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No. 103.] PERTH: FRIDAY, 12th DECEMBER [1958.

HEALTH ACT, 1911-1956.
Perth Road Board.
Control of Dogs.

P.H.D. 87/50.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Health Act, 1911-1956, a local authority may make by-laws and may amend, repeal or alter any by-laws so made: Now, therefore, the Perth Road Board, being a local health authority, doth hereby make the following by-laws:—

1. The occupier of every premises upon which an animal or animals are kept shall prevent any nuisance arising in or about the said premises.

2. The occupier of every premises upon which dogs are kept for breeding purposes or upon which more than two dogs are kept for more than two months shall—

(a) provide yards or runs for the dogs so situated as to be not less than four feet from the boundary of the land, not less than forty feet from any house and not less than eighty feet from the street to which the land has a frontage. If the land has also a street adjoining at the side the yards or runs shall not be less than twenty-five feet from that street;

(b) provide a kennel or kennels which shall be of a height and width sufficient to permit the dogs to move inside without restriction;

(c) keep the yards, runs and kennels clean and in a tidy condition and free from vermin;

(d) paint any second-hand material used in the construction of the kennels, yards or runs.

3. No meat or food for the animals shall be cooked on any premises in such manner as to permit offensive odours to escape therefrom.

4. Any person who commits a breach of any of these by-laws shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds (£20) and in the case of a continuing breach, not exceeding forty shillings (40s.) for each day that the breach is continued.

Passed by the Perth Road Board at the ordinary meeting of the Board held on the 14th day of October, 1958.

S. C. SPENCE,
Chairman.
LLOYD P. KNUCKEY,
Secretary.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, this 26th day of November, 1958.

R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

HEALTH ACT, 1911-1957.

Melville Road Board—By-laws.

P.H.D. 849/48, Ex. Co. No. 2269.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Health Act, 1911-1957, a local health authority may make or adopt by-laws and may alter, amend or repeal any by-laws so made or adopted: Now, therefore, the Melville Road Board, being a local authority in the meaning of the Act, and having adopted the Model By-laws described as Series "A," and reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954, in the *Government Gazette*, 9th August, 1956, with modifications, doth hereby resolve that the said adopted by-laws shall be amended as follows:—

Part IX.—Offensive Trades.

Section N—Fish Shops.—The whole of this section is deleted and a new Section N—Fish Shops, as follows, is inserted in lieu thereof:—

Section N—Fish Shops.

1. In this Part—

"Fish" means fresh fish, frozen fish, chilled fish and cooked fish, whether cleaned, uncleaned or part cleaned, and includes crustaceans and molluscs, but does not include fish which has been cured, preserved, hermetically canned or treated to prevent putrefaction, or cleaned fish supplied in cartons or packets by a packer and sold in such cartons or packets if they are at all times kept in a deep freeze refrigeration unit at a temperature not exceeding five degrees Fahrenheit.

"Fish shop" means any place where fish is kept or exposed for sale, or where fish is cleaned, scaled, cut up or cooked for the purpose of sale for consumption otherwise than on the premises.

2. (1) Fish shops are classified as "A," "B" or "C" Class, and shall be registered accordingly.

(2) The occupier of an "A" Class fish shop may clean, part-clean, scale and cut up fish and expose fish for sale and cook fish for the purpose of sale for consumption otherwise than on the premises.

(3) The occupier of a "B" Class fish shop may only expose fish for sale and cook fish for the purpose of sale for consumption otherwise than on the premises.

(4) The occupier of a "C" Class fish shop may only expose fish for sale.

(5) No occupier of a fish shop shall do or permit to be done any of the things set out in these clauses which are not permitted to be done in the class of fish shop occupied by him.

3. (1) The occupier of every fish shop where fish or other food is prepared for cooking shall provide a kitchen or preparation room which shall comply with the following requirements:—

(a) The minimum floor area shall be eighty square feet.

(b) The internal walls shall be rendered with cement and finished with a smooth washable surface to a height of seven feet.

(c) The floor shall be of concrete with a smooth, durable surface.

(d) The room shall be furnished with wash troughs or sink.

(e) The room shall be fly-proofed and provided with ample light and ventilation.

4. In every "A" Class fish shop there shall be a room constructed in accordance with the provisions of By-law 14 of Section A hereof, and all cleaning, scaling and cutting up of fish shall be done in such room and not elsewhere.

5. (1) The occupier of every fish shop shall have on the premises an impervious receptacle which shall be provided with an air-tight covering. Such covering shall at all times be kept closed except when it is necessary to place something in or remove something from the receptacle.

(2) The occupier of every "A" Class fish shop shall cause all offal and wastes to be immediately picked up and placed in such receptacle.

(3) The occupier of every fish shop shall cause all rejected and unsaleable fish to be immediately placed in such receptacle.

(4) The contents of such receptacle shall be removed from the premises once in each working day, or at such other times as an inspector may direct. Such receptacle shall, after being emptied, be immediately cleaned with an efficient disinfectant.

6. The occupier of any "B" Class or "C" Class fish shop shall not allow any box, basket or other container used for the transport of fish to remain in such fish shop longer than is necessary for the emptying of such box, basket or container.

7. (1) The occupier of an "A" Class or "B" Class fish shop where the cooking of fish is carried on shall provide therein—

(a) a fireplace so constructed that all vapours and effluvia of such cooking are carried direct into a chimney flue of ample proportion; or

(b) a hood provided with a ventilating pipe of at least seven inches in diameter and discharging direct into the open air or into a chimney flue of ample proportions. The underside of the hood shall be six feet above floor level.

(2) The chimney or ventilating pipe referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subclause (1) hereof shall be carried up at least ten feet above the roof of the building containing the fish shop, or above the roof of the highest adjoining building, whichever shall be the higher.

(3) No cooking of fish shall be carried on except in a fireplace or under a hood of the above description.

8. The occupier of every fish shop where fish is exposed for sale shall keep all such fish on metal trays or on shelves or counters constructed of or covered with impervious material.

9. (1) The occupier of every "A" Class and "B" Class fish shop shall cover and keep covered all doors, window openings and other apertures on the premises with screens of fine mesh wire gauze, and shall cause all doors to be self-closing.

(2) The occupier of every "C" Class fish shop shall comply with the provisions of subclause (1) of this clause, or shall keep all fish in enclosures covered by glass or fine mesh wire gauze.

10. No occupier of a fish shop shall allow any decomposing fish to remain in any part of his shop.

11. Every occupier of a fish shop shall keep all fish in containers separate from every other kind of food unless such food is in hermetically sealed cans or bottles.

12. After having handled fish, every person shall wash his hands before handling any other kind of food intended for sale.

Passed at a meeting of the Melville Road Board, this 23rd day of September, 1958.

A. H. BRACKS,
Chairman.
J. E. ELLIS,
Secretary.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, this 26th day of November, 1958.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

ROADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1954.

Office of the Commissioner of Public Health,
Perth, 26th November, 1958.

P.H.D. 1800/57, Ex. Co. No. 2272.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred on him by the Radioactive Substances Act, 1954, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

LINLEY HENZELL,
Commissioner of Public Health.

Schedule.

Regulations.

Citation of Regulations.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Radioactive Substances Regulations, 1958.

Commencement.

2. These regulations take effect on and from the 2nd day of February, 1959.

Interpretation.

3. In these regulations unless the context requires otherwise—

"absorbed dose" means the radiation which is the amount of energy imparted to matter by ionizing particles per unit mass of irradiated material at the place of interest, expressed in rads;

"Act" means the Radioactive Substances Act, 1954;

"body burden" means the quantity of radioactive material in the body at the time of interest;

"Council" means the Radiological Advisory Council constituted under the Act;

"critical organ" means that part of the body that is most susceptible to radiation damage under the specific conditions considered;

"curie" means a unit of radioactivity defined as the quantity of any radioactive substance in which the number of disintegrations per second is $3{\cdot}700 \times 10^{10}$, denoted by "c"; and "millicure" or the designation "mc" means 1/1,000 curie; and "microcurie" or the designation "μc" means 1/1,000,000 curie;

"film-badge" means a pack of photographic film and appropriate filters used for the detection of radiation exposure;

"fluorescence" means the phenomenon involving the absorption of radiant energy by a substance and its re-emission, during the period of radiation excitation, as visible or near-visible radiation;

"fluoroscope" means equipment involving a screen of material which fluoresces when irradiated with ionizing radiation;

"installation" means the area of radiation hazard under the administrative control of the person or organisation possessing the source of radiation;

"personnel dose" means the dose of radiation received by persons exposed to radiation, and "personnel dose-rate" has the same meaning as the term "personnel dose";

"personnel monitoring" means continuous or periodic measurement of the personnel dose (or personnel dose-rate) and the determination of the radiation dose received by a person during a specified period;

"qualified expert" means a person having the knowledge and training needed to measure ionizing radiations and to advise regarding radiation protection, to the satisfaction of the Council;

"rad" means the unit of absorbed dose and is equal to 100 ergs per gramme; it is a measure of the energy imparted to matter by ionizing particles per unit mass of irradiated material at the place of interest, and "millirad" or the designation "mrad" means 1/1,000 rad;

"radiation" means ionizing radiation which is energy that is propagated in the form of x-rays, gamma rays, alpha and beta particles, high-speed electrons, neutrons, protons, and other nuclear particles; but not sound or radio waves, or visible, infrared, or ultraviolet light. The types of ionizing radiation specified in this regulation are for the purposes of the Act and regulations, prescribed types of ionizing radiation

(a) "primary radiation" means radiation coming directly from a radioactive substance or irradiating apparatus;

(b) "secondary radiation" means radiation other than primary radiation that is emitted by any matter irradiated by primary radiation;

(c) "scattered radiation" means radiation which, during passage through a substance, has been deviated in direction. It may also have been modified by an increase in wave length;

(i) "side scattered radiation" means radiation which is scattered in directions approximately at right angles to the direction of the primary beam;

(ii) "back scattered radiation" means radiation which is scattered in directions approximately opposite to the direction of the primary beam;

(d) "useful beam" means that part of the primary and secondary radiation which passes through the aperture, cone or other device for collimating the beam;

(e) "leakage radiation" means all radiation, except the useful beam; and

(f) "stray radiation" means radiation not serving any useful purpose, and includes leakage radiation, and secondary radiation from irradiated objects;

"radiation hazard" means the danger to health arising from exposure to ionizing radiation whether due to external radiation or to radiation from radioactive substances within the body;

"radiation-safety officer" means a person directly responsible for the safety of persons exposed to a radiation hazard;

"radiation survey" means an investigation by, or under the supervision of a qualified expert of those factors associated with an installation or process which could give rise to a radiation hazard;

"relative biological effectiveness (R.B.E.)" means the biological effectiveness of one type and energy of radiation, relative to that of x-rays which have the specific ionization of 100 ion pairs per micron of water, for the particular biological system and biological effect, and for the conditions under which the radiation is received;

"rem" means the absorbed dose of any ionizing radiation which has the same biological effectiveness as one rad of x-radiation with average specific ionization of 100 ion pairs per micron of water, in terms of its air equivalent, in the same region; a dose in rems is equal to the dose in rads multiplied by the appropriate R.B.E.; and "millirem" or the designation "mrem" means 1/1,000 rem;

"rontgen (r)" means the unit of dose of x and gamma rays, but not other ionizing radiation; the rontgen shall be the quantity of x-radiation or gamma-radiation such that the associated corpuscular emission per 0·001293 gm. of air produces, in air, ions carrying one electrostatic unit of quantity of electricity of either sign; and "millirontgens" or the designation "mr" means 1/1,000r; and "microrontgen" or the designation "ur" means 1/1,000,000r;

"sealed source" means a quantity of radioactive material so enclosed as to prevent the escape of any radioactive substance, but at the same time permitting radiation to come out for use;

"site monitoring" means continuous or periodic measurement of the local dose-rate;

"under prescribed conditions" means under conditions in which ionizing radiation of a prescribed type or types is produced.

Application of Regulations.

4. (1) These regulations apply to all irradiating apparatus and radioactive substances in the State other than the irradiating apparatus and radioactive substances exempted under the provisions of regulation 5 of these regulations.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subregulation (1) of this regulation, these regulations apply to the manufacture, use, storage, handling, transportation, or disposal of radioactive substances and the use of irradiating apparatus with the intent that no person receives an excessive radiation dose from the irradiating apparatus or the radioactive substance.

(3) For the purposes of these regulations, irradiating apparatus and radioactive substances used by, or in the possession of, an employee in the normal course of his duties is considered to be in the possession of and under the control of the employer, or the person who is the holder of a license issued to him under the provisions of the Act in relation to the irradiating apparatus or radioactive substances.

Exemptions.

5. (1) These regulations do not apply to—

(a) natural radioactive substances of an equivalent specific radioactivity not exceeding that of natural potassium;

(b) (i) a radioactive substance in such quantity that if the entire amount were taken internally, continuously, or at one time by a person, no harmful effect would be likely to result;

(ii) listings, of the upper limits of quantities of radioactive substances that are exempt from these regulations are set out in Schedule I of these regulations; these limits apply only for radioactive substances which are not contained in sealed sources;

(c) a radioactive substance in sealed sources in total quantities not exceeding 1 millicurie for a given installation;

(d) timepieces, instruments or devices containing self-luminous elements, except during manufacture or repair of the self-luminous elements themselves;

(e) (i) electrical equipment that is primarily not intended to produce radiation, and without limiting the foregoing, examples being cathode-ray tubes, transmitting valves, rectifying valves, image converters, television tubes and home television sets, and that does not produce a dose rate at any readily accessible point on the surface of the equipment in excess of 0·6 microrontgen per second;

(ii) the production testing or production servicing of the equipment referred to in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph is not exempt;

(f) The Council may exempt irradiating apparatus or radioactive substances known to be without hazard, and shall authorise the labelling of the ones that it does exempt.

(2) Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to limit the kind and amount of radiation that may be intentionally applied to a person for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes by, or under the direction of, a medical practitioner or dentist who is the holder of a license issued to him pursuant to regulation 6 of these regulations.

Licenses.

6. (1) Every application for a license shall be—

(a) made by the applicant in the form prescribed in Schedule V of these regulations;

(b) delivered by the applicant to the Minister at the office of the Commissioner of Public Health; and

(c) accompanied by the license fee which is three pounds.

(2) (a) Every application for a renewal of a license granted under the Act and these regulations shall be made in the form prescribed in Schedule VI of these regulations, and delivered to the Minister in the manner provided by paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of this regulation.

(b) The fee to be paid by an applicant for a renewal of a license is one pound and the fee is to be tendered with the application.

(3) For the purpose of considering and advising the Minister with respect to the applications referred to in each of subregulations (1) and (2) of this regulation and the issue of licenses the Council may—

(a) require an applicant for a license or a renewal of a license to supply such information in addition to the information required to be supplied by the respective forms of application in each of Schedules V and VI of these regulations, as the Council considers necessary;

(b) require a person to report in writing to the Council every proposed alteration to or amendment of irradiating apparatus or installation, and no person shall have or cause any alteration to or amendment of any irradiating apparatus or installation unless the Minister signifies in writing to that person that he approves the proposed alteration or amendment; and

(c) require inspections to be made from time to time of irradiating apparatus or radioactive substances to ascertain whether the provisions of the Act and these regulations are being complied with.

(4) The Minister shall cause a register to be maintained and particulars of all applications made under these regulations and all licenses, renewals, cancellations, variations or conditions relating or attached to licenses shall be recorded in the register.

7. One or more members of the Council may accompany an inspector appointed under the Act on any inspection made by him.

Maximum Permissible Dose.

8. The maximum permissible doses given in Schedule II shall not be exceeded for persons employed in any operation involving the production, emission or use of ionizing radiation.

9. (1) All accessible areas in the vicinity of radiation-producing sources shall be surveyed by, or under the direction of, a qualified expert using suitable instruments and methods for measuring radiation, to determine the extent of radiation to which persons are or could be exposed, and by taking into consideration the amount of time the radiation is being produced, the work week, and the fraction of the week that any person might be exposed to the radiation; these measurements shall be reduced by the qualified expert to a dosage which is the measurement of the weekly dose for the purpose of these regulations.

(2) In lieu of an actual radiation survey a written statement made by a qualified expert based on his survey and analysis of the radiation-producing sources and situation may, at the discretion of the Council, be accepted as evidence of the absence of radiation hazard in a given area.

(3) Personnel monitoring shall be required for each individual for whom there is a potential hazard of exposure of radiation; monitoring shall be by means of a film-badge or some other method approved by the Council; the intervals at which film-badges are changed and personnel doses are measured shall be as directed by the Council.

(4) Regularly scheduled monitoring of the air within the installation for radiation or radioactive content shall be carried out from time to time when directed by the Council.

Records and Reports.

10. (1) The employer shall keep and maintain continuing personal files for all individuals employed by him or who are frequently worked on his premises and whose occupation exposes them to ionizing radiation.

(2) Records of all measurements required under regulation 9 of these regulations shall be maintained in the personal file and shall be available upon demand for inspection by the Council or an authorised representative of the Council.

(3) Records of the amounts, kinds, movements, and dispositions, of radioactive substances shall be maintained by every person holding a license under these regulations, and shall be produced for inspection upon demand by the Council or an authorised representative of the Council.

(4) Upon termination of employment of a person, the Council shall, at its request, be supplied with a statement of that person's average weekly radiation dose, or the estimated maximum dose if no personnel monitoring had

been carried out, and the record shall include particulars of any circumstances by which the dose to the employee, from any source of radiation, exceeded those specified in these regulations.

(5) When it is known, or believed, that an accidental dose to a person in the installation may have exceeded that amount permitted by the provisions of regulation 8 of these regulations all facts relative to the occurrence shall be recorded in the appropriate personal file.

(6) When it is known, or believed, that an accidental dose to a person in the installation may have exceeded five times the amount permitted by regulation 8 of these regulations, all facts concerning the occurrence shall be reported in detail to the Council within forty-eight (48) hours of the discovery of the accidental dose, and a copy of the report shall be put in the appropriate personal file; the cause of the over-exposure shall immediately be sought out and corrected.

Storage of Radioactive Materials.

11. (1) (a) Radioactive substances shall be stored or kept in such a manner as to ensure that the personnel dose therefrom shall not exceed the appropriate limits specified in regulation 8 of these regulations.

(b) Vaults or rooms in which radioactive substances are stored shall be located and constructed so that no person shall be exposed to radiation from the radioactive substances in excess of the appropriate limits provided in regulation 8 of these regulations.

(c) Radioactive substances in a workroom or other location where persons are regularly or frequently present shall be enclosed in containers of such thickness, material and construction or otherwise shielded in such manner, that no person will be exposed to radiation in amounts greater than those provided in regulation 8 of these regulations.

(d) Vaults or rooms used for storing substances that may emit radioactive gases shall be suitably ventilated in such a manner that the gases do not constitute a radiation hazard.

(2) (a) Where there is any possibility that chemical, radiation, or other action might weaken or rupture the container of radioactive substance sufficiently to cause leakage from the container, the container shall be provided with a suitable secondary tray, or catchment adequate to retain the entire amount of radioactive substance.

(b) Each container of radioactive substance in storage shall, in addition to the standard radiation-hazard symbol prescribed in Schedule IV to these regulations, be suitably labelled so that the kind and quantity of substance, the date of measurement, and the name of the responsible person for the substance can be easily and quickly determined.

(c) Storage containers for radioactive substance in excess of 1 curie shall be designed to be resistant to fire and earthquake damage, and to withstand reasonable temperatures, containers shall be structurally sound over the period of intended use with due regard to corrosion, radiation, and temperature effects to which they may be subjected.

(d) Suitable provision shall be made to minimize the hazard to emergency workers in the event of fire and in situations where earthquakes, flood, or windstorm potentials exist.

Control of Radioactive Contamination.

12. (1) All work with radioactive substances shall be carried out under conditions which minimise the possibility of any contamination that would result in any person being subjected to radiation levels exceeding those specified in Regulation 8 of these regulations.

(2) (a) Where the nature of the work is such that a person or his clothing may become contaminated to such degree as to present a hazard, both shall be suitably monitored; any contamination leading to doses in excess of the permissible dosage specified in Regulation 8 of these regulations shall be removed from the contaminated person before that person is permitted to leave the work area; clothing or other material having been contaminated by a radioactive substance in excess of the maximum permissible dose prescribed by Regulation 8 of these regulations shall not be taken from the work area or released to public laundries or cleaners,

(b) Where the Council considers it advisable the Council may devise or approve a standard set of work rules or a set of work rules for individual users of radioactive substances and the Minister may include the provisions of those rules as conditions in any license granted under the Act before or after the making of the rules.

(c) (i) Every person who uses radioactive substances not enclosed in a sealed source shall have on hand or immediately available an instrument or instruments suitable for detecting and measuring contamination by a radioactive substance in accordance with the requirements of this regulation, and the instruments shall be maintained in proper calibration.

(ii) Subparagraph (i) of this paragraph applies to any person who uses radioactive substances in sealed sources unless the Minister by a condition of the license granted under the Act to that person exempts him from compliance with those provisions.

(d) Any person in charge of any premises in which radioactive substances not enclosed in sealed containers are used shall post in a prominent place a list of instructions approved by the Council to be followed in the event of accidental contamination.

(e) Where any radioactive substance is accidentally or unintentionally released the person in charge of the installation or in his absence any person having the control or use of the radioactive substance, or where the radioactive substance is released at some other place, the person having charge of it, shall forthwith report full particulars of the release to the Council.

Labelling.

13. (1) (a) Containers for sealed sources of radioactive substances shall be clearly and permanently labelled as follows: "DANGER—RADIOACTIVE."

(b) All storage containers of radioactive substances, storage areas for radioactive substances, irradiating apparatus, work areas or other areas where a radiation hazard may exist shall be posted with approved radiation hazard labels except where such labels, in the opinion of the Council, may be a source of disturbance to patients undergoing radiation treatment.

(c) (i) The standard symbol for designating any radiation hazard shall be that shown in Schedule IV of these regulations.

(ii) The standard colour specification for the symbol shall be magenta on a background of yellow with a letter "R" in yellow in the centre of the symbol.

(2) (a) A label containing the following words printed in white on a red background above the symbol:

DANGER—RADIATION

This apparatus produces radiation when energised

shall be attached to all irradiating apparatus, except apparatus which contains radioactive substances.

(b) In the case of irradiating apparatus containing radioactive substances the label shall carry the following words printed in white on a red background above the symbol:

DANGER—RADIOACTIVE.

(c) The label, symbol and lettering shall be as large as practicable having regard to the use of the apparatus.

(d) The whole of the label, comprising symbol and lettering, shall be surrounded by a black border.

(e) All radiation hazard labels which are posted when a radiation hazard existed shall be removed when the hazard is no longer present.

(f) The use of the radiation hazard label except for the purposes prescribed is prohibited.

Transport of Radioactive Substances.

14. All radioactive substances in transit shall be packed, labelled and transported in accordance with Part II of these regulations.

Disposal of Radioactive Wastes.

15. (1) Users of radioactive substances shall release these substances so that the radioactive substance discharged will not cause contamination of the environment that may result in a person or persons receiving an excessive radiation dose.

(2) Where substances are discharged into the air, the concentration of the substance in air at the point of exit from the premises must not exceed the concentration prescribed in Column 1 of Schedule III to these regulations.

(3) In the case of liquid wastes, the concentration of radioactive substance in water at the point of exit from the premises shall not exceed the concentration prescribed in Column 2 of Schedule III to these regulations.

(4) Solid wastes shall be disposed of only in accordance with procedures that are approved by the Council, or in the manner provided by any condition in a license granted under the Act.

Medical Examinations.

16. (1) The Council may require medical examinations, including but without limiting the generality of the powers, pre-employment, periodical, and end-of-employment, examinations of persons exposed or likely to be exposed to a radiation hazard, and the Council may determine the type and frequency of examination.

(2) The results of the medical examinations shall be recorded in the continuing personal file referred to in regulation 10 of these regulations.

Responsibility.

17. (1) The holder of a license issued under these regulations is responsible for compliance with the regulations and for the appointment of a person who shall be responsible for radiation safety in the installation.

(2) (a) All work performed in an installation where radiation may be present shall be under the supervision of a person responsible for the radiation safety in the installation, and his name shall be reported to the Council.

(b) The person in charge of radiation safety in an installation shall—

(i) inform himself of the hazards attendant upon the presence of radiation in the installation and, for that purpose may obtain the services and advice of a qualified expert;

(ii) provide, or cause to be provided, any instruction concerning the attendant radiation hazards and safe working practices, to all employees whose duties necessitate the handling of radioactive substance or the operation of any apparatus that produces radiation in amount that leads to hazard, and to all other employees who are not regularly employed at such work but who may be exposed to radiation;

(iii) ensure beyond reasonable doubt that all persons working with irradiating apparatus or radioactive substances, and all authorised visitors to areas where radiation may be present, are properly and adequately instructed in the use of all necessary safeguards and procedures, and are supplied with such auxiliary devices as may be necessary for their safety;

(iv) ensure beyond reasonable doubt that no radioactive substance, including that in patients, animals, and equipment, is allowed to go out of the immediate possession of the radiation user under circumstances that may subject other persons to radiation in amounts in excess of those prescribed in Regulation 8 of these regulations;

(v) ensure beyond reasonable doubt that any individual in any area, inside or outside the installation, normally occupied during hours of work by persons not primarily engaged in radiation or associated work, cannot be subjected to radiation doses from external or internal sources—excluding exposure for medical diagnostic and therapeutic purposes or exposure to natural radiation—in excess of 30 mrem per week except that for the thyroid gland or for the skin the dose shall not exceed 60 mrem per week;

(vi) ensure beyond reasonable doubt that any individual in any area inside or outside the installation that may be habitually occupied by persons not engaged in radiation work, cannot be subjected to radiation exposure arising from the installation in excess of 10 mrem per week except that such exposure may be averaged over one year;

(vii) notify the employer who shall in turn notify the Council of the existence of any areas not normally occupied but in which hazardous radiation exposure may take place;

(viii) notify the employer who shall in turn notify the Council of the existence of any conditions or situations that, while not normally considered a radiation hazard, may become a hazard under special or unusual circumstances;

(ix) by means of appropriate surveying or monitoring procedures, ensure that radioactivity discharged to the atmosphere, shall at any point where persons may breathe the air, be maintained at an average concentration of radioactivity below the maximum permissible levels prescribed in Regulation 8 of these regulations; and

(x) notify the employer who shall in turn notify the Council if he becomes aware of the existence of a radiation hazard on his premises apparently not originating from sources within his premises.

(c) When a radioactive substance is used at an area located away from the premises of the person licensed to use the radioactive substance under these regulations, the area in which the substance is being used shall either be continuously under observation or satisfactorily sealed to prevent unauthorised persons, including children, from entering the area.

(d) When a radioactive substance has been used at an area located away from the premises of the person licensed to use the radioactive substance under these regulations, and it is impracticable for the substance to be returned immediately to the premises, the person in charge of the substance shall make provision at the area for its safe custody, and the area shall be labelled as prescribed in Regulation 13 of these regulations.

(e) When a radioactive substance has been used at an area located away from the premises of the person licensed to use the radioactive substance under these regulations, the person in charge of radiation safety shall verify that the substance has been placed in the storage container before the area is vacated, and that it is within the container when the container is returned to the premises where it is normally stored.

(f) (i) When a radioactive substance has been used at an area located away from the premises of the person licensed to use the radioactive substance under these regulations, the person having charge of the container shall prepare notices consisting of diagrams and photographs with dimensions and identifying features of the container of the substance, and the steps to be taken by any person finding a container.

(ii) The notices shall be displayed at the area where the substance has been used until removal of the substance from the area has been verified.

(g) Every employee and authorised visitor shall be responsible for using such safety devices as are furnished for his protection and for carrying out all radiation-safety rules that concern or effect his conduct.

(h) In the event of the loss of, or damage to a radioactive source, the employer or person immediately in charge of the radioactive substance shall notify the loss or damage immediately by telegram or telephone to the Council.

Part II.

Transport of Radioactive Substances.

18. (1) No person shall offer or cause to be offered any radioactive substance for transport by post, aircraft, ship, rail, motor vehicle, or other means of transport unless the radioactive substance is packed, shielded, labelled, and marked in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

(2) For the purpose of these regulations, radioactive substances are divided into three groups according to the type of radiation emitted at any time during transportation, namely—

(a) Group I: Radioactive substances which emit any gamma radiation either alone or with electrically charged particles or corpuscles (i.e., alpha and/or beta radiation);

(b) Group II: Radioactive substances which emit neutrons and either or both of the types of radiation characteristic of Group I radioactive substances; and

(c) Group III: Radioactive substances which emit only electrically charged particles or corpuscles (i.e., alpha and/or beta radiation).

(3) (a) All radioactive substances shall be packed and shielded so that the degree of fogging of undeveloped photographic film during the period of the journey at 15 feet from the package will not exceed that produced by 11·5 millirontgens of penetrating gamma rays of radium filtered by one half of an inch of lead; but where the quantum energy of the radioactive substance is less than 0·15 million electron volt (MEV) the degree of fogging will not exceed that produced by the number of millirontgens shown in the following table:—

Quantum energy (mev).	Millirontgens.
0·14	9·6
0·12	5·0
0·09	2·4
0·075	1·35
0·06	0·8

(b) The design and preparation of the package shall be such that there will be no radioactive contamination on the outer surface of the container.

(c) The smallest dimension of any outer transport container for radioactive substances shall not be less than four (4) inches.

(d) All outer transport containers of radioactive substances shall be of such design that the gamma radiation will not exceed 200 millirontgens per hour or its equivalent at any point of readily accessible surface.

(e) The outer transport container for any radioactive substance shall be a wooden, fibreboard, or metal box or such other equally efficient container as may from time to time be approved by the Council.

19. No person shall offer for transport by post, aircraft, ship, rail or motor vehicle or other means of transport any container or accessory which has been used for shipment of any radioactive substance, unless the container or accessory is free from radioactive contamination on the outer surface.

20. (1) Radioactive substances belonging to Group I shall be so packed and shielded that at any time during transport the gamma radiation at 1 metre from any point on the outer container enclosing the radioactive source will not exceed 10 millirontgens per hours (11·9 millirontgens per hour at a distance of 3 feet).

(2) The shield shall be so designed that it will maintain its efficiency under conditions normally incident to transport, and the shielding shall be sufficient to prevent the escape of any primary corpuscular radiation to the exterior of the outer transport container.

21. (1) Radioactive substances belonging to Group II shall be so packed and shielded that at any time during transport the radiation measured at 1 metre from any point on the outer container enclosing the radioactive source will not exceed the following limits:—

(a) 10 millirontgens per hour of gamma radiation (11·9 millirontgens per hour at a distance of 3 feet); or

(b) 10 millirems per hour of electrically charged corpuscular radiation (11·9 millirems per hour at a distance of 3 feet); or

(c) 1 millirem per hour of neutrons (1·2 millirems per hour at a distance of 3 feet);

and if more than one of the types of radiation named in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this subregulation is present, the radiation of each type shall be reduced by shielding so that the total does not exceed the equivalent of the radiation named in any of those paragraphs.

(2) The shield for radioactive substances in Group II shall be designed so as to maintain its efficiency under conditions normally incident to transport.

22. (1) Radioactive substances in Group III shall be packed in separate inner containers completely enclosed in material which will prevent the escape of primary corpuscular radiation to the exterior of the transport container, and secondary radiation at the surface of the container shall not exceed 10 millirems per twenty-four hours, at any time during transport.

(2) Both containers shall be so designed as to maintain their efficiency under conditions normally incident to transport.

23. (1) Such of the provisions of Regulations 20, 21 and 22 of these regulations as are appropriate apply to liquid radioactive substances in Group I, Group II, or Group III and in addition those liquid radioactive substances shall be packed inside a second sealed container.

(2) The innermost container shall be surrounded on all sides and within the shield by an absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire liquid contents and of such nature that its efficiency will not be impaired by chemical reaction with the liquid.

24. No person shall offer or cause to be offered for transport any radioactive substance in one container in excess of 2,000 millicuries (2 curies) but larger quantities may be transported by special arrangement with and under conditions approved by the Council.

25. (1) When a package, or packages, containing a radioactive substance is being transported by any motor vehicle it shall be placed at such a distance from the driver's seat or any seat occupied by the passenger in the vehicle that the radiation dose received by the driver or passenger is not in excess of 5·0 millirontgens of gamma radiation per hour.

(2) The consignor or person supplying transport is responsible for arranging for safe transport of a package and for ensuring that the motor vehicle shall carry in the driver's cabin a conspicuous warning notice provided by the consignor and permanently engraved on metal as follows:—

WARNING: This vehicle is carrying radioactive substance(s) in labelled container(s). In case of accident to this vehicle, communicate at once with the Consignor and Radiological Advisory Council.

(Consignor's Name, Address and Telephone Number to be stated.

Council's Name, Address and Telephone Number to be stated.)

and the consignor and driver shall notify the Council as soon as possible after the occurrence of any accident involving the package or the vehicle.

26. (1) The consignor shall label each outer transport container of a radioactive substance in Group I or Group II with a properly executed label in the form set out in Form No. 1 in Schedule VII to these regulations.

(2) The consignor shall label each outer transport container of a radioactive substance in Group III with a properly executed label in the form set out in Form No. 2 in Schedule VII to these regulations.

(3) The consignor shall sign and attach a certificate in the Form No. 3 in Schedule VII to these regulations to each outer transport container of a radioactive substance in Groups I, II and III.

27. (1) No person responsible for the time being for the custody while in transit of a container of radioactive substance in Group I or Group II (that is, one carrying a red label), shall place or permit the same to remain in any vehicle, ship, aircraft, depot, room, or other place closer than 3 feet to an area which may be continuously occupied by passengers, employees, or shipments of animals, and when there is more than one container that person shall compute the distance by adding the number of units shown on the respective labels attached to the containers and by then referring to the table set out in Schedule VIII to these regulations.

(2) No person responsible for the time being for the custody while in transit of a container of radioactive substance in Group I or Group II shall place or permit the container to remain closer than 15 feet to any labelled package containing undeveloped film and if more than one container is present, he shall compute the distance in the manner provided in subregulation (1) of this regulation.

(3) No person shall transport in any vehicle or aircraft, or store in any place while in transit any containers of radioactive substances of Group I, Group II, or both Group I and Group II unless the total emergent gamma radiation is less than 40 units.

(4) The person responsible for the time being for the custody while in transit of any container of radioactive substance shall block and brace the container so that in course of transit it will not shift under conditions normally incident to transport.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation "unit" means 1 millirontgen per hour at a distance of 1 metre or 1·2 millirontgens per hour at a distance of three feet.

28. (1) Where any accident to a vehicle, ship, or aircraft results in breakage or suspected breakage of, or unusual delay to, any shipment of radioactive substance, the person responsible for the time being for the custody of the shipment while in transit shall segregate the package or substance as far as possible from human contact, and shall immediately notify the consignor and the Council.

(2) Where a package containing radioactive substance has been broken, the person responsible for the time being for the custody of the package while in transit shall exercise great care to prevent contact with or inhalation of radioactive substance by any person and shall segregate the package or substance as far as possible from human contact, and shall immediately notify the consignor and the Council.

29. The provisions of these regulations relating to the packing, marking, and labelling of radioactive substances do not apply with respect to the transport of any radioactive substance which

(a) is packed so that no leakage of radioactive substance is possible under conditions normally incident to transport; and

(b) is in a package that does not contain more than 0·1 millicurie of radium or polonium, or 0·135 millicurie of strontium 89, strontium 90 or barium 140, or 1·35 millicuries of any other radioactive substance; and

(c) is in a package from the exterior of which no alpha, beta or neutron radiation is emitted, and the gamma radiation at any surface of the package is less than 10 millirontgens per twenty-four hours.

30. (1) Uranium ores and concentrates and other similar radioactive substances may be transported loose in railway or road trucks if the gamma radiation at a distance of one metre from any point at the surface of the truck does not exceed 10 millirontgens per hour or 11·9 millirontgens per hour at a distance of 3 feet, and the radiation dose received by the driver and any passenger in the truck is not in excess of 5·0 millirontgens of gamma radiation per hour.

(2) After each transport of radioactive substances of the type described in subregulation (1) of this regulation trucks shall be cleaned by a wet process or other method of dust control approved by the Council.

(3) Foodstuffs for human consumption and loose foodstuffs for non-human consumption shall not be carried in trucks used for the transport of radioactive substances of the type described in subregulation (1) of this regulation.

(4) Refined uranium compounds (final product) shall be conveyed only in sealed metal drums and shall be packed, labelled and transported in accordance with the requirements of these regulations.

31. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary in these regulations, where any container of radioactive substance arrives in the State of Western Australia from the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, or New Zealand it shall be deemed to comply with the provisions of these regulations relating to the packing, marking, and labelling of radioactive substances if it is packed, labelled, and marked in accordance with the law in that behalf in force for the time being in the country from which it was despatched.

32. (1) The Council may exempt in writing any particular person from complying with the provisions of the regulations contained in this Part in relation to a particular consignment, or may modify the requirements of any specified regulation in this Part if it is satisfied that adequate freedom from radiation hazards is otherwise secured.

(2) Any exemption or modification granted by the Council in accordance with the last preceding subclause may be revoked by it at any time.

33. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations to the contrary, radioactive substances carried by aircraft shall be carried in accordance with the provisions of Air Navigation Orders Part 33 (Carriage of Dangerous Goods), from time to time in force, as issued by the Director-General of Civil Aviation in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Air Navigation Regulations of the Air Navigation Act, 1920, of the Commonwealth Parliament.

(2) For the purposes of Air Navigation Orders Part 33, Dangerous Goods include radioactive materials as defined in the regulations relating to the carriage of restricted articles by air, published by the International Air Transport Association of Montreal, Canada, the term "radioactive substance" as defined under the Radioactive Substances Act shall be construed to have the same meaning as the term "radioactive material" as defined in those regulations of the International Air Transport Association.

(3) With the approval of the Director-General of Civil Aviation of the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation, the provisions of Air Navigation Orders Part 33 with respect to labelling of packages containing radioactive substances shall be deemed to be complied with by the use of labels shown in Form No. 1 and Form No. 2 in Schedule VII.

34. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulations to the contrary to be eligible for transmission by post an article containing radioactive material shall be packed in such manner as is prescribed by or under the Post and Telegraph Act, 1901, of the Commonwealth Parliament, or by or under any Act passed by that Parliament in amendment of or substitution for that Act.

(2) Where for the purpose of the Post and Telegraph Act and the regulations made under that Act, the term "radioactive material" is used, this term shall be construed to have the same meaning as the interpretation of the term "radioactive substance" in section 4 of the Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

35. Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations to the contrary where radioactive substances are carried interstate by ship, the radioactive substances shall be carried in the manner prescribed by or under the Navigation Act, 1912, of the Commonwealth Parliament or by or under any Act passed by that Parliament in amendment of or substitution for that Act.

Penalty.

36. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations is guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

Schedule I.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCE EXEMPTED FROM THESE REGULATIONS.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of Regulation 5 of these regulations, these regulations do not apply to the possession or use of radioactive substances when the total quantities of one or more kinds of radioactive substance in any one of the following groups, at any one time is not exceeded:—

Group 1, one microcurie.

Group 2, ten microcuries.

Group 3, 100 microcuries.

Group 4, 1,000 microcuries.

The following table indicates the place of individual radioactive substances in the group. Any radioactive substance not listed in the table shall be considered as being in Group 2.

Group 1 : 1 microcurie—

Pb^{210}, Ra^{226}, Ac^{227}, Pu^{239}, Am^{241}, Cm^{242}, Po^{219}, At^{211}, U^{233}.

Group 2 : 10 microcuries—

Sc^{46}, Co^{60}, Sr^{90}, Ru^{106}, Ag^{105}, Te^{129}, I^{131}, Cs^{137}, Ce^{144}, Eu^{154}, W^{181}, Re^{183}, Ir^{192}.

Group 3 : 100 microcuries—

P^{32}, Cl^{36}, Ca^{45}, Sc^{47}, Sc^{48}, V^{48}, Fe^{59}, Zn^{65}, Ga^{72}, As^{76}, Rb^{86}, Sr^{89}, Y^{91}, Nb^{95}, Tc^{96}, Rh^{105}, Ag^{111}, Cd^{109}, Sn^{113}, Te^{127}, Ba^{140}, La^{140}, Pr^{143}, Sm^{151}, Ho^{166}, Tm^{170}, Lu^{177}, Ta^{182}, Pt^{191}, Pt^{193}, Au^{198}, Au^{199}, Tl^{200}, Tl^{204}, Pb^{203}, Th^{234}.

Group 4 : 1,000 microcuries—

H^{3}, Be^{7}, C^{14}, Na^{24}, S^{35}, K^{42}, Cr^{51}, Mn^{56}, Fe^{55}, Ni^{59}, Cu^{64}, Ge^{71}, Mo^{99}, Pd^{103}, Pm^{147}, Ir^{190}, Au^{196}, Tl^{201}, Tl^{202}, natural uranium, natural thorium.

Schedule II.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSES REFERRED TO IN REGULATION 8.

In any organ or tissue the total individual radiation dose shall comprise the dose contributed by external sources during working hours and the dose contributed by internal sources taken into the body during working hours. It shall not include radiation dose from any exposure for medical diagnostic or therapeutic purposes or exposure to natural radiation.

1.—Exposure to the Gonads, the Blood Forming Organs or the Lenses of the Eyes.

(a) The total dose accumulated in the gonads, the blood forming organs or the lenses of the eyes at any age over eighteen years shall not exceed that given by the relation

$$D = 5\ (N - 18)$$

where D is the dose in rem and N is the age in years.

When a person is exposed at an age of less than eighteen years, the dose shall not exceed 5 rem in any one year under age eighteen and the total dose accumulated to age thirty shall not exceed 60 rem.

When the previous history of radiation exposure of an individual is not known it shall be assumed that he has already received the full dose for his age permitted by the above relation.

(b) The weekly dose averaged over the period of monitoring to the gonads, the blood forming organs or the lenses of the eyes shall not exceed 100 mrem except that in special circumstances and to the extent the relation in paragraph (a) of this item permits, a person may accumulate a radiation dose at a rate not in excess of 3 rem during any thirteen consecutive weeks.

In order to ensure adequate protection, design and planning should be based on a weekly dose to the whole body of not more than 100 mrem.

2.—Exposure of the Thyroid Gland or of the Skin (except the Skin of the Hands, Forearms, Feet or Ankles).

The weekly dose to the thyroid gland or to the skin (except the skin of the hands, forearms, feet or ankles) shall not exceed 600 mrem but this weekly dose may be exceeded when the accumulated dose in any thirteen weeks does not exceed 8 rem.

3.—Exposure of the Skin of the Hands, Forearms, Feet or Ankles.

The weekly dose to the skin of the hands, forearms, feet or ankles shall not exceed 1,500 mrem but this dose may be exceeded when the accumulated dose in any thirteen consecutive weeks does not exceed 20 rem.

4.—Radiation Dose to the Tissues of the Body.

Radiation dose to the tissues of the body from radioactive substances within the body shall be controlled by limiting the average rates at which radioactive substances are taken into the body either by inhalation or by ingestion. Where such intake results from the occurrence of a radioisotope in air or water, the average concentrations of the radioisotope in the air or water used by the individual shall not exceed the maximum permissible concentration specified in Schedule III of these regulations.

Schedule III.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATIONS OF RADIOISOTOPES IN AIR AND WATER.

Radioisotope	Column I[a] Microcuries per millilitre of air	Column II Microcuries per millilitre of water
A^{41}	5×10^{-7}	5×10^{-4}
Ag^{105}	1×10^{-5}	2
Ag^{111}	3×10^{-5}	4
Am^{241}	3×10^{-11}	1×10^{-4}
As^{76}	2×10^{-6}	0·2
At^{211}	3×10^{-10}	2×10^{-6}

Radio-isotope	Column I[a] Microcuries per millilitre of air	Column II Microcuries per millilitre of water
Au^{198}	1×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
Au^{199}	$2 \cdot 5 \times 10^{-7}$	7×10^{-3}
Ba^{140} + La^{140}	6×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}
Be^{7}	4×10^{-6}	1
C^{14}	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
Ca^{45}	3×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}
Cd^{109} + Ag^{109m}	7×10^{-8}	7×10^{-2}
Ce^{144} + Pr^{144}	7×10^{-9}	4×10^{-2}
Cl^{36}	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
Cm^{242}	2×10^{-10}	9×10^{-4}
Co^{60}	1×10^{-6}	2×10^{-2}
Cr^{51}	8×10^{-6}	0·5
Cs^{137} + Ba^{137m}	2×10^{-7}	$1 \cdot 5 \times 10^{-3}$
Cu^{64}	6×10^{-6}	8×10^{-2}
Eu^{154}	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-2}
F^{18}	1×10^{-4}	0·9
Fe^{55}	6×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}
Fe^{59}	$1 \cdot 5 \times 10^{-8}$	1×10^{-4}
Ga^{72}	3×10^{-6}	9
Ge^{71}	4×10^{-5}	9
H^{3} (HTO or T_2O)	2×10^{-5}	0·2
Ho^{166}	3×10^{-6}	23
I^{131}	5×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
Ir^{190}	7×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}
Ir^{192}	5×10^{-8}	9×10^{-4}
K^{42}	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}
La^{140}	1×10^{-6}	1
Lu^{177}	5×10^{-6}	24
Mn^{56}	3×10^{-6}	0·15
Mo^{99}	2×10^{-3}	14
Na^{24}	2×10^{-6}	8×10^{-3}
Nb^{95}	4×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}
Ni^{59}	2×10^{-5}	0·25
P^{32}	1×10^{-7}	2×10^{-4}
Pb^{203}	$6 \cdot 5 \times 10^{-6}$	0·1
Pd^{103} + Rh^{103}	7×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}
Pm^{147}	2×10^{-7}	1
Po^{210} (sol.)	2×10^{-10}	3×10^{-5}

Radio-isotope	Column I[a] Microcuries per millilitre of air	Column II Microcuries per millilitre of water
Po^{210} (insol.)	7×10^{-11}	———
Pr^{143}	$7{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-7}$	0·4
Pu^{239} (sol.)	2×10^{-12}	$1{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-6}$
Pu^{239} (insol.)	2×10^{-12}	———
Ra^{226} + 1/2 dr (*b*)	8×10^{-12}	4×10^{-8}
Rb^{86}	4×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
Re^{183}	8×10^{-6}	8×10^{-2}
Rh^{105}	1×10^{-6}	$1{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-2}$
Rn^{222} + dr (*b*)	1×10^{-7}	2×10^{-6}
Ru^{106} + Rh^{106}	3×10^{-8}	0·1
S^{35}	1×10^{-6}	5×10^{-3}
Sc^{46}	7×10^{-8}	0·4
Sm^{151}	1×10^{-8}	0·2
Sn^{113}	6×10^{-7}	0·2
Sr^{89}	2×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
Sr^{90} + Y^{90}	2×10^{-10}	8×10^{-7}
Tc^{95}	3×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}
Te^{127}	1×10^{-7}	3×10^{-2}
Te^{129}	4×10^{-8}	1×10^{-2}
Th^{234}	6×10^{-7}	3
Th-natural (insol.)	3×10^{-11}	———
Th–natural	3×10^{-11}	4×10^{-7}
Tm^{170}	5×10^{-8}	0·25
U^{233} (sol.)	1×10^{-10}	$1{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-4}$
U^{233} (insol.)	$1{\cdot}6 \times 10^{-11}$	———
U–natural (sol.)	$1{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-11}$	7×10^{-5}
U–natural (insol.)	$1{\cdot}7 \times 10^{-11}$	———
V^{48}	1×10^{-6}	0·5
Xe^{133}	4×10^{-6}	4×10^{-3}
Xe^{135}	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-3}
Y^{91}	4×10^{-8}	0·2
Zn^{65}	2×10^{-6}	6×10^{-2}
All other beta or gamma emitters	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-7}
All other alpha emitters	5×10^{-12}	1×10^{-7}

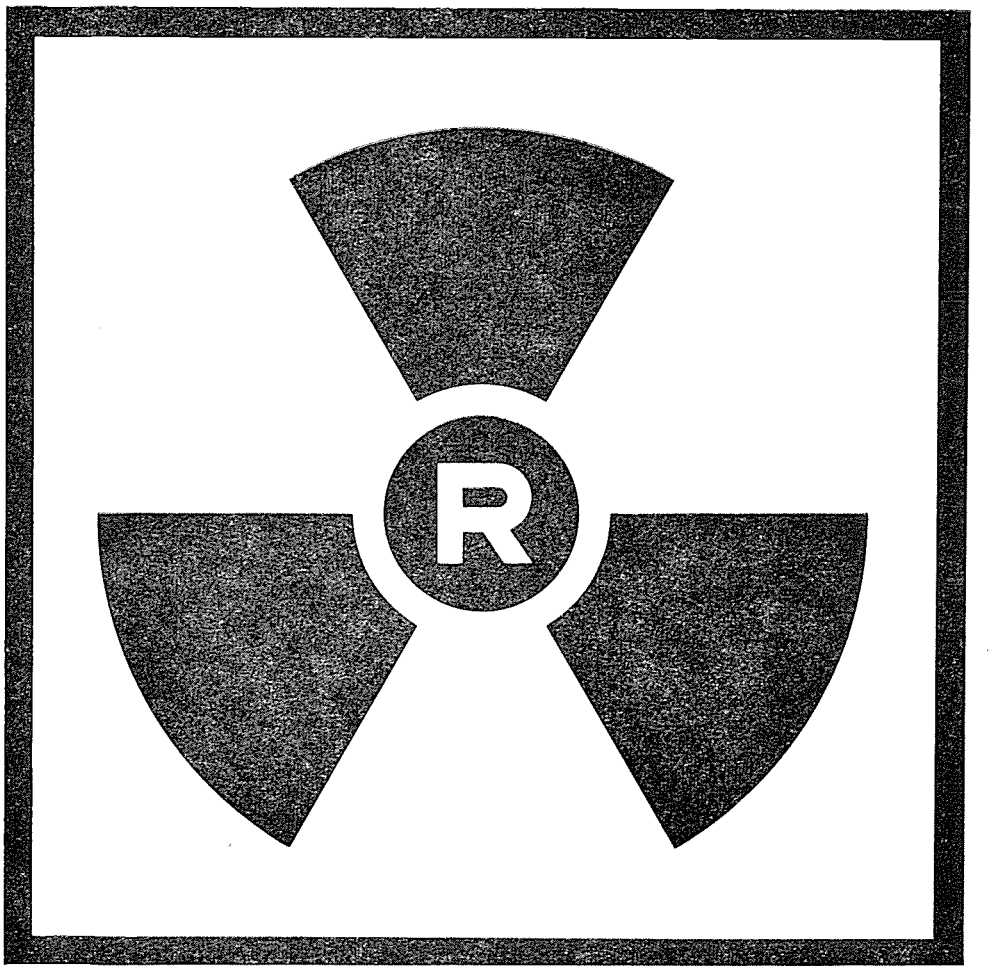
(*a*) The values given in Columns I[a] and II apply to continuous exposures for 24 hr. a day. Where exposure is incurred only during a work day of 8 hr., the values in Column I[a] may be multiplied by a factor of 3.

(*b*) dr stands for daughter products.

Schedule IV.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

The standard symbol for designating any radiation hazard shall be the following:—



The standard colour specification for the symbol shall be magenta on a background of yellow with the letter "R" in yellow in the centre of the symbol.

Schedule V.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

(Section 14.)

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE TO USE IRRADIATING APPARATUS AND FOR THE POSSESSION OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

To the Minister for Health:

1. Name of applicant, firm, etc.....
.....
2. Address .....
.....
3. Telephone Number.....
4. Occupation, Nature of Business, etc.....

Particulars of Irradiating Apparatus.

5. Maker Type Max. Peak Kilovolts Max.* milliamps.

* Maximum output in Roentgens per minute (Unfiltered) at one metre should be given when maximum milliamperage is not known.

6. Purpose for which the apparatus is to be used.....
.....
.....
7. Location(s) where apparatus is to be used.....
.....
.....
8. Nature of screening and protective barriers provided.....
.....
.....
9. Arrangements made for the calibration of the apparatus. (If the apparatus has been calibrated attach date and details of last calibration unless such details have already been provided.....

Particulars of Radioactive Substances.

10. State clearly the name and full particulars including mass No. of each radioactive substance for which a license is required. Particulars should include whether the substance is in the form of a solid, liquid or gas; pure element, salt or other compound. State whether the substance is to be received as a sealed source, in ampoules, etc., etc. State the maximum quantity which is expected to be in the possession of the user at any time.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
11. If regular use is to be made of radioactive substances state quantity in each shipment and frequency of arrival of shipments.....
.....
.....
12. Quantity of each radioactive substance on hand at date of application
.....
.....
13. Locations where radioactive substances are to be used.....
.....
.....
.....
14. Purpose for which the substances are to be used.....
.....
.....
.....
15. Protective equipment available and handling technique proposed.....
.....
.....
16. Location and construction of storage room or space.....
.....
.....

17. Nature and quantity of radioactive waste.....
.....
.....

18. Proposed method of disposal of radioactive waste.....
.....
.....

19. Proposed manner of disposal of sealed sources no longer required
.....
.....

Personnel Information.

20. Name, position and qualification of the person to be responsible for the use of the apparatus or substance.....
.....

21. Names, positions, qualifications and experience of personnel to use the apparatus or substance for radiation work.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

22. Number of persons employed who might be exposed to radiation.....
.....

23. Type of monitoring instruments employed by the user.....
.....
.....

24. Person responsible and arrangements made for Personnel Monitoring
.....
.....

Schedule VI.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

(Section 14.)

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF LICENSE TO USE IRRADIATING APPARATUS AND FOR THE POSSESSION OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

License expires.....

To the Minister for Health:

1. Name of applicant, firm, etc.....
.....
2. Address.....
3. Telephone No.....
4. Occupation, nature of business, etc.....
.....
5. Number of irradiating machines.....
6. Particulars of radioactive substances:

Substance.	Quantity Licensed.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

7. Name and position of person responsible for the use of the apparatus or substance.....
8. Have any changes been made which do not conform with the particulars given in the application for the original license or which have not been notified and authorised by amendment to the license? If so, give particulars.....
.....

Schedule VIA.

License No.....

Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

USE IRRADIATING APPARATUS.

LICENSE TO

POSSESS RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

The person referred to as the applicant in Part I of this form is licensed to use irradiating apparatus / possess radioactive substances of the nature, and for the purpose and at the place mentioned, but subject to any conditions and alterations endorsed hereunder.

The license expires on.....

Conditions of and Alterations to License.

.....

Minister for Public Health.

Schedule VII.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

(Form No. 1.)

Colour—Red on white ground.

(Form No. 2.)

Colour—Blue on white ground.

Form No. 3.

This is to certify that the contents of this package are properly described by name and are packed, marked and in proper condition for transport according to the regulations made under the Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

.....
Consignor's Signature.

.....
Consignor's Address.

.....
Consignor's Telephone Number.

Schedule VIII.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1954.

TABLE FOR COMPUTING DISTANCES TO BE ALLOWED BETWEEN PACKAGES OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND OCCUPIED AREAS OR UNDEVELOPED FILM.

Total Number of Units	Distance in Feet to Area that may be Frequently Occupied by Passengers or Employees for Periods—		Minimum Distance in Feet, to nearest Undeveloped Film for Period not Exceeding Twenty-four Hours
	Up to Eight Hours	Exceeding Eight Hours, but not Exceeding Twenty-four Hours	
1 to 10	3	5	15
11 to 20	4	7	20
21 to 30	5	9	25
31 to 40	6	10	30

Note.—The distance in the table shall be measured from the nearest point of the container or containers.

FREMANTLE HARBOUR TRUST ACT, 1902-1957.

Ex. Co. No. 2337.

THE Fremantle Harbour Trust Commissioners, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Fremantle Harbour Trust Act, 1902-1957, do hereby make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

Schedule.

Regulations.

1. In these regulations the expression "principal regulations" means the regulations published in the *Government Gazette* on the 17th June, 1955, made by the Fremantle Harbour Trust Commissioners pursuant to the provisions of the Fremantle Harbour Trust Act, 1902-1957, as reprinted with all amendments to and including those appearing in the *Government Gazette* on the 16th November, 1956, and published as so reprinted, pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954, in the *Government Gazette* of the 22nd March, 1957, and as further amended from time to time thereafter.

2. Regulation No. 379 of the principal regulations is amended by substituting for the passage "one shilling and eightpence (1s. 8d.)" in lines nine and ten, the passage "two shillings and sixpence (2s. 6d.)."

Passed by resolution of the Fremantle Harbour Trust Commissioners at a meeting of the said Commissioners held on the 28th day of November, 1958.

The Common Seal of the Fremantle Harbour Trust Commissioners was at the same time affixed and impressed thereto by order and in the presence of—

(Sgd.) W. J. HUGHES,
Acting Chairman.

[L.S.]

(Sgd.) J. M. HALLETT,
Commissioner.

(Sgd.) H. ACTON,
Secretary.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, this 10th day of December, 1958.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

BUNBURY HARBOUR BOARD ACT, 1909-1928.

Amendment of Regulations.

Resolution.

C.S.D. 344/57, Ex. Co. No. 2367.

THE Bunbury Harbour Board, acting pursuant to section 61 of the Bunbury Harbour Board Act, 1909-1928, hereby amends in the manner mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, the regulations made by the said Board under and for the purposes of the said Act, and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 26th day of November, 1909, and amended from time to time thereafter by notices published in the *Government Gazette*.

Schedule.

The abovementioned regulations are amended as follows:—

No. 104.—Outwards Cargo.

By deleting the figures "3s. 6d." where appearing in the wharfage column of the sub-items (a) and (b) of the item "Minerals—metallic and earthy and metallurgical products, mined in the State" and substitute in lieu the figures "2s. 4d."

The foregoing amendment shall have force and effect as from the 28th day of February, 1958.

Adopted and passed by a resolution of the Bunbury Harbour Board members at a meeting of the said members on the 27th day of October, 1958. The Common Seal of the Bunbury Harbour Board was at the same time affixed and impressed by order and in the presence of—

W. E. McKENNA,
Chairman.

O. F. BELL,
Member.

[L.S.]

B. W. MASON,
Secretary.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, this 26th day of November, 1958.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

FAUNA PROTECTION ACT, 1950-1954.

Department of Fisheries,
Perth, 2nd December, 1958.

F.D. 35/33, Ex. Co. No. 2243.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Fauna Protection Act, 1950-1954, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

A. J. FRASER,
Chief Warden of Fauna.

Schedule.

Regulations.

1. In these regulations the Fauna Protection Act Regulations, 1952, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 13th June, 1952, and amended from time to time thereafter, are referred to as the principal regulations.

2. Regulation 14 of the principal regulations is amended—

(a) by deleting the passage, ", grey kangaroo," in lines one and two of subregulation (1); and

(b) by deleting paragraph (b) of subregulation (2).

FISHERIES ACT, 1905-1956.

Fisheries Department,
Perth, 26th November, 1958.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, under the provisions of the Fisheries Act, 1905-1956, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

A. J. FRASER,
Superintendent of Fisheries.

Schedule.

Regulations.

1. The regulations made under the Fisheries Act, 1905-1956, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 6th May, 1938, and amended from time to time thereafter, are referred to in these regulations as the principal regulations.

2. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for Regulation 14C a regulation as follows:—

Taking of Crayfish in the Waters Surrounding Rottnest Island.

14C. No person shall—

(i) use; or

(ii) have or permit to be carried in any boat, whatever the number of persons are in that boat,

more than two craypots, or two cribs, or two hoop nets for the taking of crayfish in the waters surrounding Rottnest Island described in the Schedule to this regulation.

Schedule.

(a) All that portion of the Indian Ocean bounded by lines starting from the foreshore of Rottnest Island at Cape Vlaming, the western extremity of that island, and extending south-west two miles; thence generally north-easterly, generally easterly, generally south-easterly and generally south-westerly parallel to and two miles from the northern and eastern foreshore of Rottnest Island aforesaid to a point situate south of the centre of Dyers Island; thence north to the foreshore of Rottnest Island aforesaid; and thence generally north-easterly, generally north-westerly, generally westerly and generally south-westerly along that eastern and northern foreshore to the starting point.

(b) All that portion of the Indian Ocean bounded by lines starting from a point on the foreshore of Rottnest Island situate north of the centre of Dyers Island and extending south one mile; thence generally westerly parallel to and one mile from the southern foreshore of Rottnest Island aforesaid to a point situate south-west from the foreshore at Cape Vlaming; thence north-east to that foreshore; and thence generally easterly along that southern foreshore to the starting point.

(Public Plan Rottnest Island.)

BUSH FIRES ACT, 1954-1957.

West Arthur Road Board—Resolution.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the Bush Fires Act, 1954-1957, a local authority may make by-laws: Now, therefore, the West Arthur Road Board, being a local authority within the meaning of the Act, doth hereby make the following by-law:—

Fee for Application for Permit to Burn Clover.

The fee payable with an application for a permit to burn clover under Regulation 19 of the Bush Fires Act, 1954-1957, Regulations shall be 10s. 6d. (ten shillings and sixpence) plus a fee for inspection

of the land concerned in the permit, calculated at the rate of twelvepence for mile for the travelling involved each way up to a maximum amount of £3 3s. (three pounds three shillings); the total amount that may be charged for the issue of any single permit under this by-law shall not exceed £4 4s. (four pounds four shillings).

Passed by the West Arthur Road Board at a duly constituted meeting held on the 16th day of October, 1958.

R. B. CUTHBERT,
Chairman.
J. F. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, this 26th day of November, 1958.

R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

BUSH FIRES ACT, 1954-1957.

Woodanilling Road Board.

Ex. Co. No. 2291.

NOTICE is hereby given that the by-laws of the Woodanilling Road Board relating to the establishment, maintenance and equipment of Bush Fire Brigades in the Road Board District of Woodanilling, as published in the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd January, 1941, are amended as follows:—

Item 7 (3)—By deleting the figures, "18" in line 2 and inserting in lieu thereof the figures, "15."

Passed by resolution of the Woodanilling Road Board at a meeting held on the 14th October, 1958.

R. R. CROSBY,
Chairman.
F. J. KEANY,
Secretary.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, this 26th day of November, 1958.

R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY ACT, 1947-1957.

Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department,
Perth, 26th November, 1958.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council has been pleased to approve of the by-laws made by the Minister for Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage under and for the purposes of the Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947-1957, as set out in the Schedule hereunder.

(Sgd.) G. COCK,
Under Secretary for Works and Water Supply.

Schedule.

By-laws.

1. In these by-laws the by-laws made by the Minister for Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage under and for the purposes of the Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947-1957, and published in the *Government Gazette* on the 20th June, 1957, and amended from time to time thereafter, are referred to as the principal by-laws.

2. Subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (e) of By-law 89 of the principal by-laws is amended by adding after the passage, "Moora," in line three the passage, "Wagin,".

3. The Schedule to the principal by-laws is amended by adding after the table, "(66) Yarloop Rating Zone." the following table:—

(67) Wagin Rating Zone.

Purposes for which Water is Supplied or Class of Water Service.	Price of Water per 1,000 Gallons.
	s. d.
Water in return for amount of rates paid or for minimum charges paid in lieu of rates	2 0
Water supplied in excess of quantity allowed for rate or minimum charge	2 0
Building fees—Refer to By-law 99.	

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT, 1906-1956.

Municipality of Geraldton.

By-laws Regulating the Erection and Use of Petrol Pumps.

By-law No. 35A.

L.G. 317/58.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906-1956, by-law regulating the erection and use of petrol pumps, being By-law No. 35A, is hereby amended and the Mayor and Councillors of the Municipality of Geraldton order as follows:—

By-law No. 35A as published in the *Government Gazette* of the 27th November, 1956, at pages 2788 to 2790, is hereby amended by deleting from the first line of the third paragraph of clause 19 the passage, "£1 10s. per single pump and £2 10s. per dual pump per annum." and substituting therefore the passage, "10s. per single pump and £1 per dual pump per annum."

Passed by resolution of the Municipality of Geraldton on the 6th day of November, 1958.

C. S. EADON-CLARKE,
Mayor.

L. V. CAUDWELL,
Town Clerk.

Recommended—

(Sgd.) F. J. S. WISE,
Minister for Local Government.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, this 26th day of November, 1958.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

ROAD DISTRICTS ACT, 1919-1956.

Marble Bar Road Board.

By-laws Amendments.

Hawking and Stall-keeping.

L.G. 1903/52.

THE by-laws in respect of the Road Districts Act, 1919-1956, promulgated in the *Government Gazette*, 19th January, 1940, at pages 51 to 54 inclusive, are hereby amended:—

(1) By inserting in By-law 1 after the definition of "District" the following definition:—

"Hawker" has the meaning defined in section 201 (41) of the Road Districts Act, 1919-1956.

(2) By inserting after By-law 49 new by-laws to stand as By-laws 49a to 49h as follows:—

Hawking and Stall-keeping.

49a. Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding by-law, no person shall, within the district of the Board, trade or act as a hawker unless he is the holder of a license as hereafter provided.

49b. No person shall keep or conduct any movable or temporarily fixed stall in or near any street or way, recreation ground, or reserve within the Board's district for the sale of any fruit, fish, vegetables, meat or any other article of merchandise, unless he shall be the holder of a current license from the Board entitling him to do so.

49c. Applications for a license to trade or act as a hawker or stall-keeper shall be made in writing to the secretary of the Board and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

49d. A license to trade or act as a hawker or stall-keeper may be granted and issued by the Board for a term of three, six or twelve months from the date of issue and shall be in the form set out in Schedule A.

49e. The Board may—

(i) grant a license aforesaid;

(ii) refuse to issue a license if the applicant has been convicted of a crime, or of a serious misdemeanour, or is an undischarged bankrupt, or is unable to produce a certificate of reference as to character signed by two Justices of the Peace.

49f. No person to whom a license to trade or act as a hawker or stall-keeper has been granted shall, without the previous written consent of the secretary, lend, transfer or assign such license and no person shall, without such consent, borrow or make use of any license granted to a person other than himself.

49g. Every person to whom a license to trade as a hawker or stall-keeper has been granted shall at all times—

(i) keep the vehicle, tray or basket (if any) used by him in good repair and thoroughly clean and cleansed to the satisfaction of the secretary;

(ii) keep affixed to some conspicuous part of his vehicle, tray or basket (if any) used by him a board or plate bearing his name and the words "Licensed Hawker" legibly printed thereon in letters not less than one inch in length.

49h. The fees payable in respect of a license to trade or act as a hawker or stall-keeper shall be as set forth in Schedule B.

(3) By inserting after By-law 52 the following Schedules:—

Schedule "A."

Marble Bar Road Board.

HAWKER'S LICENSE.

License No..... Amount of fees paid.....
.....of.....is hereby licensed to hawk.....within the Marble Bar Road District, with a .....during the.....ending.....19..... subject to the provisions of the by-laws for the time being in force within the Marble Bar Road District.

Dated the.....day of.....19.....

Marble Bar Road Board.

STALL-KEEPER'S LICENSE.

License No..... Amount of fees paid.....
.....of.....is hereby licensed to keep and conduct a stall during the.....ending.....19.....
for the sale of.....to be situated.....
subject to the provisions of the by-laws for the time being in force in the Marble Bar Road District.

Dated the.....day of.....19.....

.....Secretary.

Schedule "B."

FEES TO BE PAID FOR A HAWKER'S LICENSE.

	£	s.	d.
For a term of three months	1	10	0
For a term of six months	2	12	6
For a term of twelve months	5	0	0

FEES TO BE PAID FOR A STALL-KEEPER'S LICENSE.

	£	s.	d.
For a term of three months	1	10	0
For a term of six months	2	12	6
For a term of twelve months	5	0	0

Made and passed this 20th day of September, 1958.

J. C. GREENE,
Chairman.

R. W. ATKINSON,
Secretary.

Recommended—

(Sgd.) F. J. S. WISE,
Minister for Local Government.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council this 26th day of November, 1958.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

ROAD DISTRICTS ACT, 1919.

By-laws Governing Long Service Leave to be Granted to Employees of the Nullagine Road Board.

L.G. 1788/52.

THE Nullagine Road Board, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on it in that behalf by the Road Districts Act, 1919, and all other powers enabling it, doth hereby make and publish the following by-laws:—

1. In the interpretation of these by-laws the following words shall have the meaning assigned to them hereunder:—

(a) "Board" means the Nullagine Road Board.

(b) "Continuous service" means service in the employment of the Board during which an employee has not been absent from the service of the Board for a continuous period of more than two days or an aggregate period of more than 10 days without leave of absence being granted by the Board.

2. All employees of the Board shall, after a period of 10 years' continuous service as permanent full-time employees thereof commencing from 1st January, 1953, be entitled to three months' long service leave. Long service leave is to be taken at the convenience of the Board, which will, as far as possible, meet the wishes of the employee, but the Board may require the employee to take his leave by giving him not less than three months' notice.

3. Absence on account of sickness shall not be deemed to be a break in the continuity of service, providing the period of absence shall not be longer than three months in any year, unless otherwise decided by the Board.

4. (a) Employees due to take long service leave shall be paid their salary or wage for the period thereof at the rate equivalent to the salary or wage paid in the week immediately preceding the taking of long service leave.

(b) The Board may at its discretion either—

(i) pay to the employee his salary or wages periodically during long service leave; or

(ii) pay to the employee in advance a sum representing the amount of his salary or wages for the period of his long service leave.

5. Employees shall not be entitled to long service leave until the completion of the first 10 years of service. After the completion of the first 10 years, employees will be entitled to a pro rata payment if they leave the services of the Board before the next period is completed.

6. In the event of the resignation, retirement, or death of an employee, the Board may pay to such employee (or in the case of death, to his personal representative, or if there be none, to his dependants), a sum of money equal to his salary or wages for the period of long service leave which the Board was empowered under these by-laws to grant such employee at the date of his resignation, retirement, or death, or if the Board, after consideration of all circumstances, direct that the death of the employee be presumed, the Board may authorise the payment to the dependants of the employee a sum equivalent to the amount of salary or wages which would under this by-law have been granted to the employee immediately prior to the date of his death, such date to be determined by the Board.

7. An employee dismissed by the Board, except in the matter of retrenchment, shall not be paid any sum in pursuance of the preceding by-law.

8. Long service leave shall be considered as a special period of recuperation after a lengthy term of service, with a view to fitting the employee for a further term, and during such leave no employee shall undertake any form of employment for hire or reward, unless by special permission of the Board. Any contravention of this by-law shall entitle the Board to dismiss the employee from its service and to cease paying or recover any amounts paid in advance on account of long service leave.

Passed by the Nullagine Road Board at an ordinary meeting of the Board held on Sunday, the 27th day of July, 1958.

A. L. SPRING,
Chairman.

GEOFF. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Recommended—

(Sgd.) F. J. S. WISE,
Minister for Local Government.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, this 26th day of November, 1958.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

ROAD DISTRICTS ACT, 1919-1956.

Victoria Plains Road Board.

By-law—Pipes and Pipelines Beneath Roads and Footpaths.

L.G.D. 279/58.

PURSUANT to the power conferred upon it by the Road Districts Act, 1919-1956, and all other powers enabling it on that behalf, the Victoria Plains Road Board doth hereby make and publish the following by-law to authorise and regulate the laying of pipes and pipelines beneath roads or footpaths within the Victoria Plains Road Board District:—

1. No person shall lay any pipe or construct any pipeline beneath any road or footpath without first obtaining the written approval of the Victoria Plains Road Board, nor otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this by-law.

2. The Board may in giving its approval fix a period during which the pipe or pipeline may remain beneath any road or footpath or may give its approval for an indefinite period.

3. Any person laying any pipe or constructing any pipeline beneath any road or footpath shall comply with the following conditions:—

(a) He shall lodge with the Secretary of the Board, for retention, a plan showing the proposed position of the pipes and such longitudinal and cross section as may be necessary, together with full particulars as to the purpose for which the pipe or pipeline is proposed to be used.

(b) He shall lodge with the Board, pending the satisfactory completion of the work, such deposit as the Board may reasonably require as a security for the satisfactory completion of the work.

(c) He shall lay the pipe or pipeline in accordance with normal plumbing practice, and properly aligned and jointed.

(d) He shall lay the pipe or pipeline so that no part thereof shall be nearer than 18 inches to the surface of any portion of a road or footpath, whether such road or footpath is constructed or not, and shall have no claim against the Board for damages caused to such pipe or pipeline by roadworks undertaken by the Board.

(e) He shall take all reasonable precautions to avoid accidents to users of any road or footpath during the progress of the work and shall indemnify the Board against any claims it may receive because of the work so carried out.

(f) He shall exhibit danger signs and red flags during the hours of daylight and shall keep red lights burning during the hours of darkness throughout the time during which there is any excavation open or other dangers to traffic.

(g) He shall, unless a temporary closure of the road is authorised by the Board, ensure that a sufficient portion of the road or footpath is kept open for traffic or pedestrian use while the work is in progress.

(h) He shall fill in the excavation and reinstate the surface of the road or footpath on the competion of the work to the satisfaction of the Board's Engineer.

(i) The work, when commenced, shall be carried to completion with all reasonable speed.

4. If any person laying any pipe or constructing pipeline beneath a road or footpath shall fail to fill in the excavation or to reinstate the surface of the road or footpath, the Board may do so and recover the cost from him.

5. No person shall dig up, alter or otherwise interfere with any pipe or pipeline laid beneath a road or footpath except with the written approval of the Board. The work carried out shall as far as is applicable, be done in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of this by-law.

6. Where any pipe or pipeline has been laid beneath a road or footpath, the Board may give notice in writing to the person owning or served by such pipe or pipeline to repair or replace it, and such person shall thereupon carry out such works under the conditions so far as applicable as are set forth in paragraph 3 of this by-law.

7. At the expiration of the period specified by the Board in its approval, the person owning or served by the pipe or pipeline shall remove it, complying with the provisions of paragraph 3 of this by-law so far as they are applicable.

8. The Board may, at the expiration of the period specified in its approval, or if no period has been specified, at any time the Board by a majority of the whole of the members shall think fit, order that the person owning or served by the pipe or pipeline shall remove it from the road or footpath and he shall so remove it, complying with the provisions of paragraph 3 of this by-law so far as they are applicable.

9. In the event of road works or road deviations necessitating alterations to a pipe or pipeline the person owning or served by the pipeline shall, at his own expense, carry out such alterations as are necessary under the direction of, and to the satisfaction of, the Board's Engineer, complying with the provisions of paragraph 3 of this by-law so far as the same are applicable.

10. Should any person who has been ordered to replace, repair or remove a pipe or pipeline fail to do so, the Board itself may carry out the work and recover the cost from him.

11. Any person committing a breach of any of the provisions of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of not more than £20.

Passed by the Victoria Plains Road Board at an ordinary meeting held on the 20th day of October, 1958.

J. D. MILNER,
Chairman.

B. W. LYONS,
Secretary.

Recommended—

(Sgd.) F. J. S. WISE,
Minister for Local Government.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator in Executive Council, this 26th day of November, 1958.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

AMENDING STATUTE No. 5 of 1958.

The University of Western Australia,
Nedlands, 10th November, 1958.

Amendment to Statute No. 18—Condition of Awarding Hackett Bursaries and Hackett Studentships and Scholarships.

SUBSECTIONS (1) and (2) of section 4 are amended to read:—

4. Hackett Scholarships shall be awarded under the following conditions:—

(1) Postgraduate Scholarships hereinafter described as the Scholarships shall be open to persons who have satisfied the requirements of a Bachelor's or higher degree of the University of Western Australia. The Scholarships shall normally be tenable at the University of Western Australia but may in exceptional circumstances and with the approval of the Professorial Board be held at any other University or recognised institution in Australia.

(2) (a) If a Scholarship is awarded to a candidate who has satisfied the requirements of a Bachelor's degree with honours or any higher degree, the Scholarship shall be of a value not exceeding £450 per annum if held at the University of Western Australia or £500 per annum if held at any other University or recognised institution within Australia and shall normally be awarded for one year only but may be renewed by the Professorial Board for a second year.

(b) If a Scholarship is awarded to any other candidate it shall be for one year only and of a value not exceeding £250 per annum.

AMENDING STATUTE No. 6 of 1958.

Amendment to Statute No. 9—Convocation.

SUBSECTION (1) of section 55 is amended to read as under and subsections (1A) and (1B) are added.

55. (1) The Warden for the time being shall select as Deputy Warden for the current year either a former Warden or a member of Convocation who has served at least two years as a member of the Statutes or Standing Committee and shall in like manner fill any casual vacancy occurring in the office of Deputy Warden.

(1A) The Deputy Warden shall be *ex officio* a member of all Committees and Subcommittees of Convocation.

(1B) The immediate past Warden of Convocation shall be *ex officio* a member of the Statutes and Standing Committes.

The Common Seal of the University of Western Australia has been affixed in pursuance of an order of the Senate by the undersigned being legally entitled to the custody thereof as the Chancellor of the said body corporate.

[L.S.]

ALEC. REID,
Chancellor.

20710/12/58

By Authority ALEX. B. DAVIES, Government Printer, Perth.