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LICENSED SURVEYORS ACT 1909

LICENSED SURVEYORS
(GUIDANCE OF
SURVEYORS)
REGULATIONS 1961

i

Reprinted under the Reprints Act
1984 as at 20 January 1986.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LICENSED SURVEYORS ACT 1909.

**LICENSED SURVEYORS
(GUIDANCE OF SURVEYORS)
REGULATIONS 1961.**

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LICENSED SURVEYORS ACT 1909.

**LICENSED SURVEYORS
(GUIDANCE OF SURVEYORS)
REGULATIONS 1961.**

GENERAL.

Citation.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Licensed Surveyors (Guidance of Surveyors) Regulations 1961.

[Reg. 2 omitted under Reprints Act 1984, s. 7(4)(f)]

Interpretation.

3. In these regulations unless the context requires otherwise—

“plans” includes diagrams;

“surveyor” means a surveyor licensed under the Act whose name appears on the register;

“Surveyor General” includes as well any other person appointed by the Governor to approve plans of authorized surveys;

“the Act” means the Licensed Surveyors Act 1909, as amended.

Duty of surveyor.

4. It shall be the duty of every surveyor making surveys under these regulations to work in a professional manner and to study the interests of the State in all his operations; to disclose all doubts, discrepancies and difficulties, and afford to the Surveyor General all information obtained by him in the due performance of surveys entrusted to him. Before commencing a survey, the surveyor shall obtain the relevant survey information from the Department of Lands and Surveys, the Office of Titles and the Department of Mines.

Accuracy.

5. The necessity for the greatest practical accuracy cannot be too strongly impressed upon surveyors. In many instances no means exist by which errors can be immediately detected. If, therefore, it is found that a surveyor's work is not up to the necessary standard of accuracy, or is generally unreliable, or that he has in other respects neglected to comply with these regulations, he will be dealt with under section 21 of the Act.

Knowledge of Acts and regulations.

6. A surveyor conducting authorized surveys under the regulations should make himself conversant with the provisions of the Act and all other Acts and regulations a knowledge of which is necessary to enable him to efficiently discharge his duties as a surveyor.

Other instructions.

7. A surveyor effecting any authorized survey under the Act shall comply with departmental instructions supplementary to these regulations.

FIELD NOTES.**Field books.**

8. Field notes shall be recorded in books provided or approved by the Surveyor General. The original notes taken in the field shall be lodged. Where, in cases of accidental destruction or mutilation, it is not possible to lodge the original notes, replacements or copies, with the written approval of the Surveyor General, may be lodged provided a written signed statement, stating which parts are copies, is made on the index page immediately following the certificate, referred to in regulation 15. The use of ball point pens and biro type pencils is prohibited. Great care must be taken by a surveyor that his field notes show everything he does or finds to exist on the ground.

Making of field notes.

9. Field notes shall be kept in a neat and professional manner, and indexed and referenced in such a way that a qualified draftsman may be able to prepare a plan therefrom. Minute figuring or lettering must be avoided. A margin of at least 10 millimetres must be left at each edge of the pages.

[Reg. 9 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3411.]

Recording of field notes.

10. Field notes shall be recorded in the field in ink. When it is not practicable to use ink in the field a hard pencil may be used. In such cases the surveyor shall ink in the notes himself. No erasure shall be allowed and every alteration shall be made by striking once through the detail in error, placing the correct detail immediately above and initialling the alteration. Black or blue-black ink shall be used generally and may be used throughout. Red ink may be used to show offset or traverse lines and values, reference marks and values and such other detail as seems desirable in the interests of clarity. No other colours shall be used by the surveyor. The use of purple ink is reserved for the examining staff.

Distances.

11. Measurements of length shall be entered as read in metres to the nearest 0.005 metre except that for short lengths where circumstances require greater accuracy, such as distances to offsets, reference marks, buildings and structures, etc., measurements should be taken and recorded to the nearest 0.002 metre. Allowances for slope, sag and temperature shall be noted and the lengths deduced therefrom clearly shown to the nearest 0.01 metre. Running and intermediate distances must be shown. Measurements shall be corrected for temperature, slope and sag, and for that purpose all relevant particulars including length, weight and standard temperatures of the tape should be noted in the field book. Angles of slope should be prefixed by E or D, according to whether they are elevations or depressions in the direction of chainage.

[Reg. 11 substituted by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3411.]

Calculated or original values.

12. Any distance or angle not measured by the surveyor shall be designated "cal." or "orig." according to whether it has been calculated by him or copied from earlier survey data.

Abbreviations and symbols.

13. A boundary line shall be indicated by a full ink line; a traverse line or a tie line across a road by a broken black line or full red line. A circle shall indicate a post, peg or intermediate spike actually in position upon completion of the survey. A cross shall indicate a reference mark. A filled square will indicate a faced peg. Except in the case of newly placed marks each circle shall have its appropriate description or symbol—*e.g.*, “O.P.” or “P.F.”, etc. It is important to describe clearly the condition of old marks for which a search has been made; whether they have been found in a suitable condition to positively identify a point; or whether some remains have been found sufficient only to indicate the point approximately; or whether the mark has disappeared. A practise to be avoided is to show a circle with the description “O.P. gone.” If the O.P. is gone and not replaced the circle should be cancelled by a cross. The use of the abbreviation “O.P.R.” without any further explanation is not to be used. The position of all new trenches shall be shown in the field book.

[Reg. 13 amended by G.G. 4/8/65, p. 2223.]

Survey marks.

14. (1) Any post, peg, spike, reference or other survey mark found in the field, which has been established previously in the course of a survey or a re-survey of any Crown allotment, location or public road, made under instruction from the Surveyor General and accepted by him, shall be recorded in the field notes thus “O.P.”, “O.R.M.” or “O.S.” and, if competently searched for and not found, thus “O.P. gone,” “O.R.M. gone” or “O.S. gone” as the case may be. If a new mark is placed so as to replace one which is gone, it should be noted in the field book as “O.P. gone, post put,” “O.R.M. gone sp. put” and so on. Where an O.P., O.S. or O.R.M. is found in position, but is in a state of decay so that it should be replaced to preserve its identity for a longer period, it should then be replaced by a new mark and shown in the field book as “definite remains of O.P. etc. fd. O.P.R.” “O.P.R., O.S.R., etc.” should not be used unless there is sufficient evidence available to definitely fix the position from the remains.

(2) Any post, peg, spike, or other mark found in the field which is not an original of a Crown survey and is recorded on a plan or diagram deposited in the Office of Land Titles and passed by the Inspector of Plans and Surveys shall be shown in the field notes as post, peg, spike, or other mark “found” as the case may be.

Topography.

15. Offsets to and intersections with natural or other features shall be recorded. The topographical features of the land, the nature of the water supply, soil and vegetation along and adjacent to the lines of survey shall also be recorded.

Names.

16. All known names of rivers, creeks, hills, lakes, localities, etc., shall be recorded.

Certificate.

17. Each page of a field book, where notes appear, shall be initialled by the surveyor and shall bear the date on which the survey was made. The following certificate shall be signed by the surveyor at the end of the field book:—

This is to certify that these field notes have been taken in the field by me personally (or under my own personal supervision, inspection and field check), are the actual results of the observations and measurements and the survey is in strict accordance with the Licensed Surveyors (Guidance of Surveyors) Regulations 1961.

Date.....

.....
Licensed Surveyor.

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FIELD WORK.

Instruments.

18. Before commencing authorized surveys the surveyor shall submit for the approval of the Surveyor General, or other duly authorized officer, the theodolites and other instruments to be used on such surveys, and during the performance of any surveys the Surveyor General, or other duly authorized officer may inspect the instruments being used. Any instrument or band condemned by the Surveyor General, or other duly authorized officer shall not be used upon any work entrusted to the surveyor. Any instrument subsequently acquired shall similarly be submitted for approval before use.

Measuring band.

19. Every surveyor shall keep a steel or invar band acceptable to the Surveyor General to be used solely as a standard; such standard band shall not be used on field work other than for testing field bands.

Field measuring bands.

20. The surveyor shall hand all his bands to the Surveyor General for testing before use and at intervals not exceeding one year and at such times as the Surveyor General may direct. The Surveyor General shall arrange for a suitable standard, or standards, of measurement of length to be held by the Department of Lands Surveys.

[Reg. 20 amended by G.G. 4/8/65, p. 2223.]

Field measurement.

21. Field measurements shall be made with a steel or invar band, tested at frequent intervals with the surveyor's standard. Tension shall be applied by using a tested spring balance. Provided that with the prior approval of the Surveyor General measurements may be made with an electronic instrument.

Connection to old alignment.

22. Each survey must be connected to a previous survey by traverse or triangulation unless otherwise directed. In all re-establishment the position indicated by the reference marks should be generally accepted in preference to that indicated by the post or peg if there is disagreement between them.

Proof of old alignment.

23. In all cases where a new survey is connected with an old one, the surveyor shall range sufficient of the old boundary to verify the alignment thereof. Normally a minimum of 3 reliable reasonably spaced marks in agreement constitutes a satisfactory alignment, provided that in special cases the Surveyor General may approve of a survey based on a lesser number. All portions of old survey lines so used shall be carefully measured and, if in rural lands found to be in disagreement to the extent of more than 1:4000 average with the previous value, they shall be re-measured.

[Reg. 23 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3411.]

Renovation of survey.

24. In connecting with old surveys, the surveyor must renew the posts and pegs, if at all decayed, and also clear out the trenches.

Re-establishment of surveys.

25. When re-establishing original Crown surveys the surveyor must adhere to the principle of the unchangeableness of the position of the boundary marks except as hereinafter mentioned, and where they have been originally established on the ground by a Government surveyor in pursuance of the survey system at that time in force they must be regarded as the true positions even if found by the new survey not to be in the exact position assigned to them; but to prevent the perpetuation of patent errors in original surveys and to guard against fraud in case where a material disagreement is found to exist between a new and an old survey, the surveyor shall forward a full report and a sketch showing the position of and describing all old survey marks and improvements on or near the boundary line. Where original intermediate marks are not truly aligned between the corners the surveyor may correct the alignment of them provided that no improvements are affected by the alteration. The original and amended positions of the marks must be clearly recorded in the field book and a full report thereon must be made to the Surveyor General.

New alignments.

26. (a) All new boundary lines shall be accurately ranged and chained except where distances and alignments can be computed from connections with another fully ranged line such as the opposite side of a road, an offset, traverse, or similar line parallel or nearly so. Boundaries with calculated distances shall be fully cleared and marked.

(b) Where a new survey line intersects an unsurveyed boundary of leasehold land or freehold land, the intersection shall be marked in accordance with these regulations.

[Reg. 26 amended by G.G. 4/8/65, p. 2223.]

Special surveys.

26A. In special cases, such as where—

(a) the value of land does not warrant a normal ground survey; or

(b) the nature of the country prevents an accurate survey by normal methods,

the Surveyor General may authorize a survey to be carried out by other methods, including photogrammetry, and in so doing may lay down special conditions for marking boundaries.

[Reg. 26A inserted by G.G. 4/8/65, p. 2223. Substituted by G.G. 26/2/82, p. 648.]

Offsets and traverses.

27. In ranging an old line or running a new line, the true line should be run for preference. If an offset is necessary, a parallel offset should be used if possible. If a skew offset is necessary it should be in one line only for the full length of the true line or the portion picked up. In any exceptional case in which it is necessary to run a series of traverse lines in place of an offset line a special report must be lodged with the field book.

Connection traverse.

28. Long lines of feature and connection surveys shall be marked in accordance with regulation 47.

[Reg. 28 substituted by G.G. 4/8/65, p. 2223.]

Angle reading.

29. Angles shall in every case be measured and repeated with instruments "Face left" and "Face right" alternately to a total of 4 readings. The first and final readings shall be recorded in the field book as well as the adopted mean value of the angle. Provided that the Surveyor General may approve the use of other angle reading procedures for direction instruments and may set out the specifications for such use.

[Reg. 29 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3411.]

Azimuth.

30. The direction of a survey line with reference to the meridian shall be determined by solar or stellar observation, or by applying the correction for convergence from the nearest point of observation for azimuth. A bearing may be adopted from an adjoining survey unless there appears reason to doubt its accuracy. Carried on bearings of survey lines shall be adjusted so as to show true bearings in the field book to the nearest minute. Observations for azimuth shall be obtained at intervals of not more than 8 kilometres.

[Reg. 30 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3411.]

Observations.

31. The particulars, date, time of day, point of observation, point of referring mark, and bubble readings of all astronomical observations for azimuth and the latitude and declination used for reducing them shall be shown in the field book followed by the resulting true bearing for each observation and the mean result. Observations shall be taken to the specification of the Surveyor General.

Adjustment of distances.

32. The actual measurement of each old line chained must be recorded in the field book and if in rural lands it does not disagree with the distance previously adopted more than 1:4000 or proportionately as between marks found the distance so measured shall be adjusted to agree with the previously accepted distance. If the difference is greater the line or part of a line shall be measured again. Upon confirmation of the discrepancy the newly measured distance shall be adopted.

[Reg. 32 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3411.]

Adjustment of angles.

33. The actual measurement of each angle in a rural survey for which a value has been supplied as survey information shall be recorded in the field book. If it does not differ by more than 30 seconds in value from the previous value it shall be adjusted to the previous value. If the difference exceeds 30 seconds the reading shall be repeated and upon confirmation of the discrepancy the newly measured value shall be adopted.

Limits of error of closure.

34. The normal limits of error of closure are set out in sections (a) and (b) herein, provided that the Surveyor General may vary the limits on consideration of the particular survey and the examining officer's report. As accurate surveys and a high standard of work shall be the first object of surveyors, they will be expected to obtain as nearly as possible a true closure.

(a) Angular:

City and suburban	10 seconds per angle
Rural	15 seconds per angle

For lines with intermediate set-ups add 5 seconds for each.

The position of intermediate set-ups should be shown in the field book and marked by a spike without trenches.

Limit of closure:

City and suburban.....	1 minute
Rural.....	3 minutes

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(b) Linear:

Linear closure shall be determined by the following formula:—

The square root of the sum of the squares of the differences in latitude and in departure divided by the total perimeter.

The linear closure shall not exceed the ratio of 1 in 8000 for surveys of city and suburban lands and 1 in 4000 for surveys of rural lands.

[Reg. 34 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3411.]

Distribution of misclose.

35. Angular miscloses shall be distributed evenly between angles unless there is good reason to the contrary. Linear miscloses shall be distributed according to the Bowditch Rule:—

As the total length of the traverse is to the length of each line, so is the whole error in latitude or departure to the correction of the corresponding latitude or departure, each correction being so applied as to diminish the whole error in latitude or departure.

[Reg. 35 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3411.]

Calculation of areas.

35A. For all areas, latitudes and departures shall be calculated to the nearest 0.01 metre. When the resulting calculation for area does not exceed one hectare it shall be recorded to the nearest square metre. For areas of one hectare and greater, areas shall be shown in hectares to 4 decimal places of a hectare.

[Reg. 35A inserted by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3411.]

MARKING RURAL LANDS (EXCEPT FEATURE SURVEYS).**Specifications for survey marks.**

36. Posts or pegs shall be of approved hardwood, rot and termite resistant such as jarrah, jam or wandoo from which the bark shall have been entirely removed, or of concrete, reasonably reinforced, and of approved specification. The sizes will vary according to the area enclosed by the particular perimeter upon which they are placed. In the case of two adjoining perimeters of different category, the larger size shall be used on the angles of the common boundary.

(a) Over 4 hectares:

A hardwood post not less than 0.1 metres square, pointed on the top, 0.75 metres long, sunk 0.45 metres in the ground, well rammed and firmly fixed. The number of the location, allotment, etc., shall be neatly cut on the side of the post and the departmental mark on the point; or a concrete block 0.060 metres square, 0.5 metres long, sand to cement ratio 2 to 1, of a design approved by the Surveyor General, sunk 0.4 metres in the ground, fitted on top with a brass or copper plate 0.050 metres square x 0.001 metres or thicker, securely anchored into the block and drilled with a hole to show the centre. Numbers to be stamped into the brass plate with 0.005 metres or larger, stamps.

(b) 4 000 square metres to 4 hectares:

A hardwood peg, flat topped 0.075 metres square, 0.4 metres long, pointed at the lower end, sunk 0.3 metres in the ground, with numbers and departmental mark cut or stamped on the top, centre marked with galvanised nail; or

a concrete block as specified in (a) above.

(c) Under 4 000 square metres:

A flat-topped hardwood peg, not less than 0.050 metres square and 0.4 metres long, pointed at the lower end, sunk 0.3 metres in the ground, with numbers cut or stamped on the top, centre marked with a galvanised nail; or

a concrete block 0.050 metres square, 0.3 metres long, sunk 0.25 metres in the ground, fitted with a brass plate as specified in (a) above.

(d) Where marks as specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this regulation are not reasonably available alternative marks of other material of equivalent durability and stability may be used instead. A full description of the alternative marks used must be shown in the field notes.

(e) All the exposed portions of the posts, pegs and blocks specified in this section shall be painted white, when practicable.

[Reg. 36 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3412; G.G. 9/11/79, p. 3519.]

Where to place reference marks.

37. At every angle of a location, allotment etc., containing an area exceeding 4 hectares, and at key points for smaller areas, or at the angles of any other boundary lines, 2 reference marks shall be placed so that one shall be approximately on an alignment, or the production thereof, and the other approximately at right angles to that alignment. The distance between the 2 marks shall be measured and recorded in the field book to the nearest 0.002 metres.

A single reference mark without trenching shall be placed under the theodolite at every instrument point not being otherwise permanently marked. A set up for producing a line shall be so marked. The chainage to these marks shall be recorded.

[Reg. 37 substituted by G.G. 9/11/79, p. 3520.]

Specifications of reference marks.

38. A reference mark shall be an iron spike at least 0.01 metres in diameter and 0.4 metres long, driven flush into a paved surface or sunk, where practicable, at least 0.25 metres below an unpaved surface.

Where such marks are not reasonably available or conditions are unsuitable for their use, alternative marks of other materials of equivalent durability and stability may be used. A full description of alternative marks used must be shown in the field notes.

Marks with a head or lip such as bridge nails or dog spikes should not be placed in situations where they are to be excavated for use.

[Reg. 38 substituted by G.G. 9/11/79, p. 3520.]

Intermediate marks.

39. On all permanent boundaries that exceed 250 metres in length a mark consisting of an iron spike at least 0.01 metres in diameter and 0.4 metres long driven flush, shall be placed exactly on the alignment at intervals not exceeding 250 metres such that from each mark at least one other mark is visible forward and backward.

Where such marks are not reasonably available or conditions are unsuitable for their use, alternative marks of other materials of equivalent durability and stability may be used. A full description of alternative marks used must be shown in the field notes.

[Reg. 39 substituted by G.G. 9/11/79, p. 3520.]

Kilometre posts.

40. If the length of any boundary exceeds 2 kilometres, numbered referenced kilometre posts shall be placed on the boundary. Posts and reference marks shall be similar to those placed at angles.

[Reg. 40 substituted by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3412.]

Shorter boundaries.

41. When 2 or more adjoining boundary lines are 100 metres or less in length the mark to be placed at the angle between them may be as specified in regulation 36(c). If, as in the case of traverse of a natural feature or the marking of a winding road or a railway boundary, there are more than 5 consecutive boundaries less than 100 metres long, reference spikes may be omitted from every second pair of angles.

[Reg. 41 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3412.]

Road surveys.

42. When marking both sides of a new road, the angle posts on both sides will be referenced according to regulation 37. Where a surveyor is instructed to mark only one side of a road, he shall set out posts for the angle points on the opposite side of the road, according to its width and reference them, as specified above, but without intermediate marks or trenches or line clearing.

Road frontage posts.

43. All posts on a road shall be marked on the side facing the road with the letter "R."

Isolated surveys.

44. At each corner of every isolated block of rural land, the nearest sound tree (if within 40 metres of the corner) shall be marked with a broad arrow, and under it the number of the block, cut into the solid wood (the sap-wood having been first removed) at least 0.020 metres. The bearing and distance of the broad arrow (which is the point of reference) from the corner must be carefully recorded in the field notes and on the diagram or plan. Reference marks shall be placed as required by regulation 37.

[Reg. 44 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3413.]

MARKING OF TOWN AND SUBURBAN LANDS.**Town corner pegs.**

45. Each corner and angle of a street, right-of-way, pedestrian access way, drainage reserve or railway shall be marked by a peg or block as specified in regulation 36(b) with the exposed portion painted red and marked with numbers as for rural lands. Reference marks will be placed at each such corner in accordance with regulations 37 and 38. At truncated corners the intersection shall be marked by a single reference mark and 4 other reference marks shall be placed in positions chosen so as to minimize the chance of disturbance and to enable future re-establishment of both alignments. Where the corners are not intervisible the intermediate instrument point shall be marked by a single reference mark without trenches and the chainage to it recorded.

[Reg. 45 substituted by G.G. 9/11/79, p. 3520.]

Town subdivision pegs.

46. The remaining corners and angles of allotments shall be marked by pegs or blocks as specified in regulation 36(c), with the exposed portion painted white. At key points on the boundaries of any lot containing an area exceeding 4 hectares reference marks shall be placed in accordance with regulations 37 and 38.

[Reg. 46 substituted by G.G. 9/11/79, p. 3520.]

MARKING PASTORAL AND TIMBER LEASES.**Marking boundaries of pastoral and timber leases.**

47. The boundaries of pastoral and timber leases shall be marked in a similar manner to other rural lands, with the exception that the intermediate marks may be placed at intervals of not more than 500 metres. These marks may be flat-topped pegs, 0.075 metres square, and 0.4 metres long, sunk 0.3 metres in the ground, with consecutive numbers clearly cut or stamped thereon, or spikes or bottles. Kilometre posts shall be placed as provided in regulation 40, and alternative use of concrete blocks as specified in regulation 36(a) shall be permitted.

[Reg. 47 substituted by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3413.]

MARKING GENERALLY.**Departmental marks.**

48. The Departmental marks referred to in these regulations to be placed on posts, pegs, trees, etc., shall be—

Lands and Surveys Department ↑

Mines Department Δ

Land Titles Office T.

Centring of marks.

49. In all marking carried out under these regulations, the centre of every post, peg, block or spike shall be placed with precision over the point which it is intended to indicate and such post, peg, block or spike shall be truly perpendicular.

Size and position of trenches.

50. (1) All posts, pegs, concrete blocks, intermediate marks or their alternatives (but not reference marks) shall be trenched except where improvements already indicate the direction of the line or make trenching impracticable or where an alternative to trenching has been approved by the Surveyor General.

(2) The size of trenches shall be one metre long, 0.25 metres wide and 0.25 metres deep.

(3) All posts, pegs, etc., will be trenched in the direction of boundary lines commencing 1.5 metres from the post, peg, etc., except in the case of the intermediate marks as specified in regulation 39 where they will commence one metre from the mark.

[Reg. 50 substituted by G.G. 23/9/83, p. 3799.]

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Method of marking where trench cannot be made.

51. In any place where, on account of rock or other causes, a hole or trench cannot be sunk or cut, a cross shall be cut in the rock to indicate the exact position of the corner post or intermediate mark, and the post or mark must be placed exactly over the cross and protected by a cairn of stones, with neat pointers of stones, one metre long in the direction of the boundary lines.

[Reg. 51 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3413.]

Line clearing.

52. All boundary lines shall be cleared to a width of not less than 0.5 metres by the removal of all scrub, and trees (if on the line) of a less diameter than 0.5 metres, shall be cut down. The trees within 0.5 metres shall be blazed on the sides facing the line. If the boundary line passes through a tree which is too large to remove, the tree is to be marked on each side with a triangular mark cut into the wood, and the apex of the triangle shall be on the boundary line. Rocks which may be on the boundary line are to be marked in suitable places with the departmental mark cut into the rock if the character of the rock will permit. If, after running a line, it is found necessary to offset the posts or pegs, the true line shall in all cases be cleared out and marked.

[Reg. 52 amended by G.G. 1/9/72, p. 3413.]

Damage to survey marks.

53. The removal or defacement of any survey mark is a misdemeanour under the provisions of The Criminal Code. Any such misdemeanour coming under the notice of a surveyor should be reported to the Surveyor General.

Certificate to be lodged.

53A. Where a plan or diagram of a survey is not lodged within 2 years from the time of ground marking, the surveyor shall lodge a certificate to the effect that the survey has been inspected and that all marks are intact.

[Reg. 53A inserted by G.G. 24/2/70, p. 553.]

DRAFTING.**Certificate on plan or diagram.**

54. The following certificate, signed and dated by the surveyor shall be written on every original plan:—

I hereby certify that this survey was performed by me personally (or under my own personal supervision, inspection and field check) in strict accordance with the Licensed Surveyors (Guidance of Surveyors) Regulations 1961.

Date.....

.....
Licensed Surveyor.

Drafting.

55. Plans shall be accurately plotted in accordance with the requirements of the Department concerned.

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Penalty.

56. Any person committing a breach of any of the foregoing regulations, either by act or omission shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$40.

NOTES.

1. Published in the *Government Gazette* on 28 November 1961 at pp. 3253-60.
2. Reprinted in the *Government Gazette* on 4 March 1971, at pp. 585-93 incorporating all amendments thereto up to and including 24 February 1970.
3. This reprint incorporates the further amendments set out in the Table of Amendments below.

Table of Amendments.

Date of <i>Government Gazette</i>	Page Numbers	Day of Commencement
1/9/72	3411-13	1/9/72
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