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[1970

TIMBER INDUSTRY REGULATION ACT, 1926-1969.

Forests Department,
Perth, 21st January, 1970.

HIS Excellency the Governor in, Executive Council, acting in pursuance of the provisions of the Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926-1969, has been pleased to make the regulations set forth in the Schedule hereunder.

W. R. WALLACE,
Conservator of Forests.

Schedule. Regulations.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These regulations may be cited as the "Timber Industry Citation. Regulations, 1969."

2. These regulations are divided into Parts as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

PART II.—DUTIES OF INSPECTORS AND METHODS OF INSPECTION.

PART III.—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.

PART IV.—REGISTRATION OF MILLS.

PART V.—ACCIDENTS AND REQUISITIONS.

PART VI.—SANITATION AND HEALTH.

PART VII.—BUSH OPERATIONS, LOG LANDINGS AND LOG TRANSPORT.

PART VIII.—MILL OPERATIONS, MACHINERY, BUILDINGS AND PLANT.

PART IX.—HANDLING, STORAGE, TRANSPORT OF PRODUCT.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- Interpretation.
3. The Timber Industry Regulations, 1927-1938 are revoked.
 4. In these regulations unless the contrary intention appears—
 - “approved” means approved by the controlling officer;
 - “Form” means a form in the Schedule to these regulations;
 - “Local Authority” used in respect of a timber holding means the Local Authority, within the meaning of the Health Act, 1911, for the district within which that holding is located;
 - “section” means a section of the Act; and
 - “the Act” means the Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926.

PART II.—DUTIES OF INSPECTORS AND METHODS OF INSPECTION.

5. An inspector, during an inquiry or investigation under the powers conferred by section 9—
 - (a) shall reduce to writing any questions which he asks a person in connection with such inquiry or investigation and the answers made by the person to the questions; and
 - (b) shall read the questions and answers to the person who has been questioned, and request him to certify in writing to the correctness of the questions and answers.
6. A written statement obtained by an inspector under the provisions of paragraph (f) of section 9 shall be written on one side of the paper only, with each sheet of the statement initialled by the person making such statement, and by the inspector to whom such statement is made.
7. (1) A workmen's inspector shall, at the times and in the manner directed by the Minister, submit written reports to the district inspector and, where a report relates to a member of a trade union that is registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1902, shall forward a copy of the report to the secretary of the trade union.
 - (2) Where a district inspector receives a report from a workmen's inspector the district inspector shall forward the report to the controlling officer with such comments, if any, on the report as the district inspector thinks fit.
8. The Record Book to be kept at the mill in accordance with section 11, shall be in the form of Form 1.
9. An inspector shall make an entry required by section 11 in duplicate by the carbon process and detach the duplicate copy and forward it to the controlling officer.

PART III.—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.

- District inspectors.
10. A candidate for the position of District Inspector shall pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Minister to show that he has—
 - (a) a fair standard of general education;
 - (b) a sound knowledge of the Act and these regulations;
 - (c) a knowledge of those parts of the Model By-laws made under the Health Act, 1911 that apply to timber holdings;
 - (d) a sound general knowledge of the various operations carried on in the timber industry;
 - (e) some knowledge of materials, building construction and machine construction as applied to the timber industry; and
 - (f) a knowledge of the dangers to which operatives are exposed in the timber industry.

11. For the purposes of paragraph (c) of section 5, the panel referred to in that paragraph shall interview each applicant for appointment as a Workmen's Inspector and shall select the one the panel considers most suitable for appointment. Workmen's
inspectors.

PART IV.—REGISTRATION OF MILLS.

12. Application for registration of a mill pursuant to section 12A shall be made in writing to the controlling officer in the form of Form 5.

13. An applicant for registration of a mill shall, if so required by the controlling officer, submit with his application a plan or plans showing in detail the layout of machinery and other plant under the roof of the mill and within forty feet of the mill.

14. (1) Where an application for registration is made—

(a) an inspector shall, if required so to do by the controlling officer, inspect and examine the mill to which the application relates and report to the controlling officer whether or not the requirements of the Act and these regulations have, except for registration of the mill, been complied with; and

(b) if the controlling officer is of the opinion that, in respect of any machine, plant, matter, thing or practice on or connected with the mill, there is a danger or defect likely to cause bodily injury to any person, he shall withhold registration of the mill and cause requisitions to be made in the manner that requisitions are made for the purposes of section 21, and at the same time cause the applicant to be informed that registration of the mill will be withheld until those requisitions are complied with to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of this regulation the provisions of section 21 in respect of the effect of requisitions and the procedure following them, apply to requisitions made under that paragraph.

15. Where a mill the subject of an application for registration is found to be free from danger or defect of the kind referred to in paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of regulation 14 of these regulations, whether upon inspection by an inspector or by the decision of the magistrate after the hearing of an objection to a requisition, the controlling officer shall register the mill and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration in the form of Form 6.

16. (1) Registration of a mill shall have effect for the year ending the 31st day of December in which the registration is effected, but may be renewed from year to year.

(2) Every owner of a registered mill who desires to obtain a renewal of the registration of such mill shall, before the expiration of the then current registration, make application, in the form of Form 7, for the renewal to the controlling officer, and produce his current certificate of registration.

(3) Where a renewal of registration is granted, a certificate of the renewal shall be issued to the applicant in the form of Form 6.

17. The fees payable on the registration or on the renewal of registration of a mill shall be those set out in the table hereunder and shall accompany the application for registration or for renewal of registration, but when application for the first registration of a mill is made after the 30th day of June in any year, the fee to be

paid for the period ending on the 31st day of December in that year shall be one-half of the appropriate fee set out in the table hereunder:—

TABLE OF FEES.

The annual fees shall be—	\$
(a) Where the maximum number of persons employed or to be employed in connection with the mill does not exceed three	1.00
(b) Where that number exceeds three but does not exceed seven	2.00
(c) Where that number exceeds seven but does not exceed fifteen	4.00
(d) Where that number exceeds fifteen but does not exceed thirty	7.00
(e) Where that number exceeds thirty—	
(i) For the first thirty persons	7.00
(ii) For every additional ten persons	2.00
	Up to a maximum of \$30.

18. If at any time during the currency of the registration of a mill more persons are employed in connection with the mill than the maximum number in regard to which payment of the registration fee has been made for the registration or renewal of registration of such mill, the owner shall forthwith notify the controlling officer of such increase in the number of persons employed as aforesaid, and shall pay the difference between the amount of fee actually paid and the amount of fee which would have been payable if the registration fee had been fixed with regard to the number actually employed at that time.

19. (1) A certificate of registration of a mill is not transferable.

(2) Where a change in ownership or location of a registered mill takes place, the registration of the mill lapses and becomes void, but, subject to these regulations, a fresh registration may, upon application being made, be obtained, without payment of any fee, for that portion of the term of that first-mentioned registration that was unexpired before it became void if the controlling officer—

(a) is notified in writing within fourteen days following the change of ownership of the full name of the new owner of the mill; or

(b) is supplied with particulars in writing of the new location of the mill before the mill is used at its new site.

20. The grant of registration by the controlling officer in respect of a mill does not bind the controlling officer or any inspector or operate as an admission that the mill registered is not dangerous or defective within the meaning of section 21.

PART V.—ACCIDENTS AND REQUISITIONS.

21. A notice submitted in accordance with section 14 by the manager with respect to an accident shall be in the form of Form 2.

22. A requisition under section 21 shall be in the form of Form 3.

23. A notice of appeal against the requisition of an inspector shall be in the form of Form 4.

PART VI.—SANITATION AND HEALTH.

24. Where a regulation contained in this Part is inconsistent with the provisions of the Health Act, 1911, or any regulations or by-laws made pursuant to that Act, the regulation in this Part, to the extent that it is so inconsistent, does not apply. Inconsistency.

25. The owner of a timber holding shall provide a method of disposal of nightsoil and rubbish from each mill on the holding, and from employer's houses on the holding occupied by employees, to the satisfaction of an inspector. Disposal of nightsoil and rubbish.

26. The disposal of nightsoil shall be carried out as follows:—

- (a) On a timber holding where there are ten houses or camps in addition to the mill, the sanitary service shall be a septic or the double pan system, and shall comply with the by-laws of the Local Authority, but where there are less than ten houses or camps, the system may be the drop-pit system, and shall comply with the by-laws of that Local Authority, and where in the opinion of the inspector it is impracticable to install a septic or double pan system at a timber holding where more than ten camps are located, he may approve of the drop-pit system, which shall comply with the by-laws of that Local Authority.
- (b) the owner of a mill shall arrange with the local health inspector for an area of suitable ground for the disposal of nightsoil and rubbish so that the area is situated in such a position that no water is contaminated and that no nuisance arises therefrom; and
- (c) the owner of a mill shall cause the disposal of nightsoil and rubbish to be carried out without danger or offence and in accordance with the by-laws of the Local Authority.

27. (1) The owner of a house on the mill site of any timber holding shall provide such house with a sanitary convenience that in all respects complies with the by-laws of the Local Authority. Sanitary conveniences at dwellings.

(2) The occupier of a house on the mill site of any timber holding shall cause to be provided in each sanitary convenience a supply of approved deodorant and shall cause the contents of every sanitary pan to be properly covered by such deodorant.

28. (1) The owner of a timber holding shall provide such privy and urinal accommodation for the use of workers as an inspector considers necessary, but so that the conveniences are in the proportion of not less than one privy to each twenty men employed, and the urinal accommodation shall be not less than two feet length of trough for each twenty men, or part thereof, employed.

Sanitary conveniences at timber holdings.

(2) The structure of a privy and urinal shall comply with the by-laws of the Local Authority.

(3) The owner of a timber holding shall cause to be provided an adequate supply of an approved deodorant.

(4) The owner of a timber holding shall cause the sanitary conveniences thereon to be maintained in a cleanly condition and in accordance with the by-laws of the Local Authority.

29. (1) The owner of a mill site shall cause the area whereon it is intended to build any mill or houses to be cleared of all dangerous timber and scrub and properly laid out with streets and rights-of-way. Mill site area.

(2) The owner of a mill site shall cause proper stormwater drains to be constructed in a place and manner satisfactory to an inspector.

(3) The owner of a mill site shall fill in or drain all pools, stagnant waterholes and swamps to the satisfaction of an inspector.

Water
Supply.

30. (1) The owner of a timber holding shall, from a source properly protected from contamination, provide an adequate, safe supply of potable water for consumption by persons employed thereon and shall take such precautions against pollution as are required by an inspector.

(2) The owner of a timber holding shall reticulate a water supply to such point or points on the mill area as an inspector considers necessary.

(3) In subregulation (2) of this regulation "mill area" means the area on which a mill and houses or camps provided by the owner for the accommodation of employees who are employed in or about the mill are erected.

(4) Where it is necessary to convey water to temporary camps upon a timber holding, the owner—

- (a) shall provide for the water, proper tanks placed in convenient positions;
- (b) shall provide all water tanks with a proper cover that is securely fastened;
- (c) shall provide a tap as the only means of obtaining water from the tank;
- (d) shall, at all times, keep tanks used for the conveyance of or holding water in a thoroughly clean condition.

(5) A person shall not do any act whereby any water supply to or on a timber holding is fouled, dirtied, contaminated, spoiled, rendered unpalatable, or so wasted as to cause a shortage or inconvenience, and shall not damage any receptacles used for the water supply.

Boarding-
houses.

31. (1) Where there is a boarding-house on a timber holding the owner of the holding and the keeper of the boarding-house shall maintain it at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in structurally good condition and screened against insects to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(2) The owner of a timber holding shall provide for the disposal of waste water from any boarding-house on the timber holding in such a manner as to be effective and free from nuisance.

(3) The occupier of a boarding-house on a timber holding shall make such provision for the storage of food and utensils in fly-proof safes as an inspector considers proper and adequate.

(4) No poultry shall be kept within 100 feet of a boarding-house on a timber holding.

(5) No livestock other than poultry shall be kept within 200 feet of a boarding-house on a timber holding.

Dust.

32. The owner of a timber holding where timber is handled or prepared in such a manner as to cause dust shall take such measures to prevent or reduce that dust as are required by an inspector.

Timber pre-
servative
treatment.

33. The owner of a mill or plant where timber is treated with poisonous substances in order to preserve it shall at all times enforce such precautions against injury or danger to the health of the workers as are directed by a medical officer of the Department of Public Health.

34. For the handling and mixing of chemicals on a timber holding where there is a possibility of eye injury or absorption through the nose or through the skin, the owner shall provide approved protective devices such as goggles, masks and impervious gloves and aprons.

35. Where workers on a timber holding have to handle timber wet with preservatives, the owner shall provide impervious gloves and aprons and he shall not permit workers to handle such timber unless they are wearing approved impervious gloves and aprons.

36. (1) A person shall not, on a timber holding— General.

- (a) damage any sanitary convenience or so misuse it as to cause insanitary conditions to arise;
- (b) neglect to keep any house, camp or premises occupied by him in a cleanly condition;
- (c) neglect to carry out the instructions of an inspector;
- (d) do any act or thing whereby the health of any person on that timber holding is endangered.

(2) Where, in respect of an act that contravenes subregulation (1) of this regulation, a person has been convicted of an offence under the Health Act, 1911 or regulations or by-laws of a Local Authority made thereunder, proceedings shall not be taken against that person for an offence under that subregulation.

37. (1) At a timber holding where power driven machinery is used, the owner shall provide and keep a suitable first aid kit placed in a position approved by an inspector and equip the kit with the following articles:— First Aid appliances.

3 dozen Mines Dressing sterilized—

- (1 dozen small).
- (1 dozen medium).
- (1 dozen large).

- 6 Triangular Bandages (36 in. x 26 in. x 51 in.).
- 1 bag Cotton Wool Swabs.
- 1 x 8 oz. bottle Mercurochrome.
- 1 packet Cotton Buds.
- 1 x 20 oz. bottle of Cetrimide 1-1000 solution.
- 1 x 1 lb. packet Cotton Wool.
- 1 x 1 lb. packet Absorbent Lint.
- 1 tin of assorted Band Aid Strips.
- 1 packet of 6 in. x 4 in. Band Aid Surgical Dressings individually wrapped sterile (25).
- 1 reel of Adhesive Plaster 2 in.
- 1 packet of Safety Pins.
- 1 pair of Scissors.
- 1 pair of Tweezers (fine pointed).
- 1 Medicine Measure (Metric).
- 2 x 4 in. Lotion Bowls (Staybrite).
- 1 Plastic Eye Bath.
- 1 First Aid Manual (St. John's or Lord Taylor).
- Tourniquet.
- Splints.
- Stretcher.

(2) The first aid kit referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be maintained, at all times, with the quantities of the listed items referred to in that subregulation.

(3) A copy of First Aid Instructions in the form in the Schedule shall be glued to a stiff card and affixed to the inside of the first aid kit referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation.

38. (1) A person aggrieved by a direction or decision of an inspector relative to this Part of these regulations may, within fourteen days after receiving notice of the direction or decision, appeal against it to the Commissioner of Public Health, within the meaning of the Health Act, 1911. Appeal.

(2) A person who appeals under subregulation (1) of this regulation shall state in writing to the Commissioner of Public Health the grounds on which he relies to have the direction or decision varied or revoked and shall forward a copy of the statement to the controlling officer.

(3) The Commissioner of Public Health may, after inquiry, uphold, revoke, vary or alter the direction or decision of the inspector and the decision of the Commissioner of Public Health is conclusive and binding on all parties.

PART VII.—BUSH OPERATIONS, LOG LANDINGS AND LOG TRANSPORT.

39. A mobile machine used for snagging or loading logs and pushing trees shall be fitted with a sturdy canopy and the back of the driver's seat shall be enclosed with wire mesh or other suitable material to the satisfaction of an inspector.

40. A stationary machine used for snagging logs shall have a signalling device, that is satisfactory to an inspector, associated with it.

41. A line or cord used to operate the signalling device referred to in regulation 40 shall be so placed that in the event of a rope or cable used for snagging logs breaking, or of a block or appliance used for the purpose of carrying such rope or cable becoming detached from an anchorage point, it will be impossible for any part of such rope, cable, block or appliance to strike the person operating the signal line.

42. All trees that, in the opinion of an inspector, are dangerous to workmen employed on landings, shall be cleared to his satisfaction.

43. To ensure safe working, all landings shall be constructed to the satisfaction of an inspector.

44. All skids shall be at a gradient satisfactory to an inspector.

45. A skid shall be of a quality and size suitable, in the opinion of an inspector, for the loads it will have to carry.

46. The ends of the skids at the front end of a landing shall be at a height which is safe for the method of loading or unloading used.

47. Suitable chocks shall be provided to prevent logs on a landing from rolling.

48. The roadway at a landing shall be kept reasonably clear of bark, debris and mud.

49. At a landing where a winch rope is used there shall be provided for the hookman an approved safety rope or chain attached to a hook that has a drilled eye to which the safety rope or chain is shackled.

50. Where logs are stacked one above the other at a landing, the outer bottom logs shall be securely chocked or fixed to the satisfaction of an inspector and if it is necessary to store logs on a landing or elsewhere more than one tier high, the height of the stack shall not exceed, and its distance from roads, buildings and other structures shall not be less, than the dimensions considered by an inspector to be safe.

51. A motor truck and trailer or semi-trailer used for the cartage of logs, poles or piles shall have the bolster chocks, side stakes or end stakes so arranged that the operator, when unloading, is forced to stand clear of the area where the load will fall, and where there are bolster chocks and side stakes he shall be forced to stand at the side of the truck opposite to that which is being released, and where there are end stakes he shall be forced to stand at one side of the truck and clear of the end.

52. Where logs are jockeyed for the purpose of transport, every jockeyed log shall have a firm bed seat between two other logs.

53. Where logs are jockeyed on a truck, the whole load shall be firmly secured by safety chain.

54. Jockeyed logs shall be unloaded first where, in the opinion of an inspector, the type of load carried and the unloading facilities provided at the mill make this the only safe method of unloading, and at landings where an inspector has directed that jockeys shall be unloaded first the bolster chocks shall not be released until the jockeys have been unloaded.

55. Where jockeyed logs have to be rolled off by means of a rope there shall be provided, and the man unloading shall use, a suitable anchor rope or chain not less than twenty feet long attached to the hook and the tail end firmly anchored and the operator shall stand clear.

56. Safety helmets shall be worn by all personnel in the bush at all times.

57. Where a truck is used for conveying workmen it must be possible for those in the back of the truck to pass a signal to the driver.

58. A truck shall not carry petrol or any other highly inflammable or any explosive material while workmen are being conveyed in the back of the truck.

PART VIII.—MILL OPERATIONS, MACHINERY, BUILDINGS AND PLANT.

59. Where it appears to an inspector that a guard or protective device is not in an efficient state and properly adjusted, he shall direct that the machinery, appliance, or dangerous part of the sawmill, yard, bush landing, or workshop, as the case may be, shall not be operated or used unless and until he is satisfied that the guard or device is in an efficient state and properly adjusted or has been replaced by one in an efficient state and properly adjusted.

60. No belt or rope, when not transmitting power, shall be allowed to rest on a revolving shaft. Driving gear.

61. No belt or rope shall be joined or mended while the machinery is in motion unless such belt or rope is suspended on a support satisfactory to an inspector during the whole of the time occupied in such joining or mending.

62. No belt or rope shall be placed by hand on a revolving pulley in the power transmission line when the prime mover is driving.

63. At a major machine which is not fitted with an independent control there shall be provided an effective signal device to enable direct communication to be made with the engine-driver.

64. Where a separate engine-driver is not employed there shall be ready access from the mill machines to the engine for the purpose of stopping it.

65. A log inhaul shall have an effective limit device which shall stop the inhaul in a safe position if the operator, for any reason, should fail to do this himself.

66. Where the power supplied to a machine is controlled by fast and loose pulleys the bearings of the loose pulleys shall be of such a nature that they cannot seize on the shaft.

67. Where the power supplied to a machine is controlled by fast and loose pulleys, friction clutches, paper wheels, hydraulic or pneumatic equipment or other devices producing a similar effect, the owner shall provide means that prevent the machine being inadvertently started by vibration or any other accidental agency.

Saws. 68. Cracked saws which, in the opinion of an inspector, are dangerous shall not be used under any circumstances.

69. The practice of drilling a hole at the end of a crack is prohibited.

Saws for
rip sawing.
General.

70. An owner shall comply with the following provisions:—

(a) The portion of a saw below the saw table shall be enclosed in such manner as to prevent accidental contact with that part of the saw.

Frame saws.

(b) Provision shall be made, when maintenance work such as inserting, changing or sharpening saw blades is being carried out, for the prevention of the inadvertent descent of the frame and the falling of elevated pressure rolls.

Band saws—
Log and
recut.

(c) Guards, satisfactory to an inspector, shall enclose the band-wheels, the return side of the saw blade and as much as practicable of the cutting side and counterweights shall be enclosed for the full length of travel.

Log edgers.

(d) Saw blades shall be securely guarded on the top and at the sides, and there shall be a sturdy riving knife firmly attached behind each saw, and the knife shall extend above the table at least two-thirds the height of the saw and its leading edge shall not be further than five-eighths of an inch from the saw at any point.

Multiple-saw
flitch and
board edgers.

(e) There shall be provided a means that prevents press rolls from falling after they have been raised for maintenance work such as saw packing adjustment, the saw blades shall be securely guarded on the top and at the sides, and—

(i) a sturdy riving knife at least as thick as the saw kerf shall be attached behind each saw; or

(ii) an anti-kick-back device such as suspended fingers shall be arranged to cover the full width of the feed opening,

except that in the case of stub edgers installed before the date of promulgation of this regulation it shall not be mandatory to fit an anti-kick-back device or riving knives; and where a stub edger is used, there shall be a sturdy fence faced with not less than 9 in x 3 inch timber at the end of the infeed rollway, the area between the edger and the fence shall be signposted as a danger area not to be entered while the edger is in operation, and the feed to a stub edger infeed rollway shall be interconnected to the rollway drive in a manner that prevents the rollway, inadvertently through minor electrical or pneumatic failure or otherwise, from feeding a flitch or board towards the edger.

Carriage-fed
benches.

(f) The operator shall either be located outside the arc of trajectory of any timber that could be thrown by the saw or protected to the satisfaction of an inspector.

- (g) There shall be a sturdy riving knife firmly attached behind the saw projecting above the saw table at least two-thirds the height of the saw and having its leading edge not more than five-eighths of an inch from the saw at any point; the riving knife shall be of spring or alloy steel having a thickness not less than one gauge less than the saw blade, and on No. 1 benches the width of the riving knife shall be not less than 2½ inches at bench top level.

Breast benches.

71. (1) A saw used for crosscutting and the mechanisms associated with it shall be guarded to the satisfaction of an inspector.

Saws for crosscutting.

(2) On a pendulum type of docking saw the belt and the saw spindle pulley which it drives shall be guarded in a manner that prevents the operator from inadvertently touching these parts.

(3) The saw shall revolve in the direction which holds the work piece against the fence.

(4) The whole of the periphery of the saw blade shall be adequately guarded at all times when the same is in a retracted position.

(5) All the non-working portion of the saw blade shall be adequately guarded at all times.

(6) The saw shall either pass through the workpiece within a guarded area of the sawing table or the sawing head shall carry a guard, and the width of the guard and its height above the sawing table shall be commensurate with the size of the work pieces to be accommodated.

(7) The controls for moving the saw shall be arranged in such a way that there is the least possible chance of a man's hand being in the work area at the time when the saw moves into that area.

(8) A limit chain or other effective device shall be provided to prevent the saw from moving too far in either direction, and at the limit of the outward travel the front edge of the saw shall not be closer than two inches to the front edge of the sawing table, but the edge of the table may have a local extension to ensure that the width of material that can be cut will not be unduly restricted.

(9) There shall be an effective device to return the saw automatically to a safe position without any rebound into the work area when released at any point of travel and the device shall not depend for its proper functioning upon any rope, wire or spring; where a separate counterweight is used it shall be attached by a chain, firmly shackled to the saw frame, and where a counterweight is attached to a bar the bar shall be firmly fixed to the saw frame and a bolt shall pass through the weight and the bar or a limit bolt shall be put through the outer end of the bar.

72. All floors and decking in a mill or workshop shall be kept in good order and repair and shall be free from protruding nails, splinters, dangerous holes, unevenness and loose boards.

Buildings.

73. All parts of a mill or workshop shall be adequately lighted, either by natural or by artificial light, for the type of work that has to be carried on in them.

74. All protruding skid ends, low beams or other structures which, in the opinion of an inspector, could be dangerous under certain circumstances shall be painted a contrasting colour, preferably yellow.

75. An overhead conveyor shall have such clearance from the work floor which, in the opinion of an inspector, will enable men working below it or required to pass backwards and forward under it in the course of their work to perform their duties conveniently.

76. A dust race shall be boxed in on three sides.

77. A conveyor for solid waste shall be so boxed or screened that there will be no danger from falling pieces to people passing near it.

78. All skids, whether plain, gravity roll or chain, shall be at a gradient satisfactory to an inspector and their delivery ends shall be protected with tumblers or stops if he so directs.

79. All skids shall be kept in a thorough state of repair.

Plant. 80. All machines used for production shall be guarded to the satisfaction of an inspector.

81. Jointing machines (buzzers) with square heads shall not be used.

82. Where, in the opinion of an inspector, a breaking down machine should be equipped with suitable chain dogs, these shall be supplied by the owner and the operator shall use them.

83. A spot bench used for breaking down logs less than ten feet in length shall be equipped with two suitable cant hooks which shall be kept for exclusive use in connection with the sawing of timber on such bench.

84. Where cant hooks are used the manager shall ensure that they are maintained in good order and condition.

85. All machines shall be so located that there shall be sufficient space for each operator to handle material with safety and with the least possible interference from other workmen or machines.

86. There shall be a space of at least three feet clear at each end of a bench track when the longest length of timber is being cut.

87. Machines shall be so located as to render it unnecessary for the operator and assistants to stand in or near a passageway used by other workmen.

88. Where there is a possibility that one machine could throw material into the work area of another machine an inspector may require suitable partitions to be erected.

89. Every machine in a mill or workshop shall be fixed to the structure supporting it, to the satisfaction of an inspector.

90. A planing, shaping, thickening, grinding or other machine generating dust or chips shall, if required by an inspector, be fitted with an effective device to remove the material so generated.

91. The manager, or some experienced person appointed by him, shall, once in each week, carefully examine the buildings, plant and machinery, and shall record in writing and sign, in the Record Book, his opinion as to their condition and safety and any repairs and alterations required to ensure greater safety to the persons employed.

92. Where at a mill waste timbers or sawdust are destroyed by fire, and the smoke emitted therefrom will, in the opinion of an inspector, affect the safe working conditions of the men employed in the mill, the fire dump shall, unless suitable screens or other devices are provided, be located in a position to be approved by the inspector, and shall be so situated that the smoke from such fire dump will be carried away from the mill by the prevailing wind.

93. At all times that a mill is unattended the electrical main power switch shall be in the "off" position, and it shall either be locked in that position or it shall be in a locked switch room, but an auxiliary or lighting system may be left on.

94. All push buttons used to start electric motors shall be shrouded so that they cannot be accidentally pressed.

95. For maintenance work—

- (a) the owner shall provide and the employees shall use on all appropriate occasions tags marked "Danger—Do Not Start";
- (b) an unauthorised person shall not remove such a tag; and
- (c) if possible, the person in charge of maintenance shall lock the appropriate electrical switches in the "off" position.

PART IX.—HANDLING, STORAGE, TRANSPORT OF PRODUCT.

96. Where timber is stacked in loading yards in block stacks parallel to the loading line, a space of at least three feet shall be provided between the various stacks in order to allow a free passage for workers when loading or unloading timber by hand.

97. Where timber is stacked in seasoning yards or in storage sheds the method of stacking shall be such that, in the opinion of an inspector, there is no danger of collapsing of the stacks.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

98. An owner, agent or manager of a timber holding shall not knowingly employ or permit to be employed in or about the mill or any bush operation thereon any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

99. A person shall not, whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor, do or attempt to do any work in or about a mill or on or about any bush operation.

100. No person who is, in the opinion of an inspector, unable to speak the English language intelligibly shall be employed at any work where the inability would be a source of danger to other workers.

Schedule.

Form 1.

Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926.

(Regulation 8)

RECORD BOOK.

Manager's Weekly Reports and Inspector's Entries (as required by sections 11 and 19).

Date	Particulars of Action Required or Taken	Signature

Form 2.
Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926.
(Regulation 21)

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT.

To the Controlling Officer
District Inspector,

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

I have to notify you that an accident occurred at
on 19.....

The following are the particulars—
Name of person killed or injured.....
Occupation.....

.....

Residence

Where removed to

Nature and extent of injury

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature of Manager.

Date.....

Form 3.
Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926.
(Regulation 22).
REQUISITION.

..... 19.....

To.....
Owner }
Agent } Delete that which is not applicable.
Manager }

Insert here description and address of the Timber Holding.....

.....

Sir,
Pursuant to the Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926, I have to
inform you that an inspection of

was made on the day of 19.....
and I found the following danger or defect exists—

.....

.....

.....

My reasons for arriving at that conclusion are—

.....

.....

.....

You are hereby required to remedy such danger or defect forthwith,
and to cease to use the following machines or appliances until the
danger or defect specified has been remedied—

.....

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.....

Inspector.

Served on.....

by.....

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

Form 4.

Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926.

(Regulation 23).

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

I,
of
being the owner, agent or manager of
hereby notify you that I object to comply with the requisition
served on me by you under the provisions of section 21 of the
Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926 on
19....., and that my grounds of objection are as follows—

.....
Signature of Appellant.

Date.....

Form 5.

Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926.

(Regulation 12.)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A SAWMILL.

To the Controlling Officer,
Timber Industry Regulation Act,
Forests Department, Perth.

I/WE, the undersigned, hereby make application to register, under
the provisions of the abovementioned Act, a sawmill, the particu-
lars of which are as follows—

Full name of owner.....

Full name of contractor operating mill.....

Name of sawmill.....

Where situated.....

Sawmill site Permit No.....or private property

Location and district.....

Species of timber to be cut.....

Transport used from bush to mill.....

From mill to main line.....

Length of line connecting mill to siding.....

No. of locomotives.....

Is cutting restricted to one class of produce, if so what?.....

Source of log supply—Permit No.....or private property

Loc. Nos.....

Number of persons employed or to be employed:

	Age of Employee								Over 21	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Falling										
Hauling and delivering at mill land- ing										
Under mill roof										
Loading and stacking										
Tramline construction and mainten- ance										
Other (including management and mill office)										
Total										

Power (Electricity, steam, oil, gas, etc.; state also type of engine)

Horse power

Estimated capacity (loads of sawn timber per eight-hour day)

Breaking-down equipment—

Type of carriage
Size of saws

Other benches, dockers, power-driven crosscuts—

Description Size of saw
Benches:

Dockers:

Power-driven crosscuts:

The registration fee of \$ is forwarded herewith.

The annual fees shall be—

- (a) Where the maximum number of persons employed or to be employed in connection with the sawmill does not exceed three 1.00
(b) Where such number exceeds three but does not exceed seven 2.00
(c) Where such number exceeds seven but does not exceed fifteen 4.00
(d) Where such number exceeds fifteen but does not exceed thirty 7.00
(e) Where such number exceeds thirty—
(i) For the first thirty persons 7.00
(ii) For every additional ten persons 2.00
Up to a maximum of \$30.

I/We declare that the foregoing particulars are true and correct.

Date

Place

Signature of Applicant for Registration.

For Official Use Only:

Received 19, with fee of \$

Receipt No.

Receiving Officer.

Registered 19

Certificate No. issued.

Officer's Initials.

Form 6.
Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926.
(Regulation 15.)
**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OR RENEWAL
OF REGISTRATION OF A SAWMILL.**

THIS is to certify that the sawmill specified hereunder is registered under the Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926, until the day of 19....., in accordance with the requirements of the said Act and the regulations made thereunder.

Name of sawmill
Name of Occupier or Owner.....
Situating at
Number of persons to be employed.....
Fees paid \$.....
Dated.....19.....

Controlling Officer,
Per.....

Note—This certificate is not transferable. If any change occurs in the ownership or location of the plant, this registration becomes void and application for re-registration should be made at once.

This form must be produced when renewal of registration is applied for.

Form 7.
Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926.
(Regulation 16(2))
**APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION
OF A SAWMILL.**

To the Controlling Officer,
Timber Industry Regulation Act,
Forests Department, Perth.

I/We hereby apply for renewal of registration of my/our sawmill at.....now the subject of certificate of registration, dated the.....day of.....19.....numbered.....and produced herewith, and enclose the fee of \$.....
Number proposed to be employed during year.....

	Age of Employee							Over 21	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Falling									
Hauling and delivering at mill landing									
Under mill roof									
Loading and stacking									
Tramline construction and maintenance									
Other (including management and mill office)									
Total									

The following alterations (if any) to plant have been made or are proposed:—

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

Signature of Applicant.

Date.....

FORM 8.

Timber Industry Regulation Act, 1926.
(Regulation 19 (2).)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION IN SUBSTITUTION FOR
REGISTRATION VOIDED BY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP OR
CHANGE OF LOCATION OF A REGISTERED SAWMILL.

The Controlling Officer,
Timber Industry Regulation Act,
Forests Department, Perth.

I/WE hereby apply, pursuant to regulation 19 of the Timber Industry
Regulations, 1969, for registration without payment of fee of the
sawmill the subject of certificate of registration dated the.....
day of.....19..... and numbered.....and
produced herewith which, on the.....day of
19..... lapsed and became void by reason of a change in the owner-
ship (or in the location) of the said sawmill.

On the.....day of.....19.....

the owner of the said sawmill named in the certificate of registration
aforesaid ceased to be the owner of the said sawmill, and I/We the
undersigned became and now am/are the owner of such sawmill.

My/Our full name (or names) is (or are) as follows:—

.....

My/Our address is as follows:—

.....

OR

On the.....day of.....19..... the said
sawmill was removed from the site upon which it was previously
located, namely....., to its present site, namely
.....

Particulars.

Number of persons proposed to be employed during remainder of
current registration year—

Table with columns for Age of Employee (14-21) and Total, and rows for activities like Falling, Hauling, Loading, etc.

The following alterations (if any) to plant have been made or are
proposed:—

.....

Signature of Applicant.

Date.....

For Official Use Only:

Received.....19.....

Registered.....19.....

Certificate No.....issued.

Officer's Initials.

FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS.

Affix to First Aid Box.

Simple Wounds.—A minor wound is best cleaned by washing thoroughly with clean water under a running tap.

Swab with antiseptic detergent, such as Cetrimide, 1/1000 solution.

Dry, and apply dry sterile dressing or band aid.

If running water is not available, clean with Cetrimide solution, 1/1000 solution. Care must be taken to clean the wound and surrounding area, working outwards from the wound. Dry thoroughly with swab before applying dressing.

Trivial Burns.—Should be carefully cleaned with Cetrimide 1/1000 solution and are treated the same as minor wounds. After cleaning, the wound should be dried and an individual sterilized dressing applied.

Simple Haemorrhage.—Bleeding from minor wounds will occur during the cleansing of the wound and will usually stop when edges of wound are drawn together and dry sterile dressing is applied.

Dust or Splash in the Eye.—Immediate first aid treatment is copious flushing with cool water.

Simple Abrasions and Contused Wounds.—Clean as for a simple wound. After drying apply mercurochrome with cotton bud. Apply dry dressing or band aid if necessary.

Major Haemorrhage.—Apply pressure by placing sterile dressing over wound and bandage firmly. If blood quickly comes through, place on second dressing and bandage. If blood comes through, place on third dressing. If blood still comes through, press firmly with the hands on the third dressing, and hold in position until a doctor can take over.

Ointments.—The use of ointments of any kind on open wounds is undesirable and often introduces or encourages infection.

Eye Drops.—The use of eye drops other than those specifically recommended by a doctor is undesirable.

Scissors, tumbler, eye bath, kidney dish and lotion bowl should be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water, and dried after each use.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council.
W. S. LONNIE,
Clerk of the Council.