



Western Australia

W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Regulations 1981

Compare between:

[01 Jul 2005, 01-e0-02] and [01 Jul 2006, 01-f0-02]

W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Regulations 1981

1. Citation

These regulations may be cited as the *W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Regulations 1981* ¹.

[Regulation 1 amended in Gazette 1 July 1983 p. 2189.]

2. Interpretation

- (1) In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears —
- “**at sea**”, in relation to radio watch keeping means, in its application to commercial vessels of Classes 1, 2 and 3, the period during which the vessel is under way beyond smooth waters;
- “**clause**” means clause of the Schedule in which the term appears;
- “**coast station**” means land station used by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) established under the *Overseas Telecommunications Act 1946*, as amended, of the Commonwealth for the exchange of communications with ship stations and correspondence on behalf of members of the public;
- “**installation**” means radiotelephony installation with which a ship is required to be equipped for the purposes of section 44(a) of the Act;
- “**limited coast station**” means land station, other than a coast station, used by a person licensed to do so under the

Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905, as amended, of the Commonwealth for the exchange of communications with ship stations;

“master”, in relation to a seagoing ship, includes person for the time being having the control of the seagoing ship;

“paragraph” means paragraph of the regulation, subregulation, clause or subclause in which the term appears;

“radio surveyor” means person skilled in relation to radio installations engaged to act on behalf of the Department for the purposes of these regulations;

“radio watch” means listening on the distress frequency which is appropriate to the type of installation by means of which that listening takes place;

“regulation” means one of these regulations;

“Schedule” means one of the Schedules to these regulations;

“seagoing ship” means ship to which these regulations apply by virtue of regulation 3;

“silence periods” means periods of 3 minutes duration commencing at each hour, and at the expiry of 30 minutes after each hour, of each day according to Western Australian Standard Time;

“subclause” means subclause of the clause in which the term appears;

“subparagraph” means subparagraph of the paragraph in which the term appears;

“subregulation” means subregulation of the regulation in which the term appears;

“survey” means survey of an installation;

“the Act” means the *Western Australian Marine Act 1982*;

“the former regulations” means the *Western Australian Marine Act (Radiotelephony) Regulations* ², as amended.

- (2) In these regulations a reference to an emission, signal or wave of —
- (a) type A3H shall be read as a reference to single sideband amplitude modulated radiotelephony having a carrier emitted at a level of not more than 6 decibels; or
 - (b) type A3J shall be read as a reference to single sideband amplitude modulated radiotelephony having a carrier emitted at a level of 40 decibels or more,

below the peak envelope power.

[Regulation 2 amended in Gazette 1 July 1983 p. 2189.]

3. Application

These regulations apply to commercial vessels of Classes 1, 2 and 3, other than vessels of Classes 1E, 2E, and 3E and hire and drive vessels.

[Regulation 3 inserted in Gazette 1 July 1983 p. 2189.]

[4. Repealed in Gazette 1 July 1983 p. 2189.]

5. Prescribed types and standards of installations

An installation is of the prescribed type and standard required to be installed in a ship for the purposes of complying with section 44 of the Act if it consists of a transmitter together with a separate or combined receiver, a radiation system and a main source, and a reserve source, of electrical energy and —

- (a) in the case of an installation fitted in a seagoing ship of any kind, it is a single sideband installation which complies with the requirements of Schedule I; or
- (b) in the case of an installation fitted in a seagoing ship which —
 - (i) goes to sea, plies or is navigated, as the case requires, exclusively within 20 nautical miles of a coast station or limited coast station; and

- (ii) keeps a continuous radio watch on the frequency 156.80 MHz (Channel 16);

it is a VHF frequency modulated installation which complies with the requirements of Schedule II.

[Regulation 5 amended in Gazette 1 July 1983 p. 2189.]

6. Maintenance of installations

The master of a seagoing ship shall ensure that the installation fitted in the seagoing ship is so maintained that, whilst the seagoing ship is at sea, that installation complies with these regulations.

7. Electrical interference to be prevented

The owner of a seagoing ship shall cause the installation fitted in the seagoing ship to be so fitted, and other electrical apparatus on the seagoing ship to be equipped with such devices, that effective reception of radio signals is not hindered or prevented by interference caused by electrical or other apparatus on the seagoing ship.

8. Installation and protection of installations

The owner of a seagoing ship shall cause an installation —

- (a) to be fitted in the seagoing ship —
 - (i) in a manner and position satisfactory to a radio surveyor; and
 - (ii) in such a position that the installation will not affect any of the compasses or other navigational equipment of the seagoing ship;

and

- (b) to be protected, once fitted in the seagoing ship, against the harmful effects of salt water and extremes of temperature to the satisfaction of a radio surveyor.

9. Notice of proposed fittings of installations

The owner of a seagoing ship shall, not less than 30 days before an installation is fitted in the seagoing ship, lodge at an office of the Department notice in writing of the proposed fitting thereof and of the proposed site of, and of the wiring adjacent to, the installation.

10. Books to be carried on seagoing ships

The master of a seagoing ship shall ensure that —

- (a) there are carried on board the seagoing ship —
 - (i) a radio logbook; and
 - (ii) a copy of the latest edition of the “Handbook for Radiotelephone Ship Station Operators” published by the Department of Communications of the Commonwealth;

and

- (b) there are entered in the radio logbook referred to in paragraph (a) details of dates, times, frequencies and callsigns in respect of —
 - (i) communications relating to the tests required by regulation 15; and
 - (ii) every distress call, together with the name and position of the vessel in distress, the nature of the distress and the action taken in respect thereof.

11. Fittings ancillary to installations

- (1) Subject to these regulations, the owner of a seagoing ship shall ensure that there are fitted, in a manner approved by a radio surveyor, in the immediate vicinity of the installation of the seagoing ship —
 - (a) a reliable clock visible to the operator of that installation;

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- (b) a notice in writing explaining in simple terms capable of being understood by an unskilled person in an emergency the use of that installation; and
 - (c) an emergency electric light capable of —
 - (i) illuminating the controls of that installation, the clock referred to in paragraph (a) and the notice referred to in paragraph (b); and
 - (ii) being operated both from that installation and from every means of access to the space in which that installation is fitted.
- (2) If an installation is not fitted in the place from which the seagoing ship concerned is normally navigated, the owner of that seagoing ship shall ensure that a loudspeaker having a gain control which, when adjusted to its minimum position, permits an output from that loudspeaker loud enough for the keeping of an effective radio watch is fitted in that place.
- (3) The owner of a seagoing ship shall ensure that the installation fitted therein is protected from accidental access by persons to all parts and wiring thereof which may at any time be at an instantaneous voltage, other than a radio frequency voltage, of more than 50 volts under normal operating conditions.

12. Seagoing ships to carry spares

The master of a seagoing ship shall ensure that there are carried on board the seagoing ship —

- (a) one spare valve of each type of valve, and 4 spare fuses of each type of fuse, used in the installation concerned;
- (b) one spare globe for the emergency electric light referred to in regulation 11(1)(c);
- (c) if a light is the sole indicator of output power in the installation concerned, one spare globe for the light; and
- (d) in the case of a seagoing ship which is not a fishing vessel,

one spare completely assembled antenna capable of being used effectively on a distress frequency.

[Regulation 12 amended in Gazette 1 July 1983 p. 2190.]

13. Prescribed qualifications of radiotelephone operators

The prescribed qualifications referred to in section 44(b) of the Act are —

- (a) a Restricted Operator's Certificate of Proficiency in radiotelephony issued under the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, as amended, made under the *Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905*, as amended, of the Commonwealth; or
- (b) a certificate approved by the Department of Communications of the Commonwealth as appropriate to the operation of the installation concerned.

[Regulation 13 amended in Gazette 1 July 1983 p. 2190.]

14. Radio watches

- (1) Subject to this regulation, the master of a seagoing ship shall ensure that a continuous radio watch is kept while the seagoing ship is at sea.
- (2) A radio watch kept under subregulation (1) may, except during silence periods, be suspended —
 - (a) whilst communications are being exchanged with coast stations, limited coast stations or ship stations;
 - (b) whenever conditions are such that, in the opinion of the master of the seagoing ship concerned, that radio watch would interfere with the safe navigation or safe working of that seagoing ship; or
 - (c) whilst the seagoing ship concerned is at anchor.
- (3) A radio watch kept under subregulation (1) may be kept by listening to a loudspeaker fitted under regulation 11(2).

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- (4) If the installation fitted in a seagoing ship referred to in regulation 5(b) is one complying with the requirements of Schedule II, the radio watch kept under subregulation (1) shall be so kept as far as is practicable on the frequency 156.80 MHz (Channel 16).

15. Testing of installations

- (1) The master of a seagoing ship shall ensure that the installation fitted in the seagoing ship is tested by a radiotelephone operator not less than once daily while the seagoing ship is at sea by communicating the position of the seagoing ship to a coast station or a limited coast station.
- (2) A radiotelephone operator testing an installation under subregulation (1) shall record the results of that testing in the radio logbook referred to in regulation 10(a)(i).

16. Surveying of installations

- (1) The owner of a seagoing ship in which an installation is fitted —
 - (a) before the coming into operation of these regulations shall apply in writing to the Department —
 - (i) if a certificate of survey has been issued under the former regulations in respect of the installation, once in each successive period of 12 months ending on the anniversary of the date of issue of that certificate; or
 - (ii) if a certificate of survey has not been issued under the former regulations in respect of the installation, within a period of 14 days from the date of coming into operation of these regulations and thereafter once in each successive period of 12 months ending on the anniversary of that date;

or

- (b) after the coming into operation of these regulations shall apply in writing to the Department within a period of 14 days from the date of that fitting and thereafter once in each successive period of 12 months ending on the anniversary of that date,

for the installation to be surveyed by a radio surveyor.

- (2) An owner of a seagoing ship making an application under subregulation (1) shall transmit the application and the fee payable under subregulation (2a) to an office of the department —
 - (a) in the case of a survey to be made at the port of Fremantle or on the Swan River, 14 days before the date on which the survey is required to be so made; or
 - (b) in the case of a survey to be made at a port or place other than the port of Fremantle or the Swan River, 14 days before the date specified for surveys to be made at that port or place in a programme of surveys issued by the Department and available at offices of the Department on or after 30 January in each year,

and shall cause the seagoing ship to be presented for survey at such port or place, and at such time on such date, as are notified to him by the Department.

- (2a) A fee of ~~\$284.00~~294.20 shall be payable for an original survey in respect of an application under subregulation (1).
- (2b) Where as a result of an original survey it is necessary for a further survey of the installation to be carried out before a certificate of survey can be issued, the owner of the seagoing ship concerned shall pay to the Department a fee of ~~\$142.00~~147.10.
- (3) If, in the opinion of the chief executive officer of the Department, it is unreasonable, too expensive or for any other reason not practicable for an installation to be surveyed —

- (a) in the case of the first survey of the installation, within 7 days prior to the day on which the seagoing ship concerned is to commence operations; or
- (b) in the case of a survey of the installation subsequent to the first survey thereof, before the end of the period of 12 months in which the relevant application is made under subregulation (1),

and the master of the seagoing ship concerned delivers to the Department a statement in writing —

- (c) indicating that the installation is in good condition and gives satisfactory communication; and
- (d) supported by a report by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of the Commonwealth indicating that the installation gives satisfactory reception,

on 2 carrier frequencies referred to in that statement, the Department shall issue to the owner of that seagoing ship a temporary certificate valid for not more than 90 days from the day referred to in paragraph (a) or from the end of the period referred to in paragraph (b), as the case requires, unless that temporary certificate is sooner cancelled under subregulation (5).

- (4) A radio surveyor who surveys an installation shall, if he is satisfied that these regulations have been complied with in respect of the installation, make a report on that survey to the Department and the Department shall, if that report is a satisfactory one, issue to the owner of the seagoing ship concerned on receipt of that report a certificate of survey valid for a period of 12 months from the date on which that survey was completed, unless that certificate of survey is sooner cancelled under subregulation (5).
- (5) The Department may, on receiving a report by a radio surveyor that any of these regulations is no longer being complied with in respect of an installation, cancel the temporary certificate or the

certificate of survey, as the case requires, issued in respect of the installation.

- (6) The master of a seagoing ship which is a commercial vessel to which these regulations apply shall not cause or permit that ship to be navigated beyond smooth waters unless a valid temporary certificate or certificate of survey is in force in respect of the installation of that ship.
- (7) The master of a seagoing ship shall cause to be available a supply of electrical energy sufficient to enable the installation of the seagoing ship to be tested for the purposes of a survey at all reasonable times while the seagoing ship is in port.
- (8) In this regulation —
“carrier frequency” means carrier frequency referred to in clause 2(1) or 3 of Schedule I;
“certificate of survey” means certificate of survey issued under subregulation (4);
“temporary certificate” means temporary certificate issued under subregulation (3).

[Regulation 16 amended in Gazette 1 July 1983 p. 2190; 16 June 1989 p. 1747; 1 August 1990 p. 3648; 26 July 1991 p. 3930; 30 June 1992 p. 2907; 11 August 1992 p. 3979; 29 June 1993 p. 3186; 17 June 1994 p. 2488; 11 July 1995 p. 2948; 25 June 1996 p. 3000; 27 June 1997 p. 3142; 12 May 1998 p. 2791; 20 June 2000 p. 3063; 27 July 2001 p. 3805; 14 June 2002 p. 2827; 27 June 2003 p. 2528; 25 Jun 2004 p. 2262; 24 Jun 2005 p. 2782; [23 Jun 2006 p. 2214.](#)]

17. Installations and associated books to be available for inspection

The master of a seagoing ship shall at all reasonable times make available for inspection by a radio surveyor the installation of the seagoing ship and the books referred to in regulation 10(a).

18. Offences and penalties

- (1) The owner of a seagoing ship who breaches regulation 7, 8, 9, 11 or 16(1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$500.
- (2) The master of a seagoing ship who breaches regulation 6, 10, 12, 14, 15(1), 16(6) or (7) or 17 commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$500.
- (3) A radiotelephone operator who breaches regulation 15(2) commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$500.

[Regulation 18 amended in Gazette 1 July 1983 p. 2190.]

19. Repeal

[Omitted under the Reprints Act 1984 s. 7(4)(f).]

Schedule I

[Regulation 5(a)]

Single sideband installations

Part I — Installations

1. Specification

A single sideband installation shall comply with the specification RB 211B issued in June 1973 by the Postmaster-General's Department of the Commonwealth for single frequency simplex MF and HF single sideband suppressed carrier and compatible double sideband radiotelephony equipment for use in the International Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service.

2. Transmitter

The transmitter of a single sideband installation shall be capable of effectively transmitting —

- (a) the 2.8A3H type of emission on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz;
 - (b) the 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J types of emission on the carrier frequency 4125 kHz;
 - (c) the 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J types of emission on the carrier frequency 6215.5 kHz; and
 - (d) such types of emission on such carrier frequencies, other than those referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), as are appropriate to the service in which the seagoing ship concerned is engaged.
- (2) The total unmodulated output carrier power of a transmitter referred to in subclause (1) shall not be less than 15 watts on the carrier frequency of 2182 kHz.

Schedule I

3. Receiver

The receiver of a single sideband installation shall be capable of effectively receiving —

- (a) the 2.8A3H type of emission on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz;
- (b) the 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J types of emission on the carrier frequency 4125 kHz;
- (c) the 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J types of emission on the carrier frequency 6215.5 kHz; and
- (d) such types of emission on such frequencies, other than those referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), as are appropriate to the service in which the seagoing ship concerned is engaged.

Part II — Sources of electrical energy

4. Main source

The main source of electrical energy for a single sideband installation shall —

- (a) be capable of operating that installation; and
- (b) be separate from the reserve source of electrical energy referred to in clause 5.

5. Reserve source

The reserve source of electrical energy for a single sideband installation shall be capable at all times whilst the seagoing ship concerned is at sea of supplying continuously for a period of 6 hours a total current equal to the sum of —

- (a) one-half of the current required to operate the single sideband radiotelephone transmitter for the transmission of speech;
- (b) the current required to operate the single sideband radiotelephone receiver; and
- (c) the current required to operate the electric light referred to in regulation 11(1)(c).

6. Batteries

- (1) Batteries which supply the whole or any part of the electrical energy for a single sideband installation shall —
 - (a) not be of the dry cell type;
 - (b) be placed and housed to the satisfaction of a radio surveyor; and
 - (c) be capable of being fully charged within a period of 16 hours by the means referred to in subclause (2).
- (2) If a single sideband installation is supplied with electrical energy wholly or in part by batteries, there shall be provided on the seagoing ship concerned means —
 - (a) for charging those batteries and for preventing those batteries from discharging otherwise than for the purpose of supplying the total current referred to in clause 5;
 - (b) for testing the charge condition of those batteries; and
 - (c) in the case of batteries which supply electrical energy not only to the installation but also to other equipment on that seagoing ship —
 - (i) there shall be provided at that installation means for promptly cutting off the supply of electrical energy to that other equipment in an emergency; and
 - (ii) those batteries shall be capable of supplying adequate electrical energy to that other equipment for such period as the Department approves in addition to complying with the requirements of clause 5.
- (3) If, in the opinion of a radio surveyor, electrical generating devices in the seagoing ship concerned may cause damage to its single sideband installation through voltage fluctuations, electrical energy shall be supplied to that installation by 2 banks of batteries which shall be —
 - (a) charged and discharged through an interlocking isolating switch separating the battery on charge from the transmitter, and the combined or separate receiver, of that installation; and
 - (b) situated in or adjacent to the wheelhouse of that seagoing ship.

Schedule I

Part III — Radiation system

7. Aerial

The aerial of the radiation system of a single sideband installation shall —

- (a) be of such type and dimensions, and so erected and insulated, as to secure efficient radiation;
- (b) be so placed and constructed that —
 - (i) it is adequately protected from mechanical damage;
 - (ii) danger to personnel as a result of accidental contact is precluded;
 - (iii) it does not interfere with the safe navigation or working of the seagoing ship concerned; and
 - (iv) it is adequately protected from the adverse effects of salt water.

8. Earth

- (1) A single sideband installation shall be provided with an efficient radio frequency earth connected to it by a suitable connection.
- (2) A connection referred to in subclause (1) shall be made in a manner which will —
 - (a) present the minimum impedance to the flow of radio frequency currents; and
 - (b) preclude the possibility of damage by electrolysis to the seagoing ship concerned or the radio frequency earth referred to in that subclause.

Schedule II

[Regulation 5(b)]

VHF frequency modulated installations

Part I — Installations

1. Specification

A VHF frequency modulated installation shall comply with the specification RB 274 issued in January 1976 by the Postal and Telecommunications Department of the Commonwealth for radio equipment employed in the International VHF Maritime Mobile Radiotelephone Service.

2. Transmitter

The transmitter of a VHF frequency modulated installation shall —

- (a) be capable of effectively transmitting —
 - (i) on the frequencies 156.80 MHz (Channel 16) and 156.375 MHz (Channel 67); and
 - (ii) on such frequencies, other than those referred to in subparagraph (i), as are appropriate to the service in which the seagoing ship concerned is engaged;
- (b) have a maximum radio frequency output power of not less than 7.5 watts, and not more than 25 watts, mean power; and
- (c) include means for readily reducing the output referred to in paragraph (b) to not more than 1 watt mean power.

3. Receiver

The receiver of a VHF frequency modulated installation shall be capable of effectively receiving —

- (a) on the frequencies 156.80 MHz (Channel 16) and 156.375 MHz (Channel 67); and
- (b) on such frequencies, other than those referred to in paragraph (a), as are appropriate to the service in which the seagoing ship concerned is engaged.

Schedule II

Part II — Sources of electrical energy

4. Main source

The main source of electrical energy for a VHF frequency modulated installation shall —

- (a) be capable of operating that installation; and
- (b) be separate from the reserve source of electrical energy referred to in clause 5.

5. Reserve source

The reserve source of electrical energy for a VHF frequency modulated installation shall be capable at all times whilst the seagoing ship concerned is at sea of supplying continuously for a period of 6 hours a total current equal to the sum of —

- (a) one-half of the current required to operate the VHF frequency modulated radiotelephone transmitter for the transmission of speech;
- (b) the current required to operate the VHF frequency modulated radiotelephone receiver; and
- (c) the current required to operate the electric light referred to in regulation 11(1)(c).

6. Batteries

- (1) Batteries which supply the whole or any part of the electrical energy for a VHF frequency modulated installation shall —
 - (a) not be of the dry cell type;
 - (b) be placed and housed to the satisfaction of a radio surveyor; and
 - (c) be capable of being fully charged within a period of 16 hours by the means referred to in subclause (2).

- (2) If a VHF frequency modulated installation is supplied with electrical energy wholly or in part by batteries, there shall be provided on the seagoing ship concerned means —
 - (a) for charging those batteries and for preventing those batteries from discharging otherwise than for the purpose of supplying the total current referred to in clause 5;
 - (b) for testing the charge condition of those batteries; and
 - (c) in the case of batteries which supply electrical energy not only to that installation but also to other equipment on that seagoing ship —
 - (i) there shall be provided at that installation means for promptly cutting off the supply of electrical energy to that other equipment in an emergency; and
 - (ii) those batteries shall be capable of supplying adequate electrical energy to that other equipment for such period as the Department approves in addition to complying with the requirements of clause 5.
- (3) If, in the opinion of a radio surveyor, electrical generating devices in the seagoing ship concerned may cause damage to its VHF frequency modulated installation through voltage fluctuations, electrical energy shall be supplied to that installation by 2 banks of batteries which shall be —
 - (a) charged and discharged through an interlocking isolating switch separating the battery on charge from the transmitter, and the combined or separate receiver, of that installation; and
 - (b) situated in or adjacent to the wheelhouse of that seagoing ship.

Part III — Radiation system

7. Aerial

- (1) The aerial of the radiation system of VHF frequency modulated installation shall —
 - (a) be of such type and dimensions, and so erected and insulated, as to secure efficient radiation;

Schedule II

- (b) be so placed and constructed that —
 - (i) it is adequately protected from mechanical damage;
 - (ii) danger to personnel as a result of accidental contact is precluded;
 - (iii) it does not interfere with the safe navigation or working of the seagoing ship concerned; and
 - (iv) it is adequately protected from the adverse effects of salt water.
- (2) The aerial installation of a radiating system referred to in subclause (1) shall be of vertical polarization.
- (3) The product of the antenna gain and the power of the transmitter of a VHF frequency modulated installation, measured at the point of connection to the aerial terminal, shall not, in the case of an isotropic radiator, exceed 41 watts Effective Isotropic Radiated Power.

Notes

- ¹ This is a compilation of the *W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Regulations 1981* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table.

Compilation table

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Regulations 1981</i>	27 Nov 1981 p. 4839-46	27 Nov 1981
<i>W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Amendment Regulations 1983</i>	1 Jul 1983 p. 2189-90	1 Jul 1983 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Amendment Regulations 1988</i>	16 Jun 1989 p. 1746-7	16 Jun 1989
<i>W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Amendment Regulations 1990</i>	1 Aug 1990 p. 3648	1 Aug 1990 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Amendment Regulations 1991</i>	26 Jul 1991 p. 3929-30	1 Aug 1991 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 1992 Pt. 11</i>	11 Aug 1992 p. 3976-80	11 Aug 1992
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1992 Pt. 7</i>	30 Jun 1992 p. 2905-9	1 Jul 1992 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 1993 Pt. 6</i>	29 Jun 1993 p. 3184-6	1 Jul 1993 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 1994 Pt. 7</i>	14 Jun 1994 p. 2486-93	1 Jul 1994 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 1995 Pt. 5</i>	11 Jul 1995 p. 2946-53	11 Jul 1995
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 1996 Pt. 5</i>	25 Jun 1996 p. 2998-3005	25 Jun 1996
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 1997 Div. 4</i>	27 Jun 1997 p. 3141-6	1 Jul 1997 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 1998 Div. 4</i>	12 May 1998 p. 2790-5	1 Jul 1998 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 2000 r. 5</i>	20 Jun 2000 p. 3062-71	1 Jul 2000 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 2001 r. 5</i>	27 Jul 2001 p. 3803-13	1 Aug 2001 (see r. 2)

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>W.A. Marine Amendment Regulations 2002</i> r. 5	14 Jun 2002 p. 2825-35	1 July 2002 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Amendment Regulations 2003</i>	27 Jun 2003 p. 2528	1 Jul 2003 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Amendment Regulations 2004</i>	25 Jun 2004 p. 2262	1 Jul 2004 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Amendment Regulations 2005</i>	24 Jun 2005 p. 2781-2	1 Jul 2005 (see r. 2)
<i>W.A. Marine (Radiotelephony) Amendment Regulations 2006</i>	23 Jun 2006 p. 2213-14	1 Jul 2006 (see r. 2)