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Crown Law Department,  
Perth, 11th September, 1972.

THE undermentioned Regulations made under the provisions of the Western Australian Marine Act, 1948, and amended from time to time up to and including the 25th January, 1972, are reprinted as so amended pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954, by authority of the Attorney General.

W. J. ROBINSON,  
Under Secretary for Law.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MARINE ACT, 1948.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MARINE ACT (RADIOTELEPHONY) REGULATIONS.

Published in the *Government Gazette* on the 30th December, 1966, and incorporating the amendments thereto published in the *Government Gazette* on the 4th June, 1968; 23rd June, 1971; 7th September, 1971 and 25th January, 1972; and reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954.

Reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954 by authority of the Attorney General, dated 8th September, 1972.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MARINE ACT, 1948.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MARINE ACT  
(RADIOTELEPHONY) REGULATIONS.**

1. These regulations may be cited as the Western Australian Marine Act (Radiotelephony) Regulations.

2. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, these regulations shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of October, 1967.

(2) Where, for the purposes of complying with the provisions of section 68 of the Act and these regulations on and after the date referred to in subregulation (1) of these regulations, a radiotelephony installation is fitted to a vessel before that date, that installation may be surveyed by a radio surveyor and, upon payment of a fee of six dollars seventy-five cents<sup>1</sup>, a certificate of survey may be issued therefor.

(3) A certificate of survey issued pursuant to subregulation (2) of this regulation—

(a) is valid, unless sooner cancelled, for a period of twelve months; and

(b) shall, after the fifteenth day of October, 1967, be deemed to be a certificate of survey for the purposes of regulation 16 of these regulations.

3. In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

“at sea”, in relation to radio watchkeeping, means—

(a) in its application to a coast-trade ship, a limited coast-trade vessel or a vessel licensed or required to be licensed under the Pearling Act, 1912, the Whaling Act, 1937 or the Fisheries Act, 1905—the period during which the vessel is under way beyond the limits of any port proclaimed under the provisions of the Ports and Harbours Act, 1917<sup>2</sup>;

(b) in its application to a harbour and river ship—the period during which the vessel is under way beyond protected waters;

“coast station” means a land station established by the Commonwealth for the exchange with ship stations of communications relating to the safety of life at sea and correspondence on behalf of members of the public;

“existing radiotelephony equipment” means—

(a) equipment installed before the fifteenth day of October, 1967; or

(b) equipment, part of which was installed before that date and the remainder of which is comprised of parts installed in replacement of identical parts;

“limited coast station” means a land station, established by or on behalf of the fishing industry or other commercial enterprise for the exchange of communications relating to the safety and movement of vessels and the operations in which they are engaged;

“protected waters” means the waters contained in any lake, river or estuary or the waters contained within or protected by any break-water;

<sup>1</sup> Fee now \$8.50, see *G.G.* 1/9/72, p. 3430.

<sup>2</sup> Now see Shipping and Pilotage Act, 1967.

"radio surveyor" means a person, being a person skilled with regard to radio installations, appointed under section 14 of the Act;

"radiotelephone vessel" means a vessel equipped with a radiotelephony installation for the purposes of section 68 of the Act and these regulations;

"radio watch" means listening on the appropriate frequency prescribed in regulation 14;

"silence periods" means periods of three minutes beginning at each hour, and at the expiration of thirty minutes after each hour, of each day reckoned according to Australian Western Standard time;

"the Act" means the Western Australian Marine Act, 1948;

"the Commonwealth Act" means the Wireless Telegraph Act, 1905, as amended, of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or any Act of that Parliament enacted in substitution therefor;

"under way", in relation to a vessel, means the period during which the vessel is not at anchor or made fast to the shore.

4. Subject to regulation 20 of these regulations, a radiotelephony installation fitted to a vessel shall, for the purposes of section 68 of the Act, comply with the requirement set out in the First Schedule to these regulations.

5. (1) There shall be provided in a radiotelephone vessel a supply of electrical energy sufficient to operate the radiotelephony installation in accordance with these regulations.

(2) The source of electrical energy provided in a vessel in compliance with this regulation shall be of such capacity, and shall be so maintained at all times when the vessel is at sea, as to be able to supply continuously for a period of six hours a total current equal to the sum of—

- (a) one-half of the current required to operate the radiotelephone transmitter for the transmission of speech;
- (b) the current required to operate the radiotelephony receiver; and
- (c) the current consumed by the electric lamp referred to in paragraph (b) of regulation 12 of these regulations.

(3) The master of a radiotelephone vessel shall cause a sufficient supply of electrical energy for testing the radiotelephony installation on the vessel to be available at all reasonable times while the vessel is in port.

6. (1) Batteries provided as a source of electrical energy for the radio installation shall, so far as practicable, be so placed and housed as to ensure their safety and protection.

(2) Where the supply of electrical energy is derived from a battery or set of batteries—

- (a) means shall be provided on the vessel for charging the batteries;
- (b) each battery shall be capable of being fully charged by the means referred to in paragraph (a) of this subregulation within a period of not more than sixteen hours;
- (c) means shall be provided for testing the charge condition of the batteries; and
- (d) the batteries shall be housed in a suitable corrosion resistant container.

(3) In any installation which includes provision for float-charging a battery, there shall be adequate protection against voltage rise.

7. The radiotelephony installation shall be maintained so that it is at all times while the vessel is at sea, capable of effectively transmitting and receiving radio signals.

8. The radiotelephony installation shall be installed in such a position and manner, and other electrical apparatus on the vessel shall be equipped with such devices that while the vessel is at sea effective reception of radio signals is not hindered by interference caused by electrical or other apparatus on the vessel,

9. The transmitter and receiver shall be—
- (a) installed in the vessel in a satisfactory manner and in as high a position as is practicable;
  - (b) protected against the harmful effects of water and extremes of temperature; and
  - (c) installed in such a place that it will not affect the vessel's compass,
- being a manner, position and place approved by a radio surveyor.
10. There shall be carried on board a radiotelephone vessel—
- (a) the vessel's radio log-book which if the master of the vessel thinks fit, may be combined with the vessel's official log-book, and in which shall be entered—
    - (i) the date, time, frequency used and callsign of the coast station concerned in the tests required by regulation 15; and
    - (ii) the date, time and frequency on which distress calls are heard, the callsign or name of the vessel in distress, the nature of the distress and action taken;
  - (b) a copy of the latest edition of the Handbook for Ship Station Operators (Third Class Certificate Standard) published by the Postmaster General's Department; and
  - (c) a copy of these regulations.
11. There shall be carried on board a radiotelephone vessel—
- (a) one of each type of valve used in the installation;
  - (b) four of each type of fuse used in the installation;
  - (c) one vibrator of each type used in the installation;
  - (d) one set of commutator brushes of each type used in the installation; and
  - (e) one globe for the electric lamp referred to in paragraph (b) of regulation 12 of these regulations.
12. Where a vessel is fitted with a radiotelephony installation—
- (a) a reliable clock shall be carried on board within the view of a person at the operating position of the installation;
  - (b) an emergency electric lamp shall be provided and shall—
    - (i) be operated from the source of electrical energy referred to in regulation 5 of these regulations; and
    - (ii) be permanently arranged so as to be capable of providing adequate illumination of the operating controls of the installation and the clock referred to in the last preceding paragraph;
  - (c) if the radiotelephony installation is not installed in the place from which the vessel is normally navigated, there shall be provided at the loudspeaker referred to in subregulation (4) of regulation 14 of these regulations a manual gain control which, when adjusted to the minimum position, permits an output from the loudspeaker of sufficient volume for the maintenance of an effective listening watch; and
  - (d) parts and wiring of the installation which at any time are at an instantaneous voltage (other than radio frequency voltage) exceeding fifty volts shall, under normal conditions of operation, be protected from accidental access in a manner approved by a radio surveyor.
13. For the purposes of section 68 of the Act, the prescribed qualifications for operating a radiotelephony installation are a Third Class Certificate of Proficiency in Radiotelephony issued under the regulations in force under the Commonwealth Act, or a certificate issued under those regulations for which issue a higher standard of proficiency is required.

14. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, a radio watch shall be maintained for three minutes commencing on the hour and half-hour, on 2182 kc/s or 6204 kc/s, while the vessel is at sea.

Reg. 14.  
Substituted  
by G.G.  
7/9/71,  
p. 3285.

(2) where a vessel is engaged exclusively in the fishing industry and normally communicates with a limited coast station and other fishing vessels, a radio watch on 2182 kc/s and 6204 kc/s may be discontinued if while the vessel is at sea—

(a) the radio watch is maintained on 4095 kc/s for three minutes commencing on the hour and half-hour; and

(b) a radio watch is maintained during at least one traffic schedule period, on each day, of the coast station or limited coast station responsible for the area in which the vessel is operating.

(3) Radio watch shall be maintained by means of loudspeaker reception at the place from which the vessel is navigated.

(4) During the three minutes silence periods no vessel shall transmit unless in case of emergency.

15. The person on board a vessel for the purposes of satisfying paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 68 of the Act shall, at least once in each day on every voyage exceeding six hours' duration, test the radiotelephony installation by communicating with a coast station or a limited coast station.

16. (1) The radiotelephony installation of every radiotelephone vessel shall be surveyed by a radio surveyor at least once in every period of 12 months.

Reg. 16.  
Amended by  
G.G. 25/1/72,  
p. 153.

(2) If on the survey of a radiotelephone vessel the radio surveyor is satisfied that all of the provisions of these regulations are complied with in relation to that vessel, the radio surveyor shall issue a certificate of survey for the radiotelephony installation fitted to that vessel.

(3) A fee of six dollars seventy-five cents<sup>1</sup> shall be paid to the Department before a vessel is presented for survey under this regulation.

(4) A certificate of survey of a vessel is current for the period of 12 months immediately following upon its issue, but may be cancelled at any time if a radio surveyor is satisfied that any of the provisions of these regulations are not being complied with in relation to that vessel.

(5) In any case in which the Department is satisfied that the immediate survey of a radiotelephony installation is impracticable or would occasion unreasonable or unnecessary expense or inconvenience and the master of a vessel delivers to the Department a declaration certifying the good condition of the installation, the Department may extend the time for re-survey for any period not exceeding three months.

(6) An extension referred to in subregulation (5) of this regulation may be granted notwithstanding that the certificate of survey has expired but shall not in any case extend for a longer period than three months from the date upon which the certificate expired and during the period of extension or during such shorter period as shall elapse until the issue of a fresh certificate as the case may be, the certificate shall be deemed to be in force.

17. The radiotelephony installation and the documents referred to in regulation 10 of these regulations shall be available for inspection by a radio surveyor at all reasonable times.

18. Where by these regulations, an act is required to be done or forbidden to be done in relation to a vessel, the master or person for the time being having the control of the vessel has the duty of causing to be done the act required by these regulations to be done, or of preventing from being done the act so forbidden to be done, as the case requires.

19. The master or person having the control of a vessel, or other person, who fails to do any act that by these regulations he is required to do, or who does any act that by these regulations he is forbidden from doing, as the case may be, commits an offence.

Penalty: One hundred dollars.

<sup>1</sup> Fee now \$8.50, see G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3430.

First  
Schedule.  
Amended  
by G.G.  
23/6/71,  
p. 2258.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Radiotelephony Installations.

1. (1) The radiotelephony installation shall include a transmitter, a receiver, an aerial and a source of electrical energy.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4) of this item, the transmitter shall be capable of transmitting on 2182 kc/s, an OTC working 2 meg. frequency for use with 2182 kc/s and an OTC 6 meg. calling and working frequency and may provide for operation on such other channels as are appropriate to the service in which the vessel is engaged. In normal operation the modulation depth of the transmitted signal shall not be less than 80 per cent. at peak intensity.

(3) The receiver shall be capable of receiving on 2182 kc/s and 6204 kc/s and may provide for reception on such other channels as are appropriate to the service in which the vessel is engaged. The receiver shall be capable of producing signals of volume adequate for maintenance of an effective listening watch by loudspeaker with a receiver input signal of 50 microvolts.

(4) At a port where continuous International Harbour Control is established, the radiotelephony installation fitted to harbour and river vessels operating outside protected waters may operate on International Channels 16 and 12 in lieu of equipment prescribed in paragraph (2) of this item.

2. The total unmodulated carrier power delivered by the transmitter to the aerial referred to in item 1, but not including power dissipated in an aerial tuning inductor or any other component forming part of the transmitter, shall not be less than 15 watts on the radiotelephony distress frequency of 2182 kc/s.

3. (1) The aerial referred to in paragraph (1) of item 1 shall be of such type and dimensions and be so erected and insulated as to secure efficient radiation and minimise effects of salt water and ensure that, under all conditions of test, when used in association with the radiotelephony transmitter during transmission of unmodulated signals on 2182 kc/s, a radio frequency field intensity of not less than 7.4 millivolts per metre will be obtained at a distance over sea water of one statute mile from the vessel independent of the direction in which it is headed.

(2) The aerial shall be so placed and constructed—

- (a) that it will be adequately protected from mechanical damage; and
- (b) as to preclude danger to personnel as a result of accidental contact.

(3) An efficient radio frequency earth for the radio installation shall be provided—

- (a) in the case of a vessel having a metal hull, by connection to the hull; and
- (b) in any other case, by connection to a plate or plates or other device of corrosion resistant unpainted metal of good electrical conductivity permanently attached to the hull below the water line and having a total area in contact with the sea water of not less than 4 square feet.

(4) The connection referred to in subparagraph (b) of paragraph (3) of this item shall be made in a manner which will present minimum impedance to the flow of radio frequency currents while precluding the possibility of damage by electrolysis to the vessel, or to the radio frequency earthing system.

## Transitional Provisions.

20. These regulations do not, for the purposes of section 68 of the Act, require any existing radiotelephony equipment to comply with the provisions set out in the First Schedule to these regulations if that equipment complies with the requirements set out in the second column of the Second Schedule to these regulations at the times respectively set out in the third column of that Schedule.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

Item	Requirement	Date from which requirement applies	Second Schedule. Substituted by G.G. 7/9/71, p. 3285.
1. Transmitter and Receiver	Must be capable of transmission and reception on 2182 kc/s and 6204 kc/s	15th October, 1967	
2. Transmitter ....	(a) Must be capable of delivering to the aerial an unmodulated carrier power of not less than 5 watts	15th October, 1967	
	(b) Must be capable of delivering to the aerial an unmodulated carrier power of not less than 15 watts	1st January, 1969	
	(c) Shall maintain throughout every transmission a frequency tolerance of—		
	(i) 0.02% ....	15th October, 1967	
	(ii) 0.005% ....	1st January, 1968	
3. Receiver ....	Shall incorporate provision for reception on 2182 kc/s and 6204 kc/s by means of spot tuned circuits capable of maintaining the frequency of tune within 2 parts in 10,000	1st January, 1971	

By Authority: WILLIAM C. BROWN, Government Printer