attached to the effect that all the representations contained in such statement are true.

4. If at any time representation is made to the Minister by an Inspector that any holder of a certificate under this Regulation is incompetent or unfit to discharge his duties, or has been convicted of an offence against this Regulation, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, cause inquiry to be made by the Board of Examiners into the conduct of the above-mentioned holder of a certificate, and with respect to every such inquiry the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (a) The inquiry will be held at such time or place as the Board may appoint; the aforesaid holder of a certificate to have the right to defend himself at such inquiry. He shall receive twenty-one days' notice of the Board's intention to hold the inquiry.
- (b) The Board shall, at least ten days before the commencement of the inquiry, furnish the aforesaid holder of a certificate with a statement of the case upon which the inquiry is instituted.
- (c) The aforesaid holder of a certificate shall attend such inquiry and may produce such evidence as may be considered necessary.
- (d) The Board shall, upon the conclusion of the inquiry, forward to the Minister a report containing a full statement of the case, and their opinion thereon; and the Governor, on the recommendation of the Minister, may either cancel or suspend such certificate.
- (e) Any person shall, if ordered in writing so to do by the Minister, deliver into the charge of the said Board his certificate of competency or of service, which shall be retained by the said Board during the period of his disqualification, and no such person shall during the period of such disqualification take charge of any mine, and any such person failing or neglecting to comply with this order shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation; and
- (f) Persons attending as witnesses before the Board shall be allowed such expenses as would be allowed to witnesses in a criminal case at the Supreme Court.

5. (1.) The Board of Examiners may make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs and expenses of the inquiry, and such order shall, on the application of any party entitled to the benefit thereof, be enforced by any court of summary jurisdiction as if such costs and expenses were a penalty imposed by that Court.

(2.) The party entitled to the benefit of such order shall be entitled to obtain from the Board a certified copy thereof.

6. Where a certificate is suspended or cancelled in pursuance of this Regulation, the suspension or cancellation shall be recorded in the register of the holders of certificates, and shall be notified by the Board to the Minister.

7. Whenever any person proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he has without fault on his part, lost any certificate granted to him under this Regulation, the Minister may, on payment of a fee of ten shillings, cause a copy of the certificate to which the applicant appears by the register to be entitled, to be made out and certified by the person who keeps the register, and delivered to the applicant; and any copy which purports to be so made and certified as aforesaid shall have all the effect of the original certificate.

8. Every person who commits any of the following offences (that is to say)—

- (1) forges or counterfeits, or knowingly makes any false statement in any certificate of competency under this Regulation, or in any certificate of service granted under this regulation, or any official copy of such certificate; or
- (2) knowingly utters or uses such certificate or copy which has been forged or counterfeited, or contains any false statement or knowingly makes use of, or attempts to make use of, any certificate of competency or service granted to some other person; or
- (3) for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person employment as an underground manager, foreman, shift boss, or supervisor, or for the purpose of obtaining the grant, renewal, or restoration of any certificate under this Regulation, or a copy thereof, either—
 - (a) makes or gives any declaration, representation, statement or evidence which is false in any particular; or

(b) knowingly utters, produces, or makes use of any such declaration, representation, statement or evidence or any document containing the same,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

9. Any person who acts as an underground supervisor in the capacity of an underground manager, foreman, or shift boss without being the holder of the proper certificate, and every person who knowingly employs such uncertificated person in such capacity is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and to a further fine not exceeding two pounds for every day or part of a day during which he so acts, after notification by an Inspector of Mines or some other person authorised by the Minister that proceedings are to be taken against him for an offence against this Regulation.

17B. Posting up result of Inspections made by Inspectors.

Whenever an inspector makes an inspection under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act, the entry made by the inspector in the record book shall be posted up by the manager on a notice board (which shall be maintained by the manager) at the mine so as to be easily accessible for perusal by all workers.

18.—Application of Regulations.

The foregoing Regulations shall be applicable to all mines subject to the operation of the Act within the State of Western Australia.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

Form No. 1.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 1].

I have examined.....(whose signature is indorsed hereon) and certify that he is not suffering from tuberculosis.

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

.....
Medical Practitioner.

Signature of Examinee.....

This certificate expires upon the.....day of.....19...., and will be of no effect after that date.

Provided that the holder of this certificate shall submit himself to a medical officer or practitioner appointed under and for the purposes of the Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932, or to the Laboratory for examination whenever required so to do by the Laboratory or such medical officer or practitioner.

Form No. 2.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 2].

Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie.

Initial Certificate.

I have examined.....(whose signature is indorsed hereon), and certify that he is not suffering from:—Tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis, silicosis, ankylostomiasis, nystagmus, subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand), subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (miner's beat knee), acute bursitis over the elbow (miner's beat elbow), inflammation of synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheath, and dermatitis (occupational), and is in other respects physically fit for work as a mine worker.

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

.....
Medical Officer duly appointed.

Signature of Examinee.....

This certificate expires on the.....day of....., 19...., and will be of no effect after that date.

Provided that the holder of this certificate shall submit himself to a medical officer or practitioner appointed under and for the purposes of the Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932, or to the Laboratory for examination whenever required so to do by the Laboratory or such medical officer or practitioner.

Form No. 3.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 3].

Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie.

Notification that Laboratory is unable to grant the Initial Certificate, but Applicant may apply for Re-examination.

Laboratory No.....
Name in full.....
Address.....

This is to certify that the abovenamed applicant, on the.....day of....., underwent the examination prescribed by Clause 2 under Regulation 7 of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," and that the Laboratory is unable to grant him the Initial Certificate. He may, however, apply for medical re-examination on the expiration of..... months.

Medical Officer duly appointed.

Date.....

Note.--This notification must be produced at the next examination.

Form No. 4.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906.

(Regulation 7, Clause 3.)

Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie.

Certificate of Rejection.

Laboratory No.....
Name in full.....
Address.....

This is to certify that the abovenamed applicant, on the.....day of....., 19....., underwent the examination prescribed by Clause 2 under Regulation 7 of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," and that the Laboratory is unable to grant him the Initial, Re-Admission, or Special Certificate. He is therefore not eligible for employment on, in, or about any mine or part of a mine to which this Act Applies.

Medical Officer duly appointed.

Date.....

Note.—Any person who has failed to obtain the Initial, Re-Admission, or Special Certificate from the Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie, shall not be eligible for employment on, in, or about any mine on the certificate of any other medical practitioner.

Form No. 5.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 4.]

Application for Re-admission Certificate.

The Medical Officer in Charge Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie.

I (1).....of (2)..... in the State of Western Australia (3).....hereby make application for a certificate of re-admission to the mining industry, and request that such certificate may be posted to me as follows:—

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

Signature of Applicant.....

I, the abovenamed Applicant.....do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

(1) That I have been employed mining or prospecting in Western Australia for a period or periods amounting to not less than five years.

(2) The name of the mines on which I have been employed and the periods I have been employed thereon are as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name of Mine, From, To. Header: Name of Mine, Period. Sub-headers: From, To.

(3) The Districts in which I have been engaged prospecting are as under:—

Name of District.	Period.	
	From.	To.

(4) I have/have not been previously examined by the Commonwealth Laboratory, Kalgoorlie.

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of Section 106 of "The Evidence Act, 1906,"

Declared at.....this.....day of....., 19 , before me--

(1) Name in full. (2) Address. (3) Calling. (4) Delete words not required.

This Declaration may be made by the Declarant before any one of the following:— Justice of Peace, Mayor of a Municipal Council, a Town Clerk, Chairman to a Road Board or Secretary to a Road Board, Electoral Registrar, Postmaster, Classified Officer of the State or Commonwealth Public Service, Classified School Teacher, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Commissioner for Declarations, Police or Resident Magistrate, a Member of a Licensing Court, or a Member of the Police Force.

Note.—The above declaration must also be supported by a statement as under, by some person of repute in Western Australia, who has known the declarant for not less than five years.

I (1).....of (2).....in the State of Western Australia (3).....hereby certify that I have known the abovenamed declarant foryears, and that he has been mining or prospecting in Western Australia for a period or periods amounting to not less than five years.

Date.....

Signature.....

(1) Name in full. (2) Address. (3) Calling.

Form No. 6.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 4].

Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie.

Re-admission Certificate.

Laboratory No.....

Name in full.....

Address.....

I have examined the abovenamed person (whose signature is indorsed hereon) and certify that he is free from tuberculosis and the other diseases mentioned in Regulation 6b of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," with the exception of silicosis in the early stage; and is eligible for employment on the surface of a mine in any position not specified as underground.

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

Medical Officer duly appointed.

Signature of Examinee.

This certificate expires upon the.....day of.....19 , and will be of no effect after that date.

Provided that the holder of this certificate shall submit himself to a medical officer or practitioner appointed under and for the purposes of the Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932, or to the Laboratory for examination whenever required so to do by the Laboratory or such medical officer or practitioner.

Note.—The holder of this Certificate is not eligible for employment underground at any mine without a permit in writing from the District Inspector of Mines.

"Underground," in relation to the work or employment of a mine worker, includes work or employment—(a) beneath the natural surface of the ground; and (b) upon or about dry crushing mills; and (c) upon or about rock crushers in a rock-crushing station; and (d) in a sample crushing room; and (e) in an assay office or change house; and (f) on any tailings dump; and (g) any other work or employment which the Governor by Order in Council may declare to be underground work or employment.

Form No. 7.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 4].

Application for Permit to Work Underground at a Specified Mine or Mines.
To the District Inspector of Mines.

I (1).....of (2).....(3)....., in the State of Western Australia, having obtained the prescribed Certificate (enclosed herewith) that I am free from tuberculosis and the other diseases mentioned in Clause 2 under Regulation 7 of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," with the exception of silicosis in the early stage, hereby make application for a Permit to work underground in the undermentioned Mine or Mines, situated in the.....District.

Name of mine or mines (4).....

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

Signature of Applicant.....

(1) Full name. (2) Address. (3) Occupation. (4) State name of mine or mines.

The Honourable the Minister for Mines,
Mines Department Perth.

I hereby certify that in my opinion underground work at the above-mentioned mine/mines would not be detrimental to the health of the abovenamed applicant.

Name of mine or mines (1).....

Period for which permit is granted.....months as from....., 19 ..

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

District Inspector of Mines.

(1) State conditions imposed, if any, in each case.

Form No. 8.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 4.]

Permit to Work Underground at a Specified Mine or Mines.

Name in full.....

Address.....

I hereby approve of the abovenamed person, who has been certified to be free from tuberculosis and the other diseases mentioned in Clause 2 under Regulation 7 of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," with the exception of silicosis in the early stage, being employed underground at the undermentioned Mine or Mines for a period not exceedingmonths from the date hereof.

Name of mine or mines (1).....

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

District Inspector of Mines.

Signature of Examinee.....

Note.—This Permit is not valid for employment underground at any mine or mines other than specified above.

(1) State conditions imposed, if any, in each case.

Form No. 9.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 4.]

Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Kalgoorlie.
Special Certificate.

Laboratory No.....

Name in full.....

Address.....

This is to certify that the abovenamed applicant (whose signature is endorsed hereon) on the.....day of....., 19 .., underwent the examination prescribed by Clause 4 under Regulation 7 of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," and that the Laboratory is unable to grant him the Initial or Re-admission Certificate. He is not eligible for underground work at a mine, but may be employed on the surface of a mine, in any position not specified as underground.

Medical Officer duly appointed.

Date.....

This certificate expires upon the.....day of....., 19 .., and will be of no effect after that date.

Signature of Examinee.....

Note.—The holder of a Special Certificate is not eligible to contribute to the Mine Workers' Relief Fund, and the employer is not liable to contribute to the Fund in respect of such employee.

"Underground" in relation to the work or employment of a mine worker includes work or employment—(a) beneath the natural surface of the ground; and (b) upon or about dry crushing mills; and (c) upon or about rock crushers in a rock-crushing station; and (d) in a sample crushing room; and (e) in an assay office or change house; and (f) on any tailings dump; and (g) any other work or employment which the Governor by Order in Council may declare to be underground work or employment.

Form No. 10.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 4.]

I have examined (a).....(whose signature is endorsed hereon), employed on.....Mine, and certify that he is suffering from (b)....., and in my opinion is unsuitable for employment as a mine worker.

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

Medical Officer duly appointed.

Signature of Examinee.....

(a) Name of miner. (b) State disease or diseases.

Form No. 11.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 4.]

Take notice that you are suffering from.....and that in consequence you are required under the provisions of Clause 4 under Regulation 7 of the above-mentioned Act, from the date of service of this notice upon you, to cease work as a mine worker on, in, or about any mine or part of a mine to which the above Act applies, if already employed in such mine or part of a mine, and also not to enter any such mine for the purpose of working therein as a mine worker.

In default of compliance herewith you render yourself liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds.

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

Minister for Mines.

To.....

Form No. 12.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 4.]

Take notice that....., employed by you in mining operations, is suffering from....., and that in consequence he is required under the provisions of Clause 4 under Regulation 7 of the abovementioned Act, from the date of service of this notice upon you, to cease work as a mine worker on, in, or about any mine or part of a mine to which the above Act applies.

In default of compliance herewith you render yourself liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds.

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

Minister for Mines.

To.....

Form No. 13.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 5.]

I have examined (a).....(whose signature is endorsed hereon), employed on.....Mine, and certify that he is suffering from (b)..... and in my opinion was suffering from the said disease or diseases on the (c)..... day of.....19 .

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

Medical Officer duly appointed.

Signature of Examinee.....

(a) Name of miner. (b) State disease or diseases. (c) Date of previous medical certificate.

Form No. 14.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

Take notice that you are reported to be suffering from and to have been so suffering on the.....day of....., 19 , and that in consequence you are required, under the provisions of Clause 5 under Regulation 7 of the above-mentioned Act, from the date of service of this notice upon you, to cease work as a mine worker on, in, or about any mine or part of a mine to which the above Act applies, if already employed in such mine or part of a mine, and also not to enter any such mine or part of a mine for the purpose of working therein as a mine worker until such time as you shall again submit yourself for medical examination at the Commonwealth Health Laboratory at Kalgoorlie, or to a medical officer or practitioner appointed under or for the purposes of "The Mine Workers' Relief Act, 1932," and obtain a certificate that you are free from the diseases mentioned in Clause 1 or 2 under Regulation 7 of the Mines Regulation Act, 1906.

In default of compliance herewith you render yourself liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds.

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

.....
Minister for Mines.

To.....
.....
.....

Form No. 15.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906.

Take notice that....., employed by you in mining operations, is reported to be suffering from....., and to have been so suffering on the.....day of....., 19 , and that in consequence he is required, under Clause 5 of Regulation 7 of the above-mentioned Act from the date of service of this notice upon you, to cease work as a mine worker on, in, or about any mine or part of a mine to which the above Act applies.

In default of compliance herewith you render yourself liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds.

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

.....
Minister for Mines.

To.....
.....
.....

Form No. 16.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 8.]

Interim Certificate.

I have examined.....(whose signature is endorsed hereon). This examination was made by clinical methods other than X-ray examination, and I certify that I can find no clinical evidence that he is suffering from tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis, silicosis, ankylostomiasis, nystagmus, subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand), subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (miner's beat knee), acute bursitis over the elbow (miner's beat elbow), inflammation of synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheath, or dermatitis (occupational), and he may be temporarily employed in, on, or about a mine as a mine worker for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date hereon, pending confirmation of his clinical examination by the X-rays.

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

.....
Medical Officer duly appointed.

Signature of Examinee.....

This Certificate expires upon the.....day of.....19 , and will be of no effect after that date.

Note.—This certificate only applies to mines situated within the East Coolgardie Goldfield.

Form No. 17.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 5].

Provisional Certificate of Freedom from Tuberculosis.

I have examined.....(whose signature is endorsed hereon) and certify that he is not suffering from tuberculosis.

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

.....
Medical Practitioner.

Signature of Examinee.....

This certificate expires upon the.....day of....., 19...., and will be of no effect after that date.

Note.—This certificate expires at the end of twelve months from date of issue and should only be issued to persons whose Laboratory Initial or Form "C" Certificates have expired. Date of expiry should be filled in by Medical Practitioner. This certificate is not valid for employment at any mine in the Kalgoorlie district.

Form No. 18.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 5].

Provisional Initial Certificate.

I have examined.....(whose signature is endorsed hereon), and certify that he is not suffering from tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis, silicosis, ankylostomiasis, nystagmus, subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (beat hand), subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (miner's beat knee), acute bursitis over the elbow (miner's beat elbow), inflammation of synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheath, dermatitis (occupational), and is in other respects physically fit for work as a mine worker.

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

....., Medical Practitioner.

Signature of Examinee.....

This certificate expires upon the.....day of....., 19...., and will be of no effect after that date.

Note.—This certificate expires at the end of twelve months from date of issue and is not valid for employment at any mine in the Kalgoorlie district. Date of expiry should be filled in by Medical Practitioner.

Form No. 18A.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 5].

Provisional Re-admission Certificate.

I have examined.....(whose signature is endorsed hereon) and certify that he is free from tuberculosis and the other diseases mentioned in Clause 2 of Regulation 7 of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," with the exception of silicosis in the early stage, and is eligible for employment on the surface of a mine in any position not specified as underground.

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

....., Medical Practitioner.

Signature of Examinee.....

This certificate expires upon the.....day of....., 19...., and will be of no effect after that date.

Note.—This certificate expires at the end of twelve months from date of issue. Date of expiry should be filled in by Medical Practitioner. This certificate should only be issued to persons whose Laboratory Re-Admission Certificates have expired. The holder of this Certificate is not eligible for employment underground at any mine without a permit from the District Inspector of Mines and the certificate is not valid for employment at any mine in the Kalgoorlie district.

"Underground," in relation to the work or employment of a mine worker, includes work or employment—(a) beneath the natural surface of the ground; and (b) upon or about dry crushing mills; and (c) upon or about rock crushers in a rock crushing station; and (d) in a sample crushing room; and (e) in any assay office or change house; and (f) on any tailings dump; and (g) any other work or employment which the Governor by Order in Council may declare to be underground work or employment.

Form No. 18B.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 7, Clause 4].

Provisional Special Certificate.

I have examined.....(whose signature is indorsed hereon) and am unable to grant him the Provisional Initial or Provisional Re-Admission Certificate. He is not eligible for underground work at a mine, but may be employed on the surface of a mine, in any position not specified as underground.

....., Medical Practitioner.

Date.....

This certificate expires upon the.....day of....., 19...., and will be of no effect after that date.

Signature of Examinee.....

Note.—This certificate expires at the end of twelve months from date of issue. Date of expiry should be filled in by Medical Practitioner. The holder of a Provisional Special Certificate is not eligible to contribute to the Mine Workers' Relief Fund, and the employer is not liable to contribute to the Fund in respect of such employee. This certificate is not valid for employment at any time in the Kalgoorlie district.

"Underground," in relation to the work or employment of a mine worker, includes work or employment—(a) beneath the natural surface of the ground; and (b) upon or about dry crushing mills; and (c) upon or about rock crushers in a rock crushing station; and (d) in a sample crushing room; and (e) in an assay office or change house; and (f) on any tailings dump; and (g) any other work or employment which the Governor by Order in Council may declare to be underground work or employment.

Form No. 18C.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906.

(Regulation 7, Clause 2.)

Application for Examination for Initial Certificate.

To the Medical Officer in Charge,
Commonwealth Health Laboratory,
Kalgoorlie.

I (1)....., of (2)....., in the State of
Western Australia, (3)....., hereby make application for examina-
tion for the Initial Certificate specified in Clause 2 of Regulation 7 of "The Mines
Regulation Act, 1906," and request that such Certificate may be posted to me as
follows:—

.....
.....
.....

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

Signature of Applicant.....

I, the abovenamed applicant....., do hereby solemnly and
sincerely declare as follows:—

- (1) I (4) was/was not employed at a mine in Western Australia within two
years prior to the date of my above application.
- (2) The last mine at which I was employed during the said period was the
following:—.....
- (3) I (5) obtained/did not obtain a Medical Certificate as prescribed by Regu-
lations under the Mines Regulation Act, 1906, before commencing work
on the said mine.
- (4) I (6) was examined by the Commonwealth Health Laboratory in Western
Australia within two years prior to the date of my above application/
was not examined by the Commonwealth Health Laboratory in Western
Australia within two years prior to the date of my above application
or at any time prior to the said date.
- (5) The name of the place at which I was examined by the said Laboratory
was the following:—.....

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of Section 106 of "The Evidence
Act, 1906."

Declared at..... }
this.....day } (7).....
of.....19.... }

Before me.....

This Declaration may be made by the Declarant before any of the following:—
Justice of Peace, Mayor of a Municipal Council, a Town Clerk, Chairman to a Road
Board or Secretary to a Road Board, Electoral Registrar, Postmaster, Classified Of-
ficer of the State or Commonwealth Public Service, Classified School Teacher, Commis-
sioner for taking Affidavits, Commissioner for Declarations, Police or Resident
Magistrate, a Member of a Licensing Court, or a Member of the Police Force.

- (1) Christian names and surname of applicant in full.
- (2) Address.
- (3) Calling.
- (4) Delete words not required.
- (5) Delete words not required.
- (6) Delete words not required.
- (7) Ordinary signature of declarant.

Form No. 19.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Regulation 8].

Winding Engine-driver's Health Certificate.

I have examined.....(whose signature is in-
dorsed hereon), and I certify that he is not suffering from deafness, defective vision,
epilepsy, disease of the heart, or other physical infirmity to any such extent as would,
or would be likely to render him unfit for his duties or liable to become suddenly in-
capable of controlling his engine.

Any defects in hearing, vision, or physical condition to be stated hereon:—
.....

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

.....
Medical Practitioner.

Signature of Examinee.....

Form No. 20.

MINES REGULATION ACT, 1906

[Section 31, Subsection 4].

Application for Certificate of Exemption.

(Place).....

(Date).....

To the Inspector of Mines,

I (name of applicant in full)..... of....., in the State of Western Australia, hereby make application to be exempted from the operation of paragraph (b) of Subsection (1) of Section 31 of "The Mines Regulation Act, 1906," or of Section 53 of "The Inspection of Machinery Act, 1921," in respect of taking or having charge of the machinery specified hereunder on the (name of the mine)..... mine, on..... (number of lease, P.A., or other mining tenement on which the machinery is situated), in the..... (name of goldfield or mineral field)..... Goldfield or Mineral Field (strike out whichever term is inapplicable), and I submit the following information and particulars of the case, as required by the Regulations, viz.:—

Duration and nature of applicant's experience in working machinery generally.....

Duration and nature of applicant's experience in working the particular machinery in respect of which exemption is applied for.....

Full description of all the machinery in respect of which exemption is applied for.....

And I enclose herewith the sum of ten shillings, being the fee required to be deposited with my application, and I attach hereunder a statement from the owner of the machinery that in the circumstances of the case it is impracticable to employ a certificated engine-driver in charge of it.

Signature of Applicant.....

Statement by owner of the Machinery or his Agent.

I (name in full)..... of (address)....., in the State of Western Australia, hereby declare that it is impracticable to employ a certificated engine-driver to have charge of the machinery referred to in the foregoing application of (name of applicant)..... on the (name of mine)....., at (mining centre)....., for the following reasons, viz.:—

.....
Signature of Owner.....